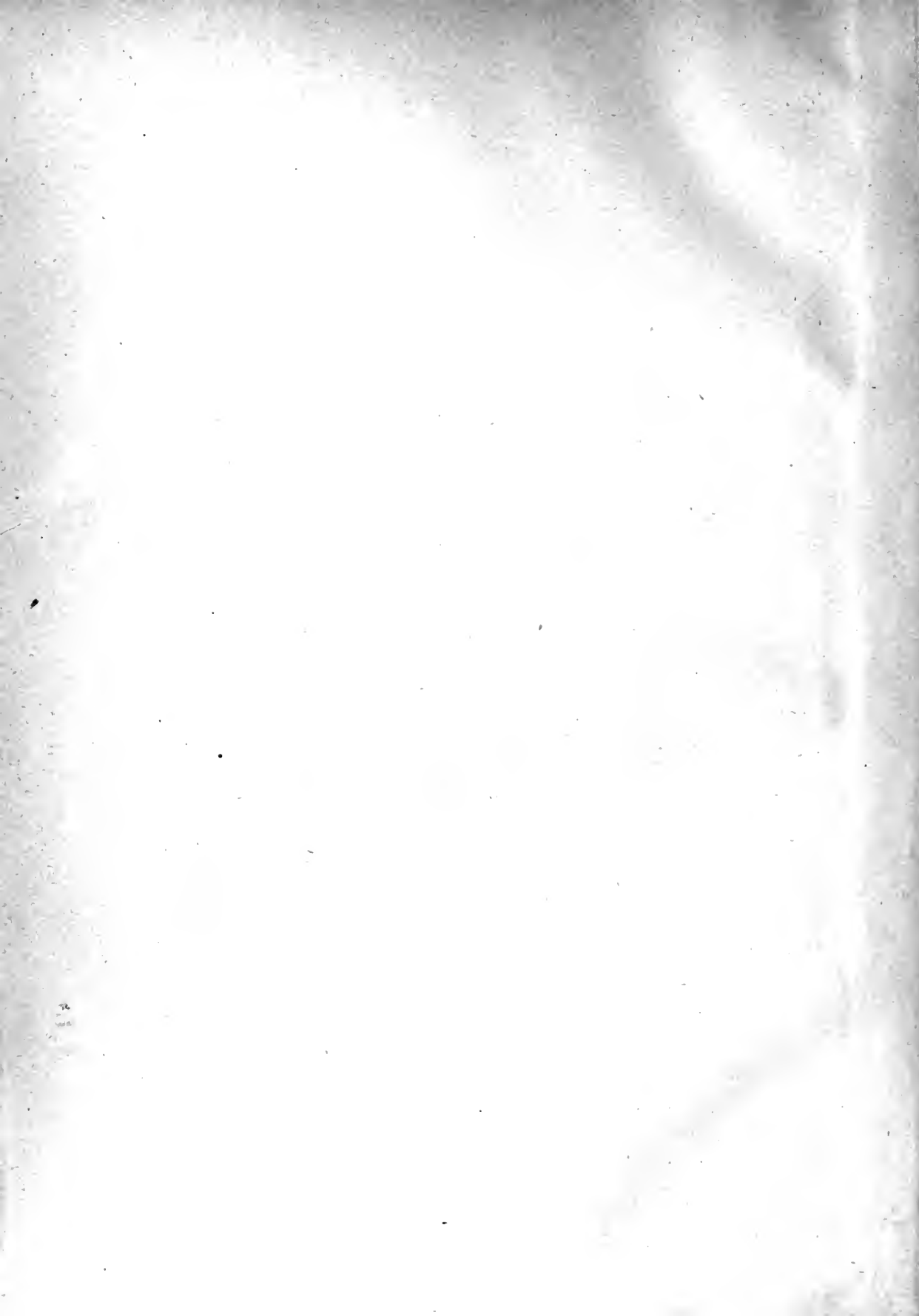
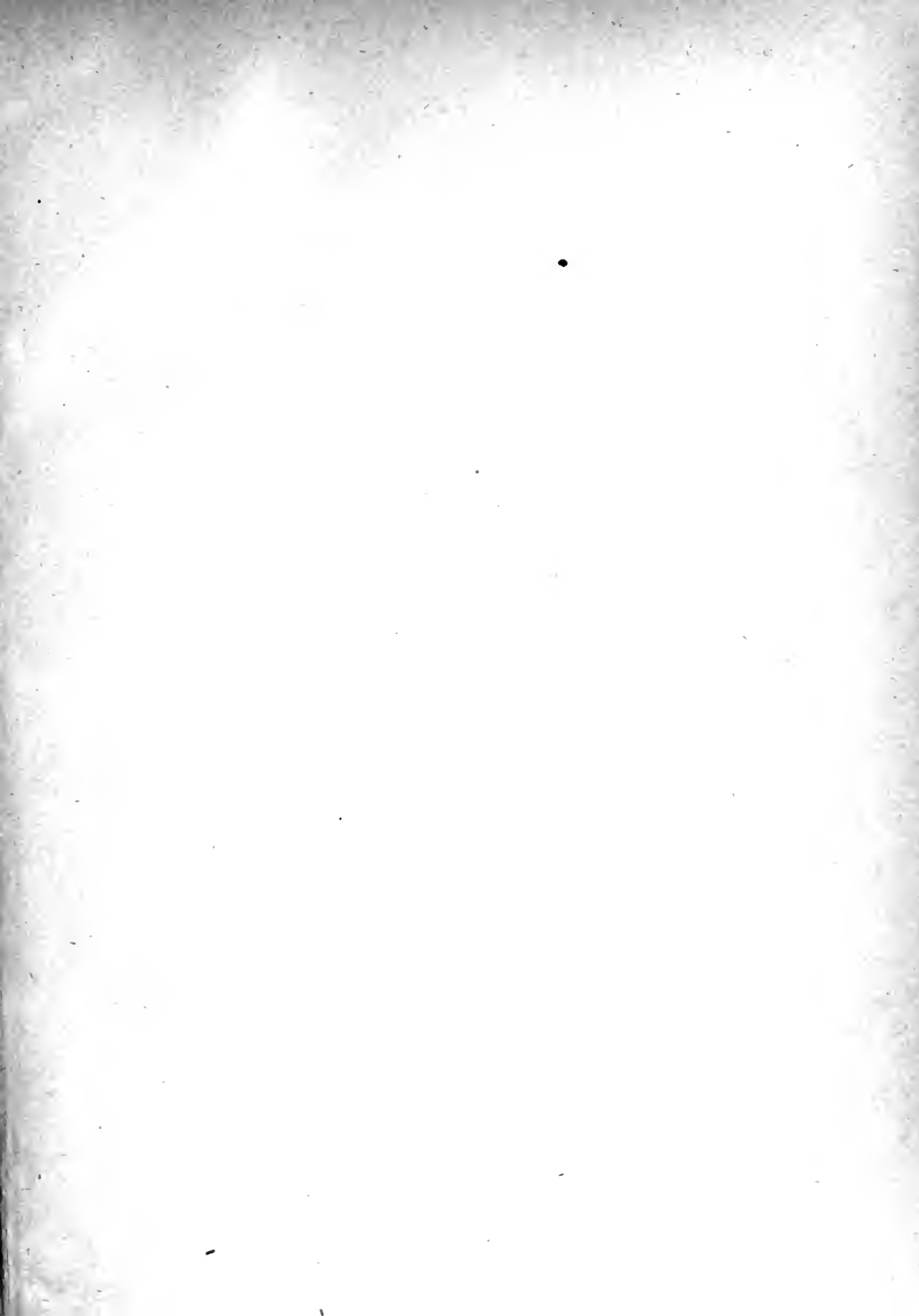
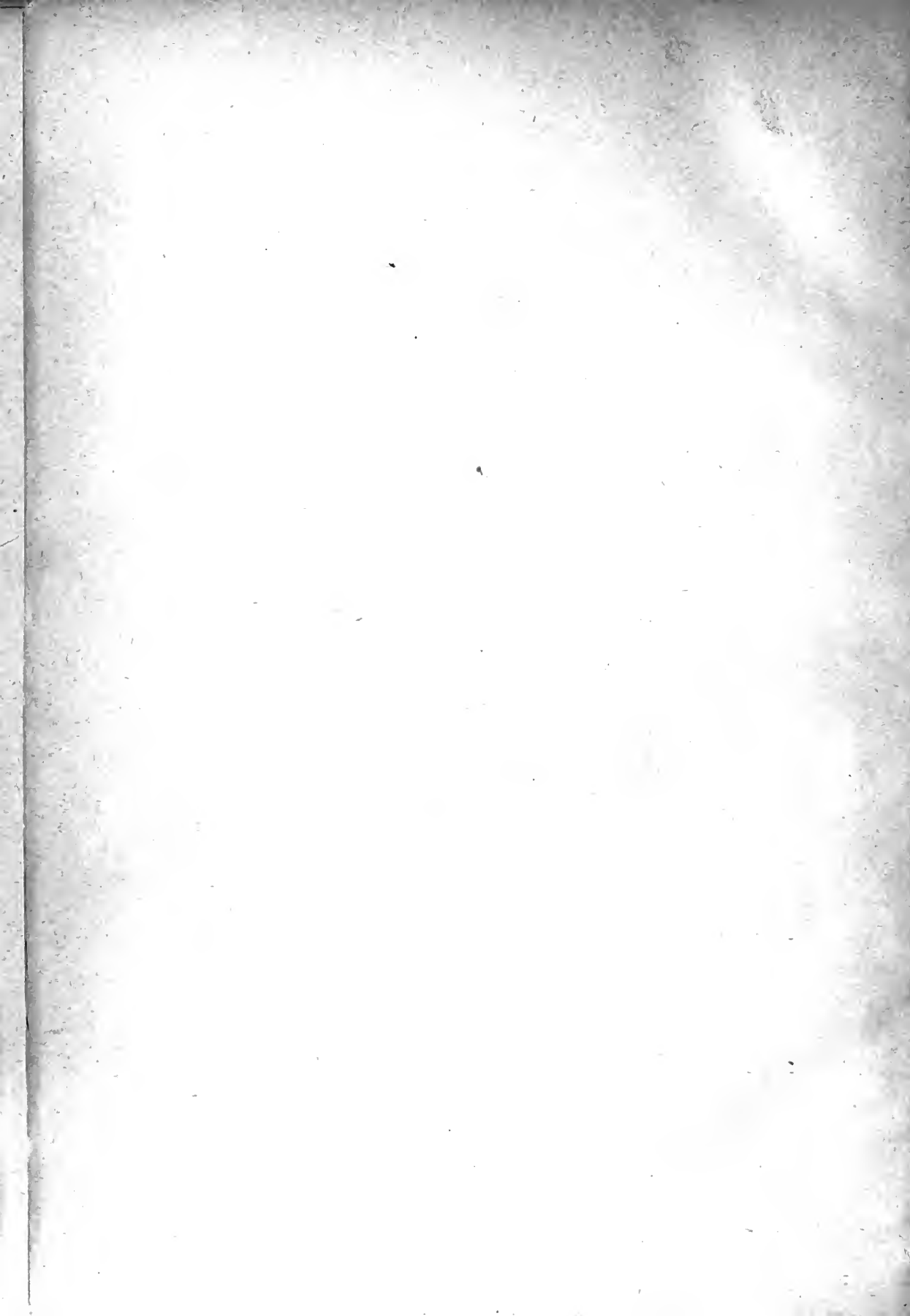


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THE

Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

Editors: C. A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD

Vol. 16

(JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1891)

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

JANUARY, 1891.

No. 1.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

THE report of the librarian of the Denver Public Library is very sensible. Mr. Dana believes in making his library useful, and for that he knows that it must be really free — not merely without price, but without restraints. "Perhaps no library in the country is so little governed," says he. And little has been stolen or mutilated, although the three reading-rooms are out of sight of librarian or assistants. It is an excellent testimony to the honesty and orderliness of the population of Denver. The same good qualities can be found in a very large part of mankind. Unfortunately, it needs only a small minority of dishonesty or carelessness to do great harm. 999 of every 1000 may be upright citizens, but one fire-bug may burn down half the city. One thief who gets in among the honest visitors of a library may smuggle away so many books that the directors get alarmed and adopt restrictive measures that in effect punish the good for the misdeeds of the wicked. If police judges could be made to understand that the mere causing the loss of books is the least part of the harm which a library thief does, that the real injury lies in the suspicion which he excites against the whole public, the restrictions which he causes to be adopted, the inconvenience which he thus brings upon everybody, and the consequent serious diminution of the usefulness of the library, perhaps they could be persuaded to punish such pests more severely than by putting them "on probation." Till that happens, libraries in older cities than Denver, where a class of beats and sneak-thieves has accumulated, must take precautions which are not needed in the country, nor apparently in the new cities of the West.

IN another part of this issue we review the catalogue of the Tower Collection of Colonial Laws. To the Historical Society of Pennsylvania has recently been given the finest and fullest collection of the early laws of this country. Already students are being drawn to this centre for study and consultation, and as the books are increased and better known, it will be more and more used. The collection cannot readily be

duplicated, nor is there longer the necessity for it. The colonial laws of this country are very rare and high-priced, and are, moreover, a very difficult class to collect and to keep track of. One library is willing to do this, and it deserves aid and co-operation from the other libraries, and not rivalry and competition. Rare editions of laws will come into the market in the future, which will be of far more use and value in this collection than in any other. No library has more money to spend than it needs. Let them leave these, then, to this society, and buy something quite as much needed on their own shelves. This is both practical specialization and economy.

MR. C: H: HACKLEY and the other trustees of the Muskegon Public Library acted very wisely in the choice of an architect to design the new building which he was to give to the city. They did not attempt to save a little money, as building committees are too apt to do, by getting plans without giving the architect the commission which experience has shown to be the fair compensation for his work. They did not suppose they would get first-rate plans from tyros. Six architects of good reputation and ability were selected, each of whom was invited to submit a competitive design, with the understanding that each should receive \$100 for his work, except the successful competitor (if there should be one), who would be compensated in accordance with the usual standard for first-class professional services. All of the architects invited accepted the invitation, with the result that several designs of great merit were sent in. After a careful consideration of the plans submitted, the board rejected all but two, whose designers were invited to submit further and amended sketches upon the same terms as originally proposed. This proposition was accepted and the new sketches in due time submitted. Both, it is said, showed great study, beauty, and originality of design and architectural adaptation, and, after full consideration, the board, by an unanimous vote, accepted the design of Messrs. Patton & Fisher, of Chicago, who proceeded to construct the building. The cuts given in con-

nection with the accounts of the dedication show that it is agreeable in appearance; whether it will be convenient in use one cannot so easily tell, for no plans are given. This is according to the usual practice in describing library buildings, even when the descriptions are issued by the library itself; the appearance of the building being evidently the main thing in the eyes of all concerned. But Mr. Patten, the architect, has the true theory of library construction; he thinks that the shell should be fashioned to accommodate the animal, not that the animal should be squeezed into the shell.

IN addition to the "Massachusetts Library Club" we welcome in this issue the Iowa Library Society and the New Jersey Library Association, the reports of whose proceedings at their first meetings we print in this number as well as the call for the proposed Connecticut Library Association. The interest in library work is of course the magnet which brings them together, and the cause cannot but be served by such meetings. The distances are so great between the members that few meetings in a year are at present planned, but even these can do much in the "associated work" which they have resolved to attempt. At the first meeting of the former, the complaint was that there was not time enough for the discussions, and this has been a complaint at the A. L. A. conferences and in the New York Library Club. The multiplication of these gatherings and of our symposia will result, we hope, in steadily eliminating more and more library matters from the field of discussion. But this is not the only possible advantage of such associations. The personal contact is of the greatest value. There is an old saying that a fool can ask more questions in a day than a wise man can answer in a year. It is equally true that librarians can learn more in ten minutes' talk than they can by endless correspondence with each other. But we hope the results of these gatherings will not be limited to the attending members. Our columns are always open to all, and if these organizations fail to secure a larger audience, theirs is the fault, not ours.

Communications.

PLEASE DATE YOUR CATALOGS.

SALEM P. L., SALEM, MASS., Dec. 20, 1890.

WE have just received a catalog with the following title:

"Second Supplement to the Catalogue of the Central Circulating Library, arranged under au-

thors." It bears nothing to show where the library is situated, or when the supplement was published. The envelope bears a Canadian stamp. It may be all right for local circulation, but the librarian cannot expect acknowledgment of its receipt unless he adopts some plan of letting us know who sent it.

GARDNER M. JONES.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

SUPPOSE the "College Section" should talk over—in the LIBRARY JOURNAL—the usages of the various colleges on such points as these:

1. How much of the selecting or proposing of books is the *librarian* expected to do?
2. Are the lists, when prepared, ordinarily submitted to some committee of trustees, or other parties out of the faculty?
3. Who does the actual buying?

There is difference enough in the ways of different institutions to make such a conference interesting.

ZETA.

REPORTS.

SACRAMENTO F. L., Aug. 19, 1890.

I FIND that many librarians, in making out their monthly reports, do not include juvenile fiction in fiction, so that their percentage of fiction is much less than it otherwise would be. They also do include juvenile history and all other classes in the juvenile department in the proper classes, so that they swell the percentage of other classes.

Do you consider that fair? They thus lower the percentage of fiction in two ways. I have always put Juvenile Fiction with other fiction, and as we allow all children over 12 to take books, and our library is a strictly free public library, we have a very large number of school-children who are constant readers and read mostly juvenile fiction; thus my percentage of fiction is larger than that given by most libraries in this State. Our juvenile travels and histories are just as much travels and histories as though written for older people, and the fiction is just as much fiction. I have often wondered why the percentage of fiction; in my library was so much higher than in others, because I think people do not differ much all over the world.

CAROLINE G. HANCOCK, *Librarian*.

B. P. L. PLANS.

IF you had been at — shortly after the 37th report of the B. P. L. with the plans was received, you would not have had to wait till last September to hear librarians condemn them. We were a good deal interested in buildings then, and picked those plans fuller of holes than the target at the end of a German Schutzenfest.

FREE BOOKS.

THE American Oriental Society having about one hundred surplus copies each of vols. 2, 3, 4, 5 of its *Journal*, will be glad to distribute them gratis among such of the college and larger public libraries of the country as may not already have them and are willing to pay the express charges. Application may be made to the librarian of the Society, Adrian Van Name, New Haven, Conn.

MINUTE CLASSIFICATION IN PHILOSOPHY.

BY C. A. CUTTER.

IT has been objected to such minute classifications as I have employed in the class Philosophy that it inevitably leads to the use of inordinately long class-marks, wearisome and confusing to the public. But I find, by experiment — that is, by the actual arrangement of this class, in the Boston Athenæum — that the majority of the books take short marks, that the longer marks are brought into use so seldom as not to be noticeable, and that when they are employed they do a service which justifies their existence.

The exact figures are these :

1128	works in Philosophy have	1587	volmes.
43	works are marked with	1	character.
430	" " " "	2	characters.
344	" " " "	3	"
817	" " " "		
267	" " " "	4	"
43	" " " "	5	"
1	" " " "	6	"

Now no one notices three characters in a class-mark ; few would be troubled by four ; yet only 44 — *i.e.*, less than 4 per cent. of the whole — have over four characters, and 72 per cent. have three characters or less. It is plain that in this subject at least the fear of long class-marks is unwarranted.

But I may be asked : If there is so little need of the longer marks, why use them at all ?

For two reasons. First, the books to which they are applied are few, it is true ; but the books from which those few are separated by them are many ; and the few, if they had not a subdivision to themselves, would have to be hunted for in a crowd ; whereas now one can put his hand on them at once. Take, for example, five- and six-character books. Half of them belong to a collection of volumes treating on moral qualities, duties, virtues, and crimes, arranged alphabetically by means of these long marks ; any single virtue would be lost among them with a shorter mark ; and as the collection grows this danger increases.

The second reason is this: If there are two or more books on the same minute subject they are brought together. The half-shelf of American philosophy, the shelf of Italian, the shelf and a half of Scotch are thus each brought together and picked out from the 20 shelves of modern philosophy, and so are the two volumes of Norwegian and the two volumes of Swiss philosophy. It is no slight gain, when one is in a hurry, to be able to take down at once a handful of books on a subject that is asked for, and not to have to search for them over two or three shelves.

BONAZZI'S SCHEME FOR A CLASSED CATALOGUE.

BY R. BLISS, LIBRARIAN OF THE REDWOOD LIBRARY, NEWPORT.

ANY one who has paid attention to the recent progress of library economy in Europe must have noticed with gratification the activity which has of late characterized the librarians of Italy, whose readiness to adopt the most approved methods of library work promises to place them ere long in the front rank of our profession.

Among the many contributions of the year to this branch of knowledge the most important, unquestionably, is a *Schema di catalogo sistematico per le biblioteche*, by Dr. Giuliano Bonazzi, Parma, 1890, wherein he sets forth a systematic classification with corresponding class-marks, suitable for libraries of moderate size. Dr. Bonazzi is a believer in close-classification, and although he has not worked out his *Schema* with anything like minuteness, he yet recognizes the fact that close-classification is, of all others, the one which gives the most satisfactory results, and he has carried it out on these lines.

In this work Dr. Bonazzi's task has been a comparatively easy one, since he has been able to take advantage of the labours of his predecessors, Cutter, Dewey, and Perkins (not to mention others), who have been, as it were, pioneers in the field, and upon whom the burden and heat of the day has fallen, to whom, together with Dr. Hartwig, he acknowledges his indebtedness. Like the schemes of the workers above mentioned Bonazzi's plan is strictly systematic in form. That is to say, he groups his subjects in such logical order as shall bring together the books most closely related ; an arrangement which, as Mr. Cutter has already pointed out, possesses an obvious advantage when the books themselves are to be consulted, if only by the librarian.

As Dr. Bonazzi uses only the letters of the alphabet for his class-marks, and furthermore discards the letter J (except occasionally in his

subdivisions) he is reduced to a base of 25, which, however, he claims has proved sufficient for all necessary subdivision. To these 25 (capital) letters he apportions the main divisions, or classes, following an arbitrary order which corresponds more nearly to the Cutter than to the Dewey system, though the agreement in either case is not very close. His arrangement of classes is as follows: A, General works, B, Ethnic religions, mythology, etc., C, Christian religion, D, Jurisprudence, E, Sociology, F, Philology, G, Literature, H, Philosophy, I, Science, physical and mathematical, K, Chemistry, L, Natural science, M, Medicine, N, Surgery, O, Pharmacy, P, Veterinary science, Q, Agriculture, R, Industry and manufactures, S, Fine arts, T, Music, U, Recreative arts, sport, theatre, V, Geography, W, Voyages and travels, X, Archæology, Y, Biography, Z, History.

For a small library a 25 base may be sufficient, and in first glancing over Bonazzi's *Schema* one is struck with the simplicity of his class symbols, but it is doubtful if such a base would prove sufficient for a large library, unless very carefully managed. Had the author carried out his subdivisions with much minuteness he would undoubtedly have found that his ultimate sections necessitated inconveniently long class-marks.

Moreover, his plan of giving one letter, and only one, to each main head is open to the objection that some entries are crowded with subdivisions requiring the grouping of subjects which had better be kept separate, or of extending the class-mark, while others which have but few natural subdivisions luxuriate in larger opportunities than they require, at the expense of their less fortunate neighbours. Thus Natural science, which here includes geology, meteorology, mineralogy, palæontology, archæology, biology, botany, zoölogy, and anthropology, has only the letter L, while on the other hand Pharmacy and Veterinary science have a letter apiece. If Dr. Bonazzi had apportioned his letters more judiciously he might have given shorter rubrics than he has to such voluminous subjects as geology, botany, and zoölogy.

After disposing of his class divisions Bonazzi proceeds to arrange his subdivisions in a strictly logical order, bringing together, or in near relation, those subjects which are naturally akin. Each class is separated into such divisions and subdivisions as may be deemed necessary, making use of as many alphabetical series as are needed, each series being repeated with every new subdivision. Thus as D stands for Jurisprudence Da

to Dz will represent the primary divisions, Dla to Dlz the subdivisions of any one division — say Roman law — and Dlla to Dlfz the ultimate sections of the subdivision, the sources of Roman law. As far as is possible the letters are apportioned so as to insure the co-ordination of the scientific order of the subject with the alphabetical order of the marks. For example, in zoölogy the natural gradation of the higher animals — fishes, reptiles, amphibia, birds, and mammals — corresponds to the alphabetical order of progression, as Lqq, Lqr, Lqs, Lqt, and Lqu.

In order to provide a uniform mark for those general topics which are the same for all classes, such as text-books, societies, periodicals, collections, and the like, he has reserved for this purpose the letters a to h and y and z. The remaining letters of the alphabet he uses for the various subdivisions of the class. Of the letters reserved for preliminaries a stands for the bibliography of the subject, b for periodicals, c proceedings of academies and societies, e introductory works, f text-books, g general treatises, h collections, y polygraphy, and z the history and biography of the subject. In thus segregating his preliminary works, or "generals," Bonazzi is only following the best usage of the day, but it may be questioned whether his collection of "generals" is not unduly large in a classification where the subdivision is so far from minute. Introductory works (e) might well have been merged in the general works, and the general works themselves, which are assigned to g, might better have been included under the capital letter, as is the usual practice, whereby a shorter rubric would have been obtained for works which are numerically superior. It also seems ill-advised to place the history of a subject, which is general in its character, at the end of the subdivisions of that subject. By discarding all "generals" except dictionaries, periodicals, societies, history, collections, and possibly bibliography, he would have avoided breaking up his books into so many series, and have obtained more letters for his subject divisions. That the latter consideration is a serious one he appears to recognize by restricting his "generals" to a, b, c, d, y and z, in certain comprehensive groups where the subheads are numerous.

One of the most commendable features of Dr. Bonazzi's classification is the use he makes of the geographical order in the arrangement of those subjects which lend themselves to such a disposition. As the capital letter V stands for the main division Geography, so the small v is used

for all those subjects requiring geographical subdivision, the designation of the particular region or state being effected by the addition of the letters of the ultimate geographical division. Thus Vn being Italy and Lpv geographical botany or local floræ, Lpvn would be the botany of Italy or, Sn being architecture and Vq Germany, Snvq would be the architectural monuments of Germany. In this feature Bonazzi has practically adopted, albeit in a limited way, Mr. Cutter's country list, though since he employs his subdivisions of Geography (Description) for this purpose, instead of using a separate list as Mr. Cutter does, he sacrifices to a certain degree the elasticity of his system without corresponding gain.

Furthermore, to carry out the principles in other departments Bonazzi has sought, as far as possible, to assign the same letter to a given topic whenever that topic appears in different classes. For example, K being chemistry Ok is pharmaceutical chemistry, and Qik agricultural chemistry. In addition the letters w and x are used for those subjects which, though subordinate to the main division, yet possess a certain independence and importance in themselves, as Aax for bibliotheconomy (Aa being Bibliography), or Fow, old French, and Fox, Provençal (Fo being the French language).

In the introduction to his *Schema* Dr. Bonazzi, in addition to some preliminary remarks on the utility of catalogues in general and a few concluding instructions on the methods of cataloguing, considers briefly the requisites for a practicable classification, the reasons why the Dewey and Cutter plans appear to him unsatisfactory, and gives in some detail the principles underlying his own system. The requisites for a satisfactory classification are, he says truly, a logical arrangement of subjects wherein one is led gradually from the general to the particular; minute subdivision, whereby the collocation of too many entries under any one head is avoided, and elasticity, by means of which additions can be made without overcrowding or necessitating a rearrangement of the class subdivisions.

Dr. Bonazzi thinks that the attempt at a logical arrangement of subjects should not be carried too far, since it is impossible to make the library catalogue conform to all the minute details of a scientific treatise. Consequently he disregards a logical order in the disposition of his main divisions, and in his subdivisions does not always adhere to a natural order as strictly as he might have done. For example: Philosophy is too far removed

from Theology, being separated from the latter by Literature, Philology, Sociology, and Jurisprudence. Religious philosophy—which here includes theism, rationalism, pantheism, etc.—is placed in Philosophy instead of Religion. In the Christian religion (C) the history of synods and councils stands between mysticism and liturgies, at quite a distance from ecclesiastical history, which latter topic is made distinct from the history of individual churches, which it *succeeds*. Engineering, which is one of the arts, is placed in the Physical Sciences; so is electricity and its applications; likewise the military arts. Mr. Cutter, more advisedly, places these three latter subjects in the Useful Arts. Mineralogy might better have preceded geology than followed it, and lithology, which stands near the end of geology, should have been placed near mineralogy. Prehistoric archaeology and anthropology are too widely separated—biology, botany, and zoölogy intervening. In Medicine, hygiene is put after medical jurisprudence, whereas it would have been more fitly located between physiology and pathology.

On the other hand the apportionment of Theology and Religion, Jurisprudence, History, and Philology is excellent, and is sufficiently minute. The subclassification of Literature is especially to be commended, not only for its orderly arrangement, but for the chronological subdivisions of poetry for each European country. The insertion of bibliography and the library arts in Aa—*Opere generali*—is likewise an excellent idea. Taken as a whole, and with a view to its use in a library of moderate size, the arrangement of topics is quite satisfactory. For a larger library, however, a considerably more minute subdivision of the useful arts, geology, biology, anthropology, and archaeology would be required.

In considering the question of elasticity, Bonazzi gives his reasons for not using the decimal system of Dewey, or its modification by Cutter. Regarding the former he says, quite truly, that it is excellent in theory but inconvenient in practice, for the obvious reason that every subject will not adapt itself to the Procrustean bed of ten digits. Bonazzi's disapproval of the Cutter system is based upon his dislike to the mixing of letters and figures for class symbols as complicating the marks, disturbing the numerical order, and producing a cabalistic form which shocks the susceptibility of readers. To these objections it may be replied that the marks in any extensively minute division will necessarily be complicated. Bonazzi's own rubrics, simple as they now are, would themselves have been complicated had he

carried out his *Schema* with any approach to the minuteness of Hartwig's *Realkatalog*. Bonazzi's last two objections do not appear to be valid ones. The numerical order is not more disturbed by a *decimal* system of marks than it is by a repeated recurrence of an alphabetical series, which is really decimal in effect. Moreover the figures in Cutter's class-marks are mainly used by him for "generals," which are thus more readily recognized as such, than by an arbitrary selection of letters, like those Bonazzi has made use of. As to the cabalistic form of the class-mark, it would appear that, aesthetically, there is not much to choose between Cutter's 8FY9H and Bonazzi's Snzsk.*

Furthermore, it should be remembered that the Cutter class-mark is not an arbitrary jumble of signs, but that each one is, so to speak, an epitome of the title of the subject, and, by analysis, will designate the particular category to which the book belongs. Besides this, for the use of small libraries, Mr. Cutter has prepared a revised classification (the one now in use in the Cary

[* It may be remarked parenthetically that had Bonazzi eschewed the use of the uncouth letter z for the often recurring history of a subject, the assemblage of so many comical combinations would have been avoided.]

Library at Lexington) in which the rubrics are quite as simple, if not simpler, than those of the *Schema*.

The usefulness of Dr. Bonazzi's classification is greatly increased by the addition of a full alphabetical index with the proper rubrics attached to each entry, as Mr. Dewey has done in his "Decimal Classification."

In conclusion it may be said that Dr. Bonazzi has attained a fair measure of success in his attempt to compile a logical and simple classification for a small library. If he had followed more closely Mr. Cutter's method, especially as wrought out in the Lexington revision, some of his groupings would have been much more felicitous than they are at present. And if he had ever essayed the use of digits *and* letters, he would not have consented to handicap his system by limiting it to an unnecessarily inadequate base. Both are errors of judgment; but the latter is a much more serious one than the former, since it either results in congestion, or engenders confusion by necessitating long and scarcely distinguishable class-marks. In this respect Bonazzi's device shows no advance on the schemes of twenty years ago.

FICTION IN LIBRARIES.

BY R. B. POOLE, LIBRARIAN NEW YORK Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

THE discussion of the question of Fiction in libraries has become somewhat hackneyed, yet no more important topic has been proposed since the library symposia were inaugurated in this journal. Few to-day question the right or wrong of reading works of fiction, provided they are by authors of acknowledged merit. There is a charm about the word *story* which fascinates young and old, the educated as well as those who have barely learned to read. Our Anglo-Saxon ancestors set us the example, when they listened to the recital of stories by Beowulf, and when they gave aid and comfort to the gleeman or minstrel of their day, while he enchanted them with legends of heroes and heroines. The novel of these times is a sort of survival of those early days. Richardson seems to have the credit of reviving this spirit, and inaugurating the modern English novel.

To-day the habit of reading is so universal, education is so widely diffused, and works of the imagination so overwhelming in numbers, and often so vapid and pernicious in quality, that it becomes a very serious question, what

will be the mental and moral result on youthful readers. Lowell says, "To wash down the drier morsels that every library must necessarily offer at its board, let there be plenty of imaginative literature." But the danger just now seems to be that we shall invite dyspepsia by too deep potations of all sorts of liquid decoctions.

The practical question which confronts librarians and library managers is one which has to do with the quantity of the works of fiction they shall provide, and the quality.

It seems to be generally admitted that the primary functions of a public library are educational, and that the governing body of a library have discretionary powers; that it is their province not only to provide a competent administration, but to mould, so to speak, the character of the library. They are not mere autocrats, serving their own sweet will, but stewards, doing what to them may seem for the best interests of *all* their constituents. There was never a time when so many topics were represented in books. Almost every trade and profession has its literature. Libraries are being resorted to for these works,

and they should be found there, but if fiction is to overtop every other class, and the shelves are to be loaded with duplicates of the very latest novel, how can they be placed there? Libraries complain that they cannot buy certain valuable works because there is a lack of funds. The interests of industrial classes, and justice to brain-workers demand that there should be a limitation in the purchases of books of fiction for the higher purpose of meeting these wants. In the number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, 1890, is an article by Mr. Mason, in which he states that in 25 free libraries in Great Britain the percentage of the purchases of fiction was 37½ per cent., the issues averaged 74 per cent. The percentage of reading of fiction in these libraries did not always correspond with the percentage of supply. According to the report of the Boston Public Library for 1889, the total number of books in the circulating department was 44,904, of which 16,331 were classed as English prose fiction and juvenile books (the latter not all fiction), or about 27½ per cent. It would be interesting to have statistics of American free libraries, showing the proportion of fiction supplied as compared with other classes of books, and to note what correspondence there is in the supply to the demand. A reduction in the quantity of works of fiction furnished, means a reduction in the amount of trash which must in a few years cumber the shelves of the library. A reduction will leave money in the treasury for the purchase of the latest works in science and the arts, and the most meritorious works in literature. The artisan and the student stand in far greater need of the last edition of a book on sanitary plumbing, or electricity, or an important work on history or literature, than the reader of fiction, who need never suffer for lack if the newest book is not at hand. There is force in what Mr. Putnam has said about the time consumed in reading a work of fiction, that five books of light literature could be read while one solid book is studied; still, there remains the fact that an undue proportion of books is purchased to meet this unhealthy demand.

Our next criticism relates to the quality of the novels furnished. There are certain public libraries in country places, and in small cities where the population is mainly American, where this question might be easily settled by providing only the better class of fiction, ruling out the sensational, the vapid, not to say the morally and mentally pernicious. If people will have trash let not the public library be responsible for it, nor give its sanction to it.

But in our large cities and manufacturing towns we have to deal with a different problem. Here we have a class of hard workers, many of foreign birth, whose associations are anything but elevating, and to whom a novel is

"The world's sweet inn from care and wearisome turmoil."

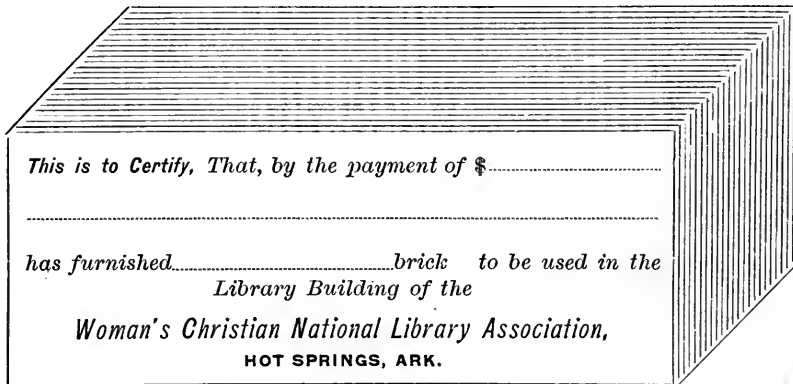
To such, obviously, George Eliot and Thackeray would not be this sweet inn, and there must be some adaptation of means to the end. A lower standard of literary merit might be admissible, with an absence of psychology in the delineation of character, but let there be no lowering of the moral standard. The disposition of librarians and library committees to elevate the standard of reading in libraries is in the right direction, but much remains to be done towards improving the quality of the fiction admitted. The press teems with pernicious literature, and no boy or girl can touch it without being contaminated. To say that young people will go on from this low type of literature to a better class is not logical; there are always exceptional cases, but the bad always tends to the worse. The effect of bad reading is almost ineradicable, and a plethora of fiction is most dangerous. But recently a student said to me, "I read so much fiction when I was a boy, that now when I sit down to study, it takes me some time before I can concentrate my mind upon my books." The effect of excessive reading of fiction is often most disastrous, and the injury to the moral character from the reading of books that speak lightly of virtue, and connive at bold or polished villainy, cannot be too strongly emphasized. It is often asserted that certain classes of people will not read at all unless you can give them something suited to their tastes—in other words, suited to a perverted taste. There are doubtless some whom you could not induce to read anything but books of the "blood and thunder" sort, but I feel persuaded that a decided reform might be effected if in some way books could be more carefully inspected before purchase, and not so hurriedly placed on the shelves, and especially if those who crave and inquire for the lower class of novels could be judiciously and kindly advised with, and better books, but those suited to their case, suggested. We are not without proofs of the good effects of advice. Take the library in Germantown, where no fiction is allowed at all, and here we are told by Mr. Kite, the librarian, that "the applicant is usually willing to be guided in the choice of a book." What Mr. Hill, of Newark, says is significant. According to his experience, a boy will take some other

author than Alger or Optic if they cannot get them. Poor, injurious books are multiplied with wonderful rapidity, but good ones are issuing from the press as never before. The selection of books attractive in form and educational in character, and entertaining in style, is therefore less difficult than formerly. "Reading for the Young," recently issued by the Publishing Section of the A. L. A., is a decided help in the matter of selection. We are evidently working towards a better day. The Publishing Section might perhaps be supplemented by an Expurgatorial Section, whose vocation would be to index, but to index the bad and not the good, but their list would be confidential, which would be a disappointment to many an author.

A reduction of the quantity of works of fiction supplied to our public libraries would almost necessarily improve the quality. The purchase of fewer books would lead buyers to be more select.

The inordinate demand for exciting fiction would be supplied by something better. The general tone of reading would be elevated, writers of poor, thin, and *realistic* novels, would find less market for their wares, and not a few might be compelled thereby to seek other occupations. The absence of certain books from the shelves of public libraries would be a silent protest against their mercenary authors. The enrichment of the library in other departments, while not excluding the best in fiction, would make the library a more powerful and useful factor in the community. Such a course would at first perceptibly diminish the circulation, and create a temporary cyclone, but we believe with firmness on the part of the officials, and a readiness to render every assistance to the most humble reader by library attendants, the critical period would soon be passed, and the library would have a firmer hold on the people than ever, and be a greater power for good.

A NOVEL IDEA FOR LIBRARY CONTRIBUTIONS.



COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE EXPENDITURES AND INCOMES OF LIBRARIES.

LIBRARY.	*Population.	Appropriation by City.	Total Income.	Salaries.	Ratio of Salaries to Income.	Expenditure for books and Periodicals.	Binding.	Annual Circulation.	Cost in Salaries per 1000 of Circulation.
Bridgeport, Conn., 1888.....	50,000	\$7,400.61	\$7,717.00	\$3,719.00	.48	\$2,208.30		185,000	\$43.75
Lawrence, Mass.	38,863	7,427.40	8,908.00	3,629.00	.40	\$1,905	\$682	104,846	34.61
Lowell, Mass., 1887.....	64,107	14,820.96	15,423.00	6,192.00	.40	4,900	266	100,887	61.37
Lynn, Mass., 1888.....	45,867	6,390.40	7,557.00	3,184.00	.42	2,344	601	99,268	32.08
Newtown, Mass., 1888.....	19,759	10,170.00	10,616.00	3,518.00	.33	2,919	243	104,700	33.60
Paterson, N. J., 1889.....	80,000	8,127.00	8,522.49	3,003.00	.35	1,825	206	76,673	39.16
Providence, R. I., 1888.....	126,000	None.	18,321.00	5,837.00	....	2,170	442	72,191	80.85
Springfield, Mass., 1887.....	37,575	15,044.48	18,000.00	6,188.00	....	9,418	..	145,164	42.52
Waterbury, Conn.....	40,000	None.	†10,542.27	3,460.00	.33	4,341	493	52,496	66.36
Worcester, Mass., 1889.....	68,389	18,907.00	21,305.00	8,845.00	.41	8,734	999	142,449	62.09
New Haven, Conn., 1888.....	80,000	10,000.00	10,664.29	3,340.00	.325	2,748	955	138,574	24.10

* The population of Massachusetts is according to Massachusetts census of 1885. That of the other cities is based on estimate for 1889.

† Amount expended on the library; the actual income is much larger.

‡ The circulation has been affected by closing of library for removal. This year it is expected to be 100,000.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY PLAN.

BY C. C. SOULÉ.

From the Boston Evening Transcript, December 17.

SOME weeks since the Chicago papers described the floor-plans finally agreed upon by the architect, librarian, and trustees for the Newberry Library of that city. The Boston *Post* commented upon the plans at the time in so savage a spirit, and with so little appreciation of their significance, that those readers of that usually just and intelligent paper who are interested in library matters were pained and grieved that the *Post* editorial should stand as Boston's only response to the announcement of the Newberry plans.

As no one else has ventured a reply, pray allow me—at this first opportunity I have been able to secure since then—to describe as briefly as possible the plans and their relation to the problems and progress of library architecture. There are so many persons in New England who take a keen interest in library science, that the discussion is sure to interest many of your readers.

The editorial referred to begins thus: "The mountain has labored and has brought forth, in the great city of Chicago, a diminutive rodent." This is as far from the facts as it is possible to get; for the Newberry plans are neither ridiculous nor insignificant. They mark an epoch in the building of large libraries, and whether the ideas they embody are accepted as finalities or only serve to modify previous ideas, every librarian and every architect of intelligence must study their merits and defects before planning the libraries of the future.

After a brief description of the plans and a few entirely inadequate criticisms, the editorial concludes thus: "The whole scheme is lacking in architectural effect and dignity, leading the critical to believe that the inspiring head is looking to the 'convenience and economy' of the paid help, from whom the suffering paying public has a right to expect some work as well as inconvenience to themselves for the money expended."

The italics are mine, to bring out more plainly this unjust and cruel insinuation. If it means anything, it means that Dr. Poole and other librarians who insist that new libraries shall have air, light and space for cataloguing and the necessary routine work, are planning for their own luxurious comfort and idleness. As a matter of fact, the typical librarian of our generation is a more active, constant, unselfish, conscientious, enthusiastic worker than his contemporaries of any of the learned professions, the clergy not excepted. He thinks, talks, acts, dreams, lives library work. He gives to the public—from pure public spirit and love of his calling—double and treble the work he is paid for. There are lazy and incompetent men and women who fill librarians' positions, but the librarians of Dr. Poole's stamp—and there are hosts of them through the towns and villages of America—are the most faithful and efficient public servants of our generation. No one in the slightest degree conversant with the noble work they are doing could suppress indignation at such an imputation on their industry and fidelity.

So much for the *Post's* editorial; now to the plans. The Newberry Library, as is well known, has a magnificent endowment, to be devoted to the establishment and maintenance of a reference library. The problems pertaining to the issue and circulation of books are therefore excluded from consideration, and it is only necessary to provide for the different classes of students who may wish to consult books in the library building.

The trustees formulated their ideas of what the building should be in a letter to the architect and the librarian conjointly. This communication is too long for quotation, but it should be said that it embodies many sensible suggestions and requirements. Among them the following may be mentioned:

That of the whole block selected for a site, 212 x 318 feet, bounded on all four sides by streets, only one side shall at present be built upon.

That a permanent fireproof building, four or five stories high, shall be erected on this front with an auditorium, rooms for reading and study, and storage capacity for at least 400,000 volumes—which is calculated as sufficient for twenty-five years' growth of the library.

That there be abundance of natural light throughout the building.

That while the building shall be a credit to the city and to the designer as a pure specimen of the style of architecture adopted, and conveying to all the impression of the lofty use for which it is designed, it yet be planned with such simplicity and economy in its construction and finish as may consist with its comfortable use, and its easy, convenient, and thus economical administration.

Mr. Henry Ives Cobb (a native of Brookline, Mass.) was selected as the architect, and spent several months in this country and abroad examining library buildings and getting the ideas of librarians as to what should be imitated and what should be avoided, in the light of their experience. The result of this careful and methodical preparation will undoubtedly appear in the details of arrangement and construction, as they are gradually elaborated.

But the floor-plans, as now presented in the rough, are well understood to be those of the librarian, Dr. Poole, whose experience in the Boston Athenæum, and in the public libraries successively of Cincinnati and Chicago, has developed in his mind a distinct theory of construction, differing in scope and detail from that of any existing library. If the investigations of the architect have led him to think that Dr. Poole's floor-plans could perhaps be improved, he has gracefully waived his ideas, in deference to the experience and the positive beliefs of the librarian, who now has the opportunity to embody in permanent form, the theories which he has been formulating through a long life of library activity. It should be noted, however, that in planning at present only a fourth of the whole building, the trustees reserve the opportunity of correcting, in the other three-fourths, any features of Dr. Poole's plans which use and experience shall prove to be defective.

The plans of the portion of the building to be first built, occupying the whole front facing south on Walton Place, are novel but extremely

simple. There are five stories, the first or ground-floor to be devoted to reception and administrative rooms and an auditorium; the other four stories to be occupied by large rooms cut off from each other by fireproof walls, and entered only from the rear by means of a corridor, constructed mainly of glass to transmit light, and running along the rear of the central rooms on each floor, the staircase and elevators being just back of the middle of the corridors. The height of the stories is moderate, the first floor being 16 feet high, the second 15, the others 14 feet each. The outer walls appear to contain as many and as large windows as the structure will allow. The corner rooms on each floor, occupying together about two-fifths of the space, will be flooded with daylight from two sides. The intermediate rooms will be well lighted from the front, and will have light also through the glass of the corridor from what will at first be an open rear, but eventually a courtyard, when the whole building is completed. Dr. Poole is sanguine that this light will be good, but others are disposed to think it cannot be relied on for fully lighting the rear of the intermediate rooms.

The middle room on the second floor is to be the general reading-room, and all the other rooms on this and the upper floors (except some small rooms for authors and specialists and for use of literary clubs or classes from the public schools), are to constitute separate libraries, each devoted to a different subject or group of subjects, and each to contain tables for the use of students. Thus, for instance, the visitor wishing to consult works on political science will be shown through the corridor to a room fifty feet deep by thirty feet wide, or perhaps double that width, if there be books enough to fill it, with the ten or twelve feet of space nearest the best light—whether it come from front or rear—devoted to tables for the use of readers. The rest of the floor space is given over to book-shelves on the "one-story stack" system, double shelving 3 feet apart across the floor, and no higher than the hand can reach. A special attendant or assistant librarian supplies his needs, or allows him, under certain conditions, to go direct to the shelves. If he wants in the course of his study books not in that room, the attendant has them brought to him from the other rooms. If his wants are so diverse that he must draw upon several different branches of literature at one sitting, he can go to the general reading-room, where the usual facilities will be extended to him.

The capacity of each room, 30 x 50 feet, is calculated at about 27,000 volumes. As space must be left on the shelves in a growing library, for new books to be added under each topic and subtopic, this means an actual working capacity of about 18,000 or 20,000 volumes. There will be the equivalent of 10 such rooms on a floor, so that this portion of the 4 floors of the library devoted to books will have a calculated capacity of over 1,000,000 volumes, and practical room for about 750,000; nearly twice what the trustees called for.

What are the merits and defects of this plan, from the point of view of the public, and of the librarian?

From the side of the public very few defects

are apparent. Such a building would be, indeed—as one of the Chicago papers calls it—"A Scholars' Paradise." If the scholar go to the general reading-room, he finds it centrally located as to the books in the library—so that with good system and the latest mechanical contrivances, he ought to get any book from any room with the minimum of delay. If he wishes to confine himself to one branch of study or investigation, he can go to a quiet desk in a smaller room, with no movement or noise to distract his attention, and with a librarian trained in his specialty to assist him in his search for authorities.

From the librarian's point of view more doubts arise. Does the whole body of literature naturally divide into so many topics requiring separate lodgment? Will not the plan of individual libraries require an unusually large corps of intelligent librarians, and so increase the salary list beyond the limits possible even to rich endowments?

Would not a combination of the close packing of the "stack" with this admirable device of separate rooms for different studies, be more consistent with economy of room, time, and money?

Dr. Poole, it should be said, is profoundly confident that the scheme can be worked out satisfactorily in these details. It is to be hoped that he will be spared, in full health and vigor, to carry through the building, and the early administration of the Newberry Library; for the experiment can be more satisfactorily tried under the guidance of its projector than in any other hands. If it succeeds to the full, Dr. Poole's great reputation as a librarian will be even greater and more permanent. If it proves to be less a success than he expects, its distinctive feature—special service for students in small separate libraries—must nevertheless remain a factor in all plans for the reference libraries of the future; nor can it be ignored by the designer of large public libraries which combine reference use with circulation.

As to the architectural environment of these floor-plans, the Boston *Post* critic seems to think that it cannot be made dignified and beautiful. But is it not just here that the architect's opportunity begins? Having accepted from the librarian the general details of inside division and exterior dimension, he has full scope for his ability. If he succeeds within the limits of simplicity and economy prescribed by the trustees in working out a noble and impressive exterior, he will demonstrate far more thoroughly his capacity and genius than if he had first planned the building for outside effect, and then crammed the public and the librarians and the books wherever they would go inside his structure.

To recur to my statement that the adoption of these plans marks an epoch in library construction, I would sum up by saying that they are unique and significant both in their inception and in their details.

As to inception, this is almost the first instance where a large library has been planned in full accordance with the wishes of the librarian, and where the trustees have recognized, to such an extent, that an experienced librarian is an expert in his own specialty.

As to features, the plan is original in arranging the rooms and their fixtures especially for the convenience of that portion of the public for whom the library is intended — the students and investigators. It is original in combining in the library a large number of special libraries, each with its own librarian, and having no general "stack" or book rooms from which the public are to be excluded. It is original, among public libraries at least, in providing seats and tables for readers as near as possible to the books they are to use, and in allowing them access when desired directly to the books on the shelves. In calling these ideas original, I do not mean that Dr. Poole invented them, for they have all been applied, separately and partially, in existing college, proprietary, or public libraries. The originality lies in bringing them together, in improving and developing them, and in applying them to a great public library.

I hope this description and comment are intelligible to your readers. If so, I will ask them if it is fair to dismiss such plans with the *Post's* application of "*Parturiunt montes, nascitur ridiculus mus*"?

BROOKLINE, Dec. 12, 1890.

To this there was a rejoinder in the *Post* of Dec. 23 ($\frac{3}{4}$ col.), from which we extract the only remarks of any importance:

In the quotation of the closing paragraph he has perverted the meaning of the *Post* editorial. It seemed clear that Dr. Poole's plan would, if carried out, make it necessary for the public to walk the corridors and use the elevators when in quest of the books, rather than the usual way by which the attendants do this work, and that with his careful study of libraries he had looked, as men in business do, to the "easy, convenient, and thus economical administration," straying perhaps a little from the point of view of the public.

The plan still seems in several ways "lacking in architectural dignity and effect." The auditorium has only a height of 16 feet and is carefully tucked away in the corner most remote from the main entrance, which is itself inadequate for so important a building where "lofty use" is to be emphasized. The light and air borrowed across a wide corridor to assist in lighting the larger rooms and smaller offices such as toilet and dressing rooms have heretofore proved very nearly insufficient. The monotony, too, of interior windows is difficult to make pleasing. The cutting up of the floor space of all the stories into equal-sized rooms, for all the world like a Western town, "with choice corner lots and good ones between," shows at least a want of invention.

That the architect may make a presentable structure is possible, though the plan is rather forbidding. A noble building is not a thing of shreds and patches, but a whole whose integral parts of plan and fronts should blend into a complete composition. It is the more a pity, since accepting Dr. Poole's theory, the problem has such novel interest that it is worthy to be carried out with a faultless plan as well as an artistic exterior.

SENSIBLE RICH MEN.

From the Springfield Library bulletin.

It is notable that many wealthy persons are coming to take measures, while still in the flesh, to anticipate, more or less, the distribution of their property, instead of entrusting it by will to certain of their survivors. A favorite form of such disposition is through the agency of libraries or educational institutions; and nothing could be a better monument to a man of means and public spirit, especially as it may so appropriately be erected and put in operation during the lifetime of the benefactor. Within the past few years a large number of our New England towns have been blessed by the erection and endowment of handsome libraries; in some cases by the generosity of resident citizens, but oftener, perhaps, by the grateful remembrance of those who have gone out from the places of their birth to lives of prosperity, and desire to furnish for the youth of future years better facilities for a suitable education than were available in their own early days.

Nor is this custom by any means confined to New England, though it perhaps has its most generous illustration here. Other sections of the country are blessed in the same manner, and the older countries across the water have a share. A recent English journal calls attention to the custom of leaving libraries and collections of books to public institutions; and in this direction there is a wide field worthy of even greater attention than it has thus far received among us. This is a land of reading, thinking people, and of men with specialties of idea as well as of pursuit. In many towns and villages, and in all our cities, there are men who have collected valuable libraries which relate to a single general subject — history, in special lines; biography; theology; fine arts; social questions. All these and many others have their enthusiastic devotees.

Generally these collections are carefully treasured during the life of the bibliophile; sometimes they are made accessible to others than the owner and his immediate friends, but more generally not. They serve to amuse, gratify and instruct a limited circle; but the death of the owner is too often the signal for their dispersal. Friends gather such as they especially covet, second-hand dealers secure a share, the auction-room and the paper-stock man take what are left.

Yet in every case there is in the immediate vicinity some institution — a library, an educational, art or social society — where the collection, if placed as a whole, either individualized or associated with other works of a kindred nature, would form a valuable and interesting feature, as well as one to hold the name of the donor in grateful memory. It may be practicable for but few to found libraries and endow them; but there are multitudes who may enrich and benefit those already existent by the contribution, either personally or by will, of valuable special departments.

Reviews.

THE CHARLEMAGNE TOWER COLLECTION of American Colonial laws. [By C: Riché Hildeburn.] Privately printed for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. 1890. 298 p. Q.

This catalog must take a foremost rank not merely from the rarity and value of the class of books it contains, but also as a special bibliography of great fulness and accuracy. Nearly 40 years ago, Charlemagne Tower, a wealthy Philadelphian, began collecting the colonial laws of his native State. As success in that field whetted rather than satisfied his search, the other States, and the English-American Colonies were afterwards included, and, almost regardless of expense, volume after volume was added, till it resulted in the collection here cataloged, which is by all odds the most complete in the world, and one which moreover can probably never be duplicated. But better still than the spirit which formed the collection is that which, almost from its inception, intended it for a public institution, and though death prevented the owner from carrying out this intention, it has been accomplished by his widow in their presentation to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

From the catalog which has been printed at the expense of the donor, we can gather a fair idea of the wonderful richness of the collection. In all, nearly 1000 titles are given, the earliest being the Massachusetts codification of 1660, and the latest being a Virginian session law for 1805, if we except a number of reprints of early laws. These are divided, so the catalogue tells us, among the colonies in the following proportion:

Barbadoes, 2.	New Hampshire, 6.
Bermuda, 1.	New Jersey, 25.
Caribu Islands, 3.	New York, 56.
Connecticut, 96.	N. Y. City, 4.
Danish W. I., 1.	North Carolina, 2.
Delaware, 7.	Nova Scotia, 2.
Georgia, 3.	Pennsylvania, 151.
Jamaica, 5.	Quebec, 7.
Maryland, 6.	Rhode Island, 74.
Massachusetts, 407.	St. Christopher, 2.
Montseral, 1.	South Carolina, 5.
Nevis, 1.	Vermont, 2.
New England, 2.	Virginia, 39.

A mere list of the number, however, does not convey any idea of the real richness of this collection. Of Pennsylvania it is practically complete, and hardly less so of Massachusetts, for it includes of this latter State the whole collections of Dr. George H. Moore, who for forty years has been a tireless collector in this special field. Of New York the collection is already superior to any collection in this State. These three States represent the chief strength of the laws, but Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Virginia are all strong. Of especially rare books we find the first codifications of Vermont, New Hampshire, and North Carolina, in each case the only known copies, as well as those of Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, Delaware, and Virginia.

The catalogue has been compiled by Mr. Hildeburn, the author of the "Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1684-1784," who is not merely a most accurate and careful worker, but who was especially fitted for this task, as he had largely assisted Mr. Tower in the formation of the collection. As a result we have what is not only a complete and full catalogue, but as well a very valuable special bibliography of an extremely difficult and hitherto uncataloged class of books. A mere check list of such a collection would be of great value, but this elaborate and beautifully printed volume leaves nothing to be desired.

Of course there are gaps in the collection, but it has been presented to a Society which will not merely hold the collection together. Already many omissions have been supplied, and the Society wishes to purchase any volumes it does not already possess. It is probable that the collection as it stands will never be duplicated, and a few years' work bids fair to make it as perfect as any such collection ever can be. It is now of the utmost value as the only collection where the laws of eighteen colonies can be compared and studied together.

P. L. F.

American Library Association.

THE PUBLISHING SECTION.

WHEN the Publishing Section was organized in 1886, it was intended that it should be carried on on the basis of annual membership fees, and publications issued each year to offset the subscriptions, as is done by the English societies, such as the Early Text, the Chaucer, the Spenser, etc. But it was found more difficult than was expected to proceed on this basis, and the work of the section has come to be rather that of a fund to be used in promoting the issue of valuable bibliographical material, the fund to be maintained so far as possible by the returns from publications. The expectation of the Executive Board is to be able to return to the subscribers of \$10 the full value of their subscription in the publications of the section, and at the same time to maintain and increase the fund through the judicious handling and sale of its publications. "Reading for the Young," lately issued, bids fair in the end to add to the fund rather than to be a draft upon it. The Executive Board have therefore decided to postpone yet further the calling for a second payment of dues from members, and instead to endeavor to increase the number. The advantages of membership are, 1st, the procuring of the publications of the section at 20 per cent. discount, and, 2d, a share in the good work of co-operative bibliography.

At the recent meeting of the section at the White Mountain Conference it was voted that associate memberships be established at a fee of

\$2, which is not to be refunded in publications like the \$10 fee for regular membership, but will entitle to the discount of 20 per cent. on the section's publications up to the amount of the \$2 subscription.

Mr. Lane, the Treasurer of the section, presents the following statement as to the standing of the accounts with members:

To each member in return for the original payment of \$10 there have been sent

3 sets of the 100 printed catalogue cards. . . . \$2.00
3 copies of Reading for the Young. 2.40

\$4.40

which leaves \$5.60 still standing to the credit of each member.

A word of explanation may be in order here. The charge of \$2 for the printed cards must be regarded as sunk in an experiment which was not a success, but which opened the way for a clear understanding of the possibilities in this connection. Those who were most interested in this experiment were not led by it to give up their faith in some method being devised by which printed cards of new books can be acceptably and economically produced at a common centre for all libraries using the "regular" cards.

As to "Reading for the Young," the Executive Board decided on three cloth copies as the assignment to be made to each member and charged on the membership account. Members can buy additional copies at the 20 per cent. discount on the regular prices, whether for single copies or quantities.

It is hoped that many libraries as such, and many individuals, will join the section either as associate members or as regular members for the purpose of promoting its work. The "A. L. A. Index" to general literature is now well under way toward publication. This work promises to rival "Poole" as an every-day tool in the libraries, and the section needs all the help it can get towards the necessary expense of bringing it out.

W. I. FLETCHER, C. C. SOULE,
C: A. CUTTER, W. C. LANE,
M. DEWEY, Exec. Board.

Intending members should address W. C. Lane, the Secretary and Treasurer, at Cambridge, Mass. (Harvard University Library).

SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

THE vote concerning the meeting at San Francisco has been tabulated. 154 members have answered the inquiry. 34 vote for September or October, 14 for a period from May 1 to the last

of June, 4 have no choice. All of these express the intention of going. There are 7 who vote for the spring of 1892. Of those who say they intend to go, 1 cannot go in September, 6 cannot go in the spring, and 1 cannot go except in the spring of 1892. Beyond this there are 12 who say that it is possible they may decide to go, of whom 7 vote for September and October, 3 for April, and 2 have no choice.

This apparently fixes the time of going at September, 1891. A more definite announcement will be made hereafter.

H. E. DAVIDSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE following circular has been issued to librarians, trustees of libraries, and others interested in library work:

At the Convention of the American Library Association, held at the Fabyan House last September, the Connecticut representatives resolved to take steps to form a State Library Association such as now exists in New York, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. For this purpose a meeting will be held in New Haven or Hartford in January, 1891.

The Connecticut Library Association will endeavor to promote closer union among Connecticut library interests. It will in no sense trench upon the province of the A. L. A., which of necessity chiefly confines its discussions to questions of broad national interest. Much may be hoped from a thorough discussion of Connecticut library matters by people who possess a full knowledge of local conditions. Frequent interchange of ideas and methods cannot fail to improve every department of library work.

It is proposed to hold at least four meetings each year. These will take place in different cities, in order that all members may have an opportunity of attending one, if not more of them.

The exact time and place of the preliminary meeting will be announced as soon as replies are received to this circular.

If you are in sympathy with the movement, please communicate at once with the undersigned:

W. J. HILLS,
Supt. P. L., Bridgeport, Conn.
W. A. BORDEN,
Librarian Y. M. I., New Haven, Conn.
W. K. STETSON,
Librarian F. P. L., New Haven, Conn.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE meeting of librarians, trustees, and others interested in library work held at Union Library, Trenton, N. J., Dec. 29, 1890, was called to order by F. P. Hill, of Newark.

B. B. Hutchinson, President of the Board of Trade, was made temporary Chairman and Martha F. Nelson Secretary. Mr. Hutchinson in his address of welcome spoke of the "Public libraries of our time being among the most valuable and effective agencies, hand in hand with the church, the home, and the school in the promotion of the spiritual, mental, and even physical welfare of all classes of people." He heartily welcomed each and all as the representatives of this important work. He regretted that here in the capital city of the State we are unable to point out a *free* library.

A committee of three was appointed to propose a name for the Association and present a constitution and by-laws.

Messrs. Hill, of Newark, Marshall, of Woodbury, and Stratton, of Salem, were appointed. The committee reported that the Association be called the "New Jersey Library Association." The constitution, drawn from two similar Associations, N. Y. and Mass., was read and adopted as a whole. After remarks regarding the meeting and organization, it was moved and seconded that we perfect the plans at once and resolve this meeting into the "N. J. Lib. Assoc." Carried. Moved and seconded that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to nominate permanent officers for the ensuing year. Carried. And the Chair appointed Messrs. Richardson, Stratton, and Rev. Dr. Thompson. While this committee were in consultation Mr. Hill read letter and telegram from Melvil Dewey, regretting his inability to attend this meeting, having fallen on the ice and being unable to get here from Albany, N. Y.

Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows :

President, Rev. W: Prall, Ph.D., So. Orange.
Vice-Presidents, Frank P. Hill, Newark ;
Prof. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton.
Secretary, Martha F. Nelson, Trenton.
Treasurer, G: F. Winchester, Paterson.

The nominations were unanimously accepted. The President was then conducted to the chair, and gave an address on Library work and education.

Mr. Hill read letters of regret from several not able to attend the meeting and who would sanction every action taken by the Association, and who wished their names placed on the member-

ship list. In absence of the Treasurer Miss Nelson was appointed *pro tem.* 37 members, 26 of whom were present.

Mr. Weeks spoke of the A. L. A. Endowment fund ; followed by Mr. Hill, giving the names and amount subscribed thus far toward the pledge made in behalf of New Jersey by him at the A. L. A. Conference last Sept. Prof. Richardson explained this fund more particularly and promised to double the amount already pledged, which was \$30.

Pres. Prall called upon Miss Cutler, Vice-Director of the Library School, Albany, N. Y., who spoke of other State organizations, and of New York in particular.

Mr. Hill called for remarks from the librarians present regarding their opinion of the Association and also the method of work at their respective libraries.

Mr. Stratton, of Salem, and Mr. Marshall, of Woodbury, responded.

Mrs. George B. Cunningham, of Trenton, who is much interested in having a free library here and who tried hard several years ago for one, also made some remarks.

Motion made and carried that President appoint a committee of three to look up what laws actually apply to village libraries in New Jersey, and report at next meeting — Messrs. Stratton, Weeks, and Hutchinson. Another committee of three to look up the same laws in other States — Messrs. Richardson, Hill, and Thompson. Miss Cutler reported a similar work as having been done by Mr. Dewey and soon to be printed.

Mr. Marshall moved that the constitution and by-laws, list of members, and other interesting matter be printed in such a form as could be sent to all libraries in the State; also a full account to be sent to LIBRARY JOURNAL for publication. Carried.

Mr. Stratton asked if any one knew where certain books, not relating to law, that used to be in the State Library, had gone to? Mrs. Barber answered that they had been sent to the different State institutions, Prison, Industrial School, and Insane Asylum. They being the property of the State could not be disposed of in any other way.

Motion for adjournment moved and seconded. Meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee.

MARTHA F. NELSON, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION.

I. NAME.

This Association shall be called the "New Jersey Library Association."

2. OBJECT.

Its object shall be to promote the library interest of the State of New Jersey.

3. MEMBERS.

Any person interested in promoting the object of the Association may become a member by vote of the Executive Board and payment to the Treasurer of the annual assessment.

4. OFFICERS.

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, who shall together constitute the Executive Board, which shall have power to act for the Association in intervals between its meetings.

5. MEETINGS.

There shall be two or more meetings of the Association in each year, one of which shall be the annual meeting, to be held the last Wednesday in October, at such place as the President may designate. The others at such times and places as may be fixed by the Executive Board.

6. DUES AND DEBTS.

The annual assessment shall be fifty cents. No officer, committee, or member of the Association shall incur any expenses in its name, nor shall the Treasurer make any payment unless authorized by specific vote of the Executive Board.

7. AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote of those present at any stated meeting, notice of the proposed change having been given in the call for the meeting.

MEMBERS OF N. J. LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Adams, Emma L., Plainfield.
 Barber, Mrs. R. M., Trenton.
 Bell, Mrs. T. A., Trenton.
 Blackwell, Minnie, Hightstown.
 Chamberlain, Nettie, Hightstown.
 Crane, Miss H. H., Newark.
 Cunningham, Mrs. G. B., Trenton.
 Cutler, Mary S., Albany, N. Y.
 Esterly, Mrs. J. B., Hoboken.
 Gregory, Prof. Benj. C., Trenton.
 Hatfield, Jos. F., Hoboken.
 Herzog, Alfred C., Jersey City.
 Hill, Frank P., Newark.
 Hunt, Mrs. E. M., Trenton.
 Hutchinson, B. B., Trenton.
 Johnston, Mary C., Trenton.
 Juhre, Charlotte, Newark.
 Koester, Miss, Hoboken.
 Marshall, Alfred G., Woodbury.
 Morningstern, Wm. B., Newark.
 Nelson, Martha F., Trenton.
 Niles, Nathaniel, N. Y. City.
 Orr, Mrs. E. S., Trenton.
 Perry, Belmont, Woodbury.
 Prall, Rev. Wm., So. Orange.
 Richardson, Prof. E. C., Princeton.
 Rider, Prof. A. J., Trenton.
 See, Grace H., New Brunswick.
 Stansbury, Josephine, Newark.
 Stratton, Morris F., Salem.
 Thompson, Dr. John B., Trenton.
 Underhill, Caroline M., Newark.
 Vogt, Rachel A., Newark.
 Weeks, Wm. R., Newark.

Winchester, George F., Paterson.
 Winsor, Beatrice, Newark.
 Wood, Mrs. Geo., Trenton.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REPORT OF ORGANIZATION.

DES MOINES, September 2, 1890.

SEVERAL of the Iowa librarians having resolved to attempt some associated work, the following circular was sent to the libraries of the State:

A meeting in the interest of Iowa libraries will be held at Des Moines, in the State Library, September 2, at 10 o'clock a.m. All librarians and others specially interested in libraries are invited to be present.

ADA NORTH, University Library.

MARY H. MILLER, State Library.

T. S. PARVIN, Iowa Masonic Library.

CLARA M. SMITH, Burlington Public Library.

CLARA C. DWIGHT, Dubuque Y. M. Library.

In response to this invitation some seventeen librarians and several citizens of Des Moines assembled at the capitol on the appointed day.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. T. S. Parvin, who made a few introductory remarks warmly supporting the proposed organization.

Mrs. North being called upon said that among the reasons that had led to the conference were the desire for better acquaintance and for consultation upon library management; the advantages which might result from adopting some uniform system of reports; and the importance of arousing a more general interest and co-operation in library progress in the communities and schools of the State.

Mrs. Dwight then read a paper upon "Public Libraries and Their Relation to the Public Schools." A lively discussion ensued, in which Mr. Lathrop, of the State Historical Library; Miss Ambler, of Mt. Pleasant; Miss Smith, of Burlington; Miss Babb, of Indianola; Mrs. Morse, of Des Moines, and others, joined.

At this point the Governor was introduced, said a few words of greeting and commendation of the movement, and excused himself on account of pressing duties.

The question of forming a society being brought up, Mr. Lathrop, of the State Historical Library, moved that a State Association be organized. Hon. Chas. Aldrich seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. The Chair named as a committee to draft a plan of organization Mrs. North, Miss Smith, Mr. Lathrop, Miss Dwight and Mrs. Morse, and by motion the following Committee on Nominations was appointed: Hon. T. S. Parvin, Miss Ambler, of Mt. Pleasant, and Mr. Gay, of Boone. The conference then adjourned for dinner.

Upon reassembling, the Chairman called upon the Committee on Plan of Organization to report. The chairman stated that the committee recommended, with slight alteration, the plan recently adopted by the New York libraries, as follows:

1. The association shall be called the Iowa Library Society.

2. Its object shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Iowa.

3. Any person interested in promoting the object of the association may become a member, by vote of the Executive Board, on payment to the Treasurer of a registration fee of one dollar.

4. The officers of the association shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall together constitute the Executive Board, which shall have power to act for the association in intervals between its meetings.

5. A regular meeting of the association shall be held in the Iowa State Library during the week of the annual State Fair.

6. No officer, committee or member of the association shall incur any expenses in its name, nor shall the Treasurer make any payment unless authorized by specific vote of the Executive Board.

7. No member shall be liable for any dues beyond an assessment for necessary expenses, which shall not exceed one dollar per year.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following names for officers of the Society: President, Mrs. Miller, State Librarian; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Johnston, of Ft. Dodge, and Mrs. Dwight, of Dubuque; Secretary, Mrs. North, University Librarian; and Treasurer, Miss Smith, of Burlington. These officers being elected unanimously, Mrs. Miller took the chair.

Mr. Parvin then made a brief report upon the Iowa laws relating to libraries and suggested certain amendments thereto. After some discussion Mr. Parvin and Mr. Gay were appointed to consider these suggestions and report at the next meeting.

Miss Crawford, of the Iowa State Agricultural College, spoke with enthusiasm of the School of Library Economy at Albany, giving a sketch of its history and methods. She was heard with much interest and questioned further.

Hon. Chas. Aldrich, of the State Autograph Collection, made a report full of interest upon the collection of local data, urging all librarians to aid in this work and to undertake independent collections in their several localities. He was followed by Hon. T. S. Parvin, whose long experience as collector of State archives and other data gives him authority. Mr. Parvin referred to his own noteworthy collection at the Iowa Masonic Library.

Mrs. North urged that the Society recommend a uniform list of statistics to be kept in all libraries

of the State, that this list be reported to the State Librarian and tabulated and published in her biennial report. After consideration the Society adopted a resolution to this effect, and Miss Smith and Mr. Johnston were appointed as a committee to draw up such a list. Mrs. North also spoke of the apparent need of some systematic plan in making up the High School libraries of the State. Having examined several such libraries and consulted with the superintendents and teachers regarding them, she believed that a list of reference books suitable for High Schools might be drawn up and sent out by the Society, which would be welcomed by many of the schools as an aid in their selections. The Chairman named Mrs. North, Miss Babb, Mrs. Morse, and Mrs. Dwight as a committee to draw up such a list.

The importance of a more frequent use of the columns of the local papers in calling attention to the work and wants of our libraries was referred to, and the discussion elicited the fact that more or less of this was already being done.

The question of the constitution of the Boards of Control of city libraries being brought up, a very free expression of opinion followed, showing that the experience of the members varied greatly, and that no uniformity existed in the present formation of these bodies. It was finally resolved that the Society recommend as an efficient Library Board of Trustees one made up of a member of the City Council, a teacher in the public schools, and three citizens, two of whom should be women.

Mr. Jackson, Secretary of State, being introduced, expressed his hearty interest in the new organization, and said that he should take pleasure in supplying any of the libraries of the State with such of the State publications as they desired, so far as practicable.

Letters, regretting their inability to attend the meeting, were received from a number of Iowa librarians, and letters expressing cordial interest in the movement from Mr. Melvil Dewey, of the New York State Library, and Mr. Frederick Crunden, of St. Louis Public Library.

The presence of several citizens of Des Moines gave encouragement to the enterprise.

On motion of Mr. Parvin the Society voted the payment of the expenses of the call, and directed as to the printing of the report of the proceedings.

The Executive Board were directed to act as a Committee on Programme for the ensuing year. The Society then adjourned.

ADA NORTH, *Secretary.*

This first gathering of Iowa librarians brought together members of the profession whose ability, earnestness, and enthusiasm were full of promise for the future of the Library Society. There was not sufficient time for the discussions that arose. Two days should be devoted to the gathering, to make it a profitable one.

If the college libraries are represented, as it is hoped they may be, a separate section will be formed for their discussions, as their interests and methods are quite apart from those of the public libraries.

It is suggested that members bring to the conference samples of their library appliances, such as book-supports, labels, cards, finding-lists, etc.

The programme for the coming year will be of practical questions, with short papers, and time will be allowed for informal discussion and general inquiries.

List of persons in attendance: Hon. Chas. Aldrich, Webster City; Miss Nellie Aukenev, Des Moines; Miss Hannah Babb, Indianola; Mrs. Clara E. Dwight, Dubuque; Miss Esther Crawford, Ames; Mr. F. V. Gay, Boone; Mrs. Frank Graves, Washington; Miss Lillian Johnson, Iowa City; Mr. W. H. Johnston, Fort Dodge; Mr. H. N. Lathrop, Iowa City; Mrs. M. H. Miller, Des Moines; Mrs. Stella B. Morse, Des Moines; Mrs. Ada North, Iowa City; Mrs. M. O. Orwig, Des Moines; Hon. T. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids; Miss Shriner, Des Moines; Miss Clara M. Smith, Burlington; Mr. E. H. Warren, Toledo; Miss Sarah A. Welch, Des Moines; Miss Ida Wetmore, Des Moines.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

AN informal meeting of librarians held in the State Librarian's Room at Boston, Oct. 22, issued cards to 498 libraries having over 1000 volumes each, requesting the librarian and assistant to meet at the Green Room at the State House, Nov. 13, to consider the formation of a State Library Club. About 75 persons appeared. After prolonged discussion the following constitution was adopted:

1. NAME.

This organization shall be called "The Massachusetts Library Club."

2. OBJECT.

Its object shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Massachusetts.

3. MEMBERS.

Any librarian, library assistant, or trustee of a library in the State of Massachusetts may become a member upon the payment of the first annual assessment.

4. OFFICERS.

The officers of the club shall consist of a President, 2 Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a

Treasurer, to be elected by ballot to the annual meeting, who shall together constitute the Executive Committee, and serve until their successors are chosen.

5. MEETINGS.

There shall be two or more meetings of the club in each year, one of which shall be the annual meeting, to be held the first Wednesday in October.

6. DUES AND DEBTS.

The annual assessment shall be 50 cents.

No debt or obligation of any kind shall be contracted by the club, or by any committee, officer, or member thereof on its behalf.

7. AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote of those present at any stated meeting, notice of the proposed change having been given in the call for the meeting.

This meeting was accepted as the first annual meeting and the following board of officers was chosen: Pres., C. A. Cutter; Vice-Pres., S. S. Green, Miss A. L. Hayward; Sec., Gardner M. Jones; Treas., W. I. Fletcher.

Without a formal vote it appeared to be the desire of the club that the next meeting should be held in Boston in January, with the prospect of a meeting in May at Worcester.

The second meeting has been called to meet at the Boston Medical Library, No. 19 Boylston Place, Boston, Jan. 13, 1891, at 10.30 o'clock a.m. Program: President's Address; Questions and Answers; Recess for Social Intercourse; Discussions, "How can the character of the reading be improved?" introduced by Miss E. P. Thurston; 12.30, Address by Rev. E. E. Hale, "A public library a necessity in every town."

Members are requested to send to the President, as soon as convenient, questions on any matter which they would like to have discussed.

To join the Club it is only necessary to send 50 cents to the Treasurer.

GARDNER M. JONES, *Secretary*.

New York Library Club.

NOVEMBER MEETING.

A REGULAR meeting of the New York Library Club was held at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, Thursday, Nov. 13, at 3 p.m. President Baker presided and nearly 100 members and guests were present. Among the latter, the Club had the pleasure of greeting Dr. Linderfelt, of Milwaukee. In the absence of Mr. Charles Pratt, the Club was gracefully welcomed by Miss Healy, of the Pratt Institute Faculty, who, after stating that Mr. Pratt had been pleased to open the various departments of the Institute for inspection after the meeting, begged the librarians to remember that the library was but a small part of the Insti-

tute, and might indeed be regarded as but in an embryonic condition. Any faults discoverable might be attributed to its extreme youth; its merits and virtues, however, were due to a most generous Board of Trustees, and above all to the untiring zeal and enthusiasm — to the genius, in short, of its librarian, Miss Miller, who had just left them for what she regarded as a happier field, although it was with great regret that the directors permitted her to resign her work and undertake the classification of that unknown quantity, man. In conclusion, Miss Healy bespoke for Miss Miller's worthy successor, Miss Plummer, a hearty welcome, from whom the Club was promised an account of the work of the Pratt Institute Library.

The President. — The Library Club echoes most heartily the warm praise of Miss Miller, coming as it does from one from whom it proceeds more gracefully than it would from ourselves. There are some things in regard to Miss Miller's departure which it is not altogether pleasant to reflect upon. She has to give up her work, and she is going to live in Chicago. We hope, however, that her choice is a wise one, and we congratulate her in her new field. It is something of a warning to all of us, to appreciate those of our feminine members that remain but may not be with us for long. Matrimony loves a shining mark, and they may be soon taken from us in the same way. We will trust that with their high sense of duty they will meet even such a dispensation with courage and resignation. It is with great pleasure that we welcome Miss Plummer's return to us, and we will gladly hear from her an account of the work of the Pratt Institute Library. The Secretary's report is now in order.

Secretary. — The following persons have been proposed to the Executive Committee for membership, and are unanimously recommended for election: Miss Mary W. Plummer, Miss Mary C. Mosman, Miss L. Atalanta Ramsdell, Miss Deborah Keith Sherman, Mr. George J. Hagar, Mr. John F. Hatfield, Mr. W. F. Stevens, Prof. E. C. Richardson, Mr. C. G. Neumann, Mr. William R. Weeks, and Miss Josephine Stansbury. They were elected.

The Treasurer reported all bills paid, and a balance on hand of \$2.18.

The President. — Considering the state of finance in the city at present, this is a very favorable showing.

The report of the Library Manual Committee was made through the President, its Chairman. (L. J., v, 16, p. 344.) The circulars requesting in-

formation were ready for printing. The question of financial responsibility and a publisher needed to be considered.

Mr. Poole. — As a society, we are not prepared to incur this responsibility. It has been suggested that the expense might be defrayed by advertisements. Mr. Peoples was saying to me that he could distribute 4 or 5000 copies of such a manual in his library. I have here a "Catalogue of Clubs" — in which, by the way, the Library Club does not appear — which is of attractive appearance, and may be of interest to some of you.

Miss Coe. — We can form an idea of the expense by the amount of information we receive. I think it undignified to interleave with advertisements. I believe the libraries would be willing to bear the expense. My own would do its share. We wish a manual that will do us credit, and that we will not be ashamed to place in our own reading-rooms. Mr. Ford perhaps could manage its publication as successfully as he does that of his own works.

The President. — I think we can find some one to publish it, and that it could be made to pay as a publishing venture. As to its form — whether brief and official, or whether more space should be given to descriptive matter — the publisher would have something to say. The amount of information we are to gather would depend on the method of publication.

The Secretary. — Does any one know anything in regard to the popularity of Stock's "Book lovers' library" series? Our manual would appeal to the same class, and might be published in similar style.

Miss Coe. — They are very popular in all my libraries.

The Treasurer. — The Putnams might take it up.

Mr. Hill. — I move that the matter of publication of the L. C. Manual be referred to the Manual Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

Voted.

Miss Coe. — I ask for a vote of opinion on advertisements.

The President. — How many are of the opinion that the Manual should be wholly free of advertisements?

Six affirmative.

The President. — How many think that a judicious placing of advertisements of a certain class would not be objectionable?

There were thirteen.

The President. — The Executive Committee are

of the opinion that brief social reports of library news or any items of interest, contributed by members, in regard to the libraries which they represent, would be a valuable and interesting feature of every meeting, promoting the interchange of ideas and fraternal relations between the various members of the club. I have here a list of the libraries from which we have representatives, in the order in which the members' names appear upon our alphabetical list. Before proceeding in that order, we would like to hear the promised account from Miss Plummer, of Pratt Institute Library.

Miss Plummer. — The total number of borrowers registered to the 1st of July, 1890, was 9515; circulation during the year, 98,909. The number of volumes is about 28,000. In addition to the regular lines of work of a circulating library, talks are given before the pupils of the Technical High School on the use of cyclopædias, dictionaries, atlases, books of quotation, indexes, the use of catalogues, etc. A cataloguing class of ten members was started in June, three lessons of an hour's duration being given weekly. Some of its members are engaged in other libraries, and put their instruction to immediate use. Another class began in the autumn. A training class of eight members receives instruction in general library work, including desk-work, handwriting and printing, the mechanical preparation of books for the shelves, entering and classifying, shelf-listing, reading-room duties, care of supplies, binding — in short, all of the processes of a library. Instruction is also given in reference-work. The assistant in charge of a special department or kind of work is the instructor of the class when the time comes to take up that branch.

It is hoped that a class may be formed for the study of English composition, and one in English literature; the former with a view partly to teach appreciation of style and discrimination between well and poorly-written books, the other from the library side of university extension, to mark out a comprehensive course of English reading. A branch of the library at Greenpoint is called the Astral, and is free to the public. Also, 1400 volumes are shelved; subscribers, 516; visitors to the reading-room, about 15,000 during the past year.

The President. — Are all these lines of instruction carried on by the librarian and assistants, or is outside aid called in?

Miss Plummer. — All the instruction is by the regular staff.

The President. — Columbia College Library is next on our list. The library is prospering, its growth during the last year exceeding that of any previous one. 14,000 volumes have been added during the year; 4400 volumes since last July; 800 or 900 came from President Barnard's collection; 2000 by the bequest of Charles M. Da Costa. Many of these were duplicates. Of the Avery collection in architecture and decorative art, 500 volumes have been received, and \$30,000 has been given to build it up. \$15,000 is to be applied to its care and preservation, as binding expenses, etc. It will be kept by itself, and known as the Avery architectural collection. Needed changes in the arrangement of our cataloguing are going forward. The classified catalogue is giving way to the alphabetical catalogue, and we hope to make the catalogue more serviceable to readers in the future than it has been in the past. The South Orange Free Library is to be heard from.

Miss Ball. — We have 7000 readers; an annual circulation of 12,800 volumes; 3000 volumes comprise the library. Though small, we feel it is doing good work. It is supported by voluntary contributions. It is classified and catalogued according to the Dewey system.

Mr. Hagar. — From personal observation I can bear witness to the usefulness of this small library. There has been a large increase in the number of readers, and the improvement in the class of reading is marked. This is due to the efforts of the librarian, especially with the young people, in directing them to the better class of books.

Mr. Hill (reporting for Newark Free Library). — We have now been in operation a year, and have circulated 3,011,290, a daily average of 9940. There are between 28,000 and 30,000 volumes on the shelves. We are beginning to prepare lists of books on items of current interest, for daily posting, as is done by Mr. Foster in Providence, and lists are posted in connection with the teachers' courses of lectures. One of our club members, Prof. Abernethy, has been delivering a course of lectures on English literature, and prepared a list of books on his subjects. We obtained all the works on his list, and twenty-four hours after they were posted not one of the books were left on the shelves. I should like to notify the members of the club that Mr. Dewey will lecture at Trenton, Dec. 29, on "Select Libraries;" and that I have received the first subscription to the A. L. A. Endowment Fund, \$5. This was from the first person I

asked. If any Brooklynites wish to contribute, and feel too far away from New York, they can hand me the amount for the New Jersey subscription.

Mr. Berry (reporting for Brooklyn Y. M. C. A.). — We have been glad to grow to the extent of 1,000 volumes during the year. Our efforts are along the line of improving the character of reading. 20,000 volumes were circulated during the year. The reference department is more used, is well kept up and attractive. We make a specialty of helping people to find what they want. A handbook explains the card catalogue in a way most any fellow can understand. We have a case filled with books on topics of the day — political science or African travel, say. These are protected by straight gilt wires in 3 inch squares. A fellow can poke his book and see it move. He likes to see the book. I do myself. We look up books and references for two or three debating societies. During the past year the amount of fiction read has decreased from 33 per cent. to 20 per cent.; history has increased from 20 to 24 per cent.; political sciences has doubled. We have started daily exchanges with the other Y. M. C. A. branches in the city.

Miss Coe. — (For N. Y. Free Libraries.) Our circulation numbers 402,000 v. during the last year; we have 56,000 v. The use of books in the reading-rooms has doubled. We bulletin the new books and have a special shelf for such. Sometimes the librarian varies by reversing the label "New Books," and arranges another selection, "Good Books for Girls" or for boys, which remain for a few days. We will soon open another branch in 125th St.

The Secretary. — (For the Brooklyn Institute.) A fire in the Institute building, Sept. 12, destroyed the building, with the exception of the ground floor. The library was practically uninjured, but as its income was derived from rentals of other portions of the building, the directors have been obliged to discontinue its work until the building is restored. The library had planned to coöperate closely with the educational work of the Institute, and its use is greatly missed by the members. At a lecture recently given before the Institute by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, a working bibliography of psychology prepared by him was placed in the hands of each person present; lists of books are prepared in connection with other systematic courses, and it had been the intention of the library to supply these. The lecture courses strongly influence the character of the reading.

Miss Cutler. — (For the Aguilar Lib.) Our circulation has been 131,000 volumes; 13,584 v. on the shelves. A new branch building on East Broadway will be ready next September.

Mr. Stevens. — (For Railroad Men's Lib.) We circulated 770 v. last month. That seems like an infant, after some of the reports, but the use of the books is on the increase. Our purchases are in the line of new books mainly, and the question in regard to them is, will it pay? That is, will the men read them? Practically, we can have what we want.

Miss Hull. — (For Union for Christian Work, Brooklyn.) Circulation 89,355; 8100 members; 18,885 v.; 382 v. daily average. We are adding several thousand new volumes.

Mr. Poole. — (For Y. M. C. A., 23d St.) Ours is mainly a reference library. Considerable classroom work is done. Classes in drawing have a collection of books taken for their use to a special room. There is a class in German history which uses a special selection, and several others.

The President. — As our time is limited, I will ask that the libraries not heard from to-day will keep their good things for us to be shared at the next meeting. The Executive Committee submits this revision of the constitution — of which each person will receive a copy — to your consideration, with their unanimous recommendation for adoption. (L. J., v. 16, p. 343.)

Mr. Hill. — By our present constitution any amendment must be voted upon at two successive meetings to become valid. We have not time to-day to vote on each section, but I move that Article 6, concerning the time and frequency of meetings, be adopted.

Voted.

The President. — Dr. Linderfelt is invited to come forward and show the club how he looks. (Applause.)

Dr. Linderfelt. — It is a great pleasure to be present at this gathering. You seem to have here a second Library Association. I had no idea so many persons interested in library matters could be brought together in New York. I wish we could do the same in Milwaukee. The quintessence of what I have to say is, that I am very glad to be present.

Mr. Bowker. — The Secretary's notice invites the club to my library. After visiting Mr. Ford's library, you may not be able to find mine. Comparisons are "odorous." But you are heartily welcome to visit my study, and may be interested in some authors' copies, autograph letters, and photographs of famous men and places.

The meeting then adjourned, and the club, leaving the bright and pleasant room with its home-like furnishings and bunch of chrysanthemums which had been devoted to their enjoyment, spent an interested three-quarters of an hour in the inspection of the Institute; but the time was quite insufficient for more than a hasty impression of the vast amount of excellent work accomplished by the art-schools, the wood-working classes, the domestic science department, the trade-schools, the museum, and last and most fleeting impression of all, the bright attractive library, with its pictures and growing plants, and numbers of interested readers.

The club then repaired to Mr. Bowker's home, where he was assisted in receiving his guests by his sister Miss Bowker, while Mrs. Bowker and Miss Plummer dispensed afternoon tea, and the enthusiastic librarians gloated over the funny little sketch by Thackeray, the interesting letters from English and American authors, presentation and autograph copies of books, and numberless other treasures.

Altogether the meeting was pronounced one of the most delightful in the history of the club, which owes sincere thanks for its pleasures to Miss Plummer and the Pratt Institute Faculty, and to Mr. Bowker.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee met at Columbia College, Dec. 22, at 4 p.m., President Baker in the chair; Miss Coe, Miss Crandall, Mr. Poole, and Mr. Hill the attending members. Mr. Edward J. F. Werder, of Yale University Library, Mr. Walter Twigg, of the Long Island Free Library and Miss Mabel A. Farr, of the Brooklyn Institute, were recommended for membership. The Treasurer's report was read and approved.

N. Y. Library Club in account with S. H. Berry,

Treasurer:

Dr.	Cr.
Cash on hand, Oct. 16.. \$2.18	To Raynor & Martin..\$3.27
Received since..... 13.00	" Liebenroth, Van
	" Au & Co..... 77
	" Herzog..... 30
	" Postage 1.00
	\$5.34
	Cash on hand..... 9.84
\$15.18	\$15.18

Unpaid bills were to T. W. MacMullen, for die-sinking, \$4; to Brooklyn *Eagle*, for 100 postal notices, \$2.

The Chairman was directed to certify the same.

It was voted to accept the invitation of the Rev. Charles R. Gillett to meet at the Union Theological Seminary for the January meeting, and to request Mr. Gillett to describe to the club

the special administration of a theological collection; to require a report from the Manual Committee, and to take action on the revised constitution.

Mr. Poole.—In Article VI. (L. J. 16, p. 343), adopted at the last meeting, I would move the omission of "at 2:30 p.m.," leaving the time of meeting to the discretion of the Executive Committee. In that case, if we were going out of town, an earlier meeting could be arranged for.

Mr. Hill.—Or the words "or at such time as the Executive Committee shall select" could be inserted.

After informal discussion of means of publication for the Manual, the committee adjourned.

M. I. CRANDALL, *Secretary.*

Library School.

THE following names should be added to the list of junior students in the October JOURNAL.

Edwin Hatfield Anderson,	Chicago, Ill.
B.A., Wabash College, 1893.	
William Reed Eastman,	Wellesley, Mass.
B.A., Yale College, 1854; M.A., 1857.	
B.D., Union Theological Sem., 1862.	
Mary Leitia Jones,	Hastings, Neb.
B.L., Univ. of Nebraska, 1885.	

Mr. Linderfelt paid us a visit Nov. 20, and we spent a delightful afternoon in listening to his account of the library buildings which he saw on his tour of inspection, and his answers to questions on various subjects propounded by the School.

The reading seminar (see L. J., Oct., '90) is developing new interest in this line of work. Each student spends four hours a week during the entire course in general reading under direction of the faculty. One hour a week is given to an exercise, in which both classes take part, gathering the results of such reading. This work admits of great variety. Students take their turn in acting as reporter, *i.e.*, presenting to the class in a ten minutes' talk, the leading events of the week, thus gaining practice in gathering material and in speaking before an audience.

Once a month a vote is taken on the leading books of the previous month, *e.g.*, on the first Monday of December the books of October are voted upon, each student being prepared to choose by careful study of the *Publishers' Weekly*, *Bookseller*, *Nation*, *Literary World*, *Critic*, *Dial*, *Athenaeum*, *Spectator*, *Academy*, and *Saturday Review*, and as far as possible by actual handling of the books themselves. Titles of selected books are preserved by each student

on separate slips, with references to good reviews. Frequent visits are made to the Albany and Troy bookstores, for a sight of the new books not included in those sent the State Library. Arrangements have now been made for receiving weekly all the more important publications, which will be on inspection in the school-room for a full week. The statistics below show the number of new books reviewed and the promptness of their notice in four leading critical periodicals.

	Total No. of books reviewed in			Total No. of books reviewed in	Of 205 books published in SEPTEMBER there were reviewed in		Of 554 books published in OCTOBER there were reviewed in	
	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.		SEPT.	OCT.	OCT.	NOV.
CRITIC.....	65	106	149		5	7	19	67
DIAL.....	14	18	29		..	..	1	17
LITERARY..	37	69	171		5	12	20	62
WORLD....								
NATION.....	65	56	76		1	6	14	14

An attempt is being made to work out a method of reviewing literature adapted to the needs of busy librarians. An author is selected by the class, a week or more beforehand. Investigation is on the following lines:

Brief sketch of author's life.

List of his works, with general character of each.

Best edition of his works.

Concise estimate of the author, by one or more good critics.

Reading from author's works.

This is followed by a comparison of work done, and an informal talk on the merits of the author. Each person has by this hasty review added something to his knowledge of the authors already studied, viz., Lowell, Matthew Arnold, Heine, Balzac, and Turgeneff.

The Christmas recess began Wednesday, Dec. 24; the winter term opened Tuesday, January 6.

Miss Harriet Green, of the Boston Athenæum Library, has begun her instruction in dictionary cataloging.

MARY S. CUTLER.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY, Jan. 8, 1891.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

DELISLE, L. Instructions élémentaires et techniques pour la mise et le maintien en ordre des livres d'une bibliothèque. Lille, imp. Danel, 1890. 76 p. 8°.

GOTTLIEB, THDR. Ueb. mittelalterliche Bibliotheken. Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1890. 12+520 p. 8°. 14 m.

HALES, S., *libn. of the Twynbeg Free Students' Library, E. London.* Workingmen and free public libraries; a plea for fuller opportunities of culture, with statistical table of free public libraries now open in London. London, 1889. 8 p. O. "Mr. Hale's statement of his case is as admirable as it is concise." — *Library*, Feb. 1890.

J. R. LOWELL'S "Books and libraries," address at the opening of the F. P. L., Chelsea, Mass., is reprinted in his "Literary and political addresses," v. 5 of his Writings, Boston, 1890. D.

MOUNTFORD, E. W. The planning of free public libraries. (In the *Builder*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 116-118, with 1 cut; and in the *Building News*, Feb. 7, p. 195-199, with 5 cuts.)

Mr. Mountford treated the subject with much detail. On one point certainly he displayed more knowledge of the question than some who have lately written upon it here. "A badly arranged plan will not only increase the anxiety and labors of the librarian, who is responsible for keeping order in the building, but may necessitate the employment of one or more extra assistants, thus adding to the cost of maintenance."

His remarks on alterations might apply *mutatis mutandis* to other things about a library than the building. "Nothing could be more objectionable than the practice of altering existing buildings to serve as libraries. Not only is the result invariably unsatisfactory in respect of the inferior nature of the accommodation provided, but the plan has not even the merit of being economical. As a rule the first cost of such building, plus the outlay necessary for alterations and additions, would suffice to erect a properly-arranged and well-appointed building, more convenient to the librarian and more comfortable and attractive to the public. At Wandsworth is an example of the adapted building; and, apart from the new reading-room, it would be difficult to imagine a place more unsuited to its purpose."

In the discussion which followed, Mr. J. M. Brydon, who opened it, said that the views of librarians were of more importance on this subject than those of architects, but the latter could consider certain points in the building as well within their province. The President, Mr. Leonard Stokes, said that the architect who planned a library should first endeavor to accommodate his books and staff and the public, and then suit his architectural style to the requirements so laid down.

One remark points to a difference between English and American customs. "The librarian's apartments," said Mr. Davies, of the Wandsworth P. L., "should allow for the possibility of his being a married man with children, and should consist of at least a sitting-room, two or three bed-rooms, kitchen, and scullery."

RITCHTER, P. E. Verzeichniss der Bibliotheken m. gegen 50,000 u. mehr Bänden. 1, Deutsch-

land, Oesterreich-Ungarn, Schweiz, England, Nord-Amerika. Lpz., Hedeler, 1890. 27 p. 8°. 3 m.

From the *Export journal*.

STANLEY, Prof. Hiram M., *libn. of Lake Forest Univ.* Our education and the progress of art. (Pages 82-88 of *Education*, Oct. 1890.)

Treats in part of the power of the library to diffuse knowledge of and taste in art. "By becoming a circulating medium for all the arts, the musical, the pictorial, and the plastic, as well as the literary, the public library would multiply its usefulness many fold."

LOCAL.

Baltimore (Md.) Mercantile L. has inaugurated a *Family Subscription* at \$12, which will entitle one person and three of the members of his own family, resident with him, to the privileges of the library and reading-room. Eight books may be drawn at one time. The names of the persons entitled to the privilege will be indicated and the ticket will be transferable to any other person.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. The total expenditures on the new building up to Dec. 1, 1890, have been \$1,-025 045.38 and the balance on hand is \$424,954.62.

Of the loan authorized March 18, 1889, \$189,-000 is yet to be issued.

Of the expenditures, \$1,025,045.38 on the building, \$81,165.57 was expended by the City Architect, and the balance, \$943 879.81 under the direction of the Board of Trustees.

The order that His Honor, the Mayor, be requested to petition the Legislature for authority to borrow \$850,000 to be expended for the completion of the new Public Library building on Copley Square, the said amount not to be included within the limit fixed by section 2 of chapter 178 of the acts of the year of 1885, was debated by the City Council and was passed in concurrence with the Board of Aldermen by a vote of 41 yeas to 15 nays. Mr. Lowell, of Ward 11, opposed the order on the ground that before proceeding further some committee ought to ascertain if the amount asked for would be sufficient to complete the building. He believed that the responsibility of asking for the loan should be placed upon the trustees instead of upon the City Council.

An amendment offered by Mr. Towle, of Ward 17 providing that the trustees of the Public Library shall petition for the loan, was rejected, and in the discussion in favor of the order as it came from the Board of Aldermen it was shown that the cost of the Public Library, with the \$850,000 included, would be only 55 cents per cubic foot, as against a much larger sum for public buildings in other cities.

"These figures have been reached as a result of a long and exhaustive examination of detailed estimates furnished by the architects in charge, and the building is now so far advanced that little margin for error remains.

"Of buildings put up for the United States Government in this part of the country, the post-office and court-house at Fall River represents the lowest cost per cubic foot, namely between

40 and 50 cents. From this figure, the cost ranges as high as \$1 per cubic foot for the post-office building at Hartford, Conn., and even higher in the case of structures known to have been extravagantly built. The new Public Library building—including the court, for the purpose of comparison—will be completed at the cost of 49 cents per cubic foot, or as low as the lowest-cost United States buildings in this section.

"Leaving out the court altogether, the cost of this building, on the basis of all the appropriations made for it, under the present architects will be 63½ cents per cubic foot. But, considering the facings with the cornice, balconies, and the marble arcade, with which this court is embellished, but which are absent from the well rooms in the public buildings with which comparison is made, it is proper to include at least half of this area in figuring the cost per cubic foot; and this gives 55 cents, a very moderate expenditure when placed alongside the cost of other public buildings, and considering the character and finish of the new structure. The area covered and included by the new Public Library is almost exactly equal to that occupied by the post-office and sub-treasury building in this city, yet the cost of the latter has been computed as more than 80 cents per cubic foot.

"It is intended to finish the interior of the building in simple style, to correspond with the exterior; except in the important parts, where the scheme of decoration, as it is now developed, demands harmonious ornament." — *Boston Post*.

Branford, near New Haven, Conn., is to have a costly new library, the gift of the Hon. J. B. Blackstone, of Chicago. A site for the building, with a frontage of 300 feet, was purchased Dec. 8. The library will be named the Blackstone Memorial Fund Library.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (33d rpt.) Added 1204; total, Feb. 1, 1890, 34,960; issued 55,912 (fiction and juv. 35,569). The report goes much more into the detail of library work than is usual and would be good reading to recommend to the too numerous persons who imagine that a librarian has a great deal of leisure time.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. "During the past summer 300 volumes of music by the best composers, such as Wagner, Liszt, Rubinstein, Moszkowski, Grieg, etc., have been added, forming a very desirable supplement to the circulating library of music. The library has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Paul Tidden, of this city, who gave the benefit of his judgment and experience in the purchase during his stay in Berlin. These works are now ready for circulation, and a bulletin of them will probably be printed about March 1, 1891.

"J. F. Sargent's Classified and annotated catalogue of reading for the young has been received, and copies placed for use at the desk in the book delivery-room, with the library shelf-numbers written in red ink at margin of page. Those wishing to purchase this excellent work can obtain it at the library; price, 75 cents in paper covers; \$1 in cloth binding. Parents will find this

book a very useful one in assisting them to select the best reading for their children."

Chicago. The new University of Chicago is negotiating for a union with the Baptist Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, which has a library of 25,000 volumes.

Cincinnati P. L. The Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge, of Lexington, Ky., delivered an oration on the life and services of Henry Clay, in the library, Nov. 10, on which occasion the marble bust of Mr. Clay, lately presented by citizens of Cincinnati, was placed on its pedestal.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (22d rpt.) Added 5540 (books purchased averaged \$1.21 per vol.); total 61,814; issued 234,238 (60 copies of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" failed to satisfy the demand); visits to reference dept. 53,566.

During March and April the library was extended and rearranged to occupy the additional room provided by the enlargement of the building. The circulating department is now arranged on an alcove plan, allowing access to all classes of books except fiction. This has thus far appeared to be very convenient for those using the library, is economical of work, and has not developed any serious disadvantages. The entire library was moved and rearranged without closing it or discontinuing the issue of books.

During the last term of the year collections of from 30 to 50 books were deposited in 7 schools of the grammar grade to be issued by their teachers to their pupils. The books were carefully selected from the classes history, travel, biography, popular science, and story. The work done with them was very satisfactory. One of our leading manufacturing firms has made arrangements to draw books for about 100 of its employés. They send for the books, return them, and become responsible for them. A good class of books are drawn. It is a significant fact that, of the 100 names registered by them not more than 3 had previously drawn books from the library.

Cornell Univ. L. Added 4676; total 107,445 v., 30,060 pm.; recorded use, by officers 5089, by students 37,846; actual use about three times as much.

"In August Dr. A. C. White entered upon his duties as assistant librarian, and began reclassifying the library upon an expansive system, in preparation for its removal to the new building. Dr. White has shown excellent judgment. As fast as the books are classified the new shelf-number is written on each volume and a corresponding label is placed upon the back. Up to May 17, 24,249 volumes were reclassified and labelled comprising the departments of General Philology and Languages, Classical Antiquities and Literature, General and Modern Literature and literary periodicals, Bibliography, Theology, and Church History. For all these, new shelf-lists have been prepared, and the books, so far as the crowded state of the shelves will permit, arranged in the relative order of the new numbers. Advantage will be taken of the summer vacation to add the new shelf-marks to the catalogue cards.

"At the present rate of progress there is no

doubt, considering the character of the books still to be catalogued, that at the end of the next university year the catalogue will be brought fully up to date. Mr. C. H. Hull, having decided to give up library work, has handed me his resignation. I take advantage of this opportunity to bear testimony to the value of his services and to the energy, faithfulness, and unusual aptitude for the work which he has displayed. It has proved difficult to find a thoroughly trained and competent person to take his place, but it is believed that in Miss Mary Fowler we have secured one who will carry on the work satisfactorily.

"Professor Burr has given as much time as he could spare from other duties to the preparation for the printer of the special catalogue devoted to the collection on Diabolism and Witchcraft, in the White Library, while Mr. Wright has been engaged in cataloguing the additions made by ex-President White during his visit to Europe and the East. For next year we have secured the services of Mr. W. H. Hudson to prepare for the press the special catalogue of the rich collection on the French Revolution.

"Notwithstanding the greater care exercised in granting cards of admission to the shelves, this use of the library shows even a more marked increase than the recorded use, the number of cards issued during the year being 190 as against 80 in the preceding year. Of these 84 were for subjects in History and Political Science, 31 in Literature and Philology, 50 in Science and Technology, 25 in Philosophy and Education. The crowded state of the alcoves, due partly to this increase in the number of students admitted to the shelves, and partly to the greater numbers of graduate students to whom is granted the general freedom of the alcoves, has caused considerable inconvenience to members of the Faculty in their use of the library, and undoubtedly renders it extremely difficult to preserve any orderly arrangement of the shelves, especially while the reclassification of the books is going on. It has consequently been urged that the privilege of admission to the shelves should be suspended, so far as undergraduates are concerned, until after the removal of the library to the new building. But to students engaged in special work the advantages of direct access to the shelves at times is so great that I am reluctant to recommend such a course, and hope, by inculcating greater care in returning books to the shelves, and by greater discrimination in granting permits, to reduce to its lowest terms the inconvenience which has given rise to some complaints, without having recourse to such an extreme measure.

"To the great improvement in the electric lights is doubtless due the notable increase in the evening use of the library. From 6 to 9.30 p.m. the average daily number of those using the library was 26 as compared with 14 in the last two years. With the greater facilities for study and the improved method of lighting, to which we look forward in the new building, the evening use of the library bids fair to become proportionately as great as its use during the hours of daylight.

"The course of lectures on Bibliography I enlarged from twelve to nineteen lectures, and it now extends through the winter and spring

terms. The attendance has been larger this year than in former years, and the examinations of the winter term showed that the class had taken an active and intelligent interest in the subject."

Hendale, O. By the will of Mrs. Mary Allen \$50,000 is left for the formation of a school and library. It also provides that the property be held in trust by Rev. Frank Sewell, now of Washington, D. C. With it a free library and school in which music, painting, drawing, and the faith of the Swedenborgian Church are to be taught, are to be established. A plan is now being prepared to establish the institution, to be known as the "Charles and Mary Allen School and Library."

Kansas. At the meeting of the Kansas Academy of Language, Literature and Art, held at Topeka Nov. 29, reports were read on the libraries of the State, as follows:

State University Library, by Mrs. Watson; Topeka Public Library, by William Beer; Washburn University, by Prof. Whittemore.

Massachusetts. The members of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission are:

1. Caleb B. Tillinghast, State Library, State House, Boston, appointed for 5 years and designated by the Governor as Chairman.

2. S: S. Green, Free Public Library, Worcester, appointed for 4 years.

3. Hon. H: S. Nourse, Lancaster, appointed for 3 years.

4. Miss E.. P. Sohier, Beverly, appointed for 2 years.

Miss Sohier has been chosen Secretary of the Commission.

5. Miss Anna E. Ticknor, 41 Marlboro' St., Boston, appointed for 1 year.

Massachusetts. WADLIN, Horace G., *Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Mass.* Condition of employes. (From the 20th ann. rpt. of the Mass. Bur. of Stat. of Labor.) Boston, State printers, 1890. pp. 5+231 to 286. O.

Pages 242-264 contain lists of the free public libraries of Massachusetts in 1885, with statement of population (10 years of age and over), number of books, and annual circulation.

Miami Univ. L. Added 613; total 9879; issued 788; 88% of the students were borrowers. The library has been painted and refurnished.

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. C. L. The custody of the library has not yet passed out of the hands of the trustees into those of the city, but the change will probably take place in the course of a few weeks. At present there are 7725 books on the shelves, all in good repair. The majority are works the perusal of which is calculated to improve and elevate the mind of the reader. The library is patronized almost entirely by the factory hands, and although the books, when returned, are in good repair, still there clings to them an odor so perceptible that it requires no guessing to tell at which one of the factories the member who returned the book was employed.

N. H. State L. "The State Library has entirely outgrown the quarters assigned to it sixteen

years ago. The room then provided for the library was estimated to be sufficient for 15,000 volumes, while the library has grown to considerably exceed 20,000 volumes. Many (books), however, are now stored away in the garrets, or other not easily accessible places, to the great inconvenience of those having occasion to use the library, as well as the librarian. And the library is increasing at the rate of about 1000 v. a year, and the necessity of better accommodations, already apparent as shown by the report of the committee on that subject two years ago, has become pressing. In some departments the library has not its equal in the State."

New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L. (3d rpt.) Added 2077; total 10,310; issued 125,327.

"The use of the best books is on the increase. The library is becoming more used for study and reference. Many teachers, as well as pupils, use it constantly, and would use it more if the books which they want were in the library. As time goes on and the library increases, this use of it will greatly increase.

"A new catalogue was issued the middle of September. Its cost, besides returns from advertising, was \$325. It is sold for 10 cents a copy. The change in the books drawn from the library was quite noticeable, and the usefulness of the catalogue is undoubted. It was constructed on a plan admitting of the lowest possible cost, and hence lacks some features which would be desirable. But it seemed advisable to spend only a small amount at present on a printed catalogue, while it is still indispensable there should be some kind of printed catalogue. The card catalogue is kept up and is considerably used, besides being nearly indispensable to the proper administration of the library."

New Haven (Conn.) F. P. L. The new building is almost ready for occupancy, but the final clearing up of the rubbish left by the builders remains to be done. The combination electric light and gas fixtures are now being put in, the arrangement being so that neither system of illumination need be entirely depended upon.

A reading-room for ladies exclusively is to be established in the rear gallery over the entrance hall, but this will not take away the ladies' privileges of the general reading-rooms.

Newport, R. I. Redwood L. Added 959; total 35,220; issued 9445 (fiction 55%). 10,774 books have now been cataloged on 29,736 cards.

N. Y. F. Circ. L. Total 53,832; issued 402,701; Sunday circulation 31,699.

"The expenses of the libraries have been \$1,506.03 less than during the previous year. This decreased expenditure has been a positive detriment, and is the cause of much of the unsatisfactory showing of the library during the first six months of this year.

"At the Bond Street Library the reading is also falling off, and this, we think, is owing to two causes: First, the number of small libraries and reading-rooms in the vicinity; second, the fact that many of the buildings once occupied as residences have been converted into stores, and the

occupants have moved up-town. Your committee are of the opinion that it would be desirable to move the Bond Street Library farther up-town.

"A very large amount of cataloguing has been done during the year. A new catalogue has been printed and distributed for the Bruce Library, and portions of this have been available for the Bond Street Library. Lists of books on the useful arts and mechanical trades have been prepared and published in the *Staats Zeitung* free of expense, through the kindness of the editor; and many special lists and bulletins have been prepared in all the libraries. The outlook for the catalogue department has never been so satisfactory as at present, and if the Board of Trustees can give your committee sufficient money they will be able to furnish many useful catalogues and lists in the course of the year.

"We have in contemplation a series of short lectures, on historical and other topics, to be delivered during the winter in the reading-rooms. Each lecturer will suggest books to be read on some special topic, and a list of all the available books on this topic now on our library-shelves will be issued by the Librarians after the lecture. This experiment will probably be tried first at the Jackson Square Library, and will be continued as long as there is sufficient encouragement and suitable lecturers volunteer.

"The librarians have worked earnestly for the success of the libraries during the year; and to those who have not been frequent visitors your committee beg to say that the patience, perseverance, and endurance of those in charge are often sorely tried. Without the hearty co-operation of the librarians your committee can do but little, and the practical success of the libraries must be in their hands."

Newark (N. J.) P. L. (2d rpt.) Added 7904, of which 2083 were duplicates; total 18,904, with 6806 of the Newark L. Assoc. not yet catalogued; issued 330,810. "Accepting the experience of other libraries, it is expected the coming year will find quite a decrease in the number of volumes circulated, to be followed in two or three years by what may be considered the general average.

" $1\frac{3}{4}$ books were issued to every resident of Newark. Paterson circulated only one volume to each inhabitant; Baltimore, Md., $1\frac{2}{3}$; Buffalo, N. Y., less than $\frac{1}{2}$ volume to each person; Milwaukee, Wis., about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a volume, and Detroit, Mich., $\frac{3}{4}$."

N. Y., N. Y. Harlem L. Much complaint is again heard about the present site. Equipped with some 17,000 volumes, new books being constantly bought, and the shelves overcrowded, the library is said to be a practically useless institution. No. 2238 Third Avenue is as inconvenient a site as could well be found for the great majority of the would-be patrons of the institution. When the library was founded many years ago the better part, in fact nearly all, of Harlem was on the east side. Now exactly the opposite is the case. Efforts, remonstrances, and petitions have been put forth without avail. The library is well supplied with funds, and the only reason

it is not moved into a part of the city where it could be used is asserted to be the conservatism of the trustees, who, while personally recognizing the necessity of the change, fail to show any official appreciation of the needs and desires of the people. There has been no catalogue for ten years; the cars of the elevated railway rattle constantly by the windows; liquor-stores to the right to the left, in front and in rear, are the most common surroundings.

N. Y. S. L. Lawyers have long had a library maintained by the State, and physicians are at last to enjoy the same privilege. This desirable end has been secured through the action of the Albany Medical College, which gave its valuable collection of over 5000 volumes to the regents as a nucleus. A convenient place will be assigned to this new medical department of the State Library, and the regents agree to keep it open during regular library hours. A suitable sum will also be asked for its maintenance. This matter has been under consideration ever since the new director of the State Library came to Albany. The leading physicians of Albany, who have taken a hearty interest in the project, also undertake to maintain their medical magazine and to give the new library the 150 medical periodicals which they now receive regularly, and also to contribute the large number of books which they receive for review.

Philadelphia, Pa. Many of the most prominent residents and business men of the 21st Ward have signed a call for a public meeting in Temperance Hall, on the evening of January 6, for the purpose of establishing a public library and free reading-room for working people and others in Manayunk.

Pittsburg. The offer of Mr. H. Phipps, Jr., to contribute \$10,000 to the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg, provided that the library be kept open on Sundays from 1 to 10 p.m., aroused a storm of protests, and though it was finally accepted by a vote of ten to six, a number of appeals were listened to, particularly from clergymen. "From the tenor of the objects to the terms of the offer," says the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, "it would appear to the outside world as if some well-meaning gentlemen of Pittsburg classed a public library in the same category with theatres, music halls, and places of amusement generally."

Pittsburg, Pa. L. A. is bequeathed \$5000 by the will of William Thaw, of that city.

Portland, Me. PUBLIC Library. [Front view.] (In DRAKE, S: A., *The pine-tree coast*, Boston, 1891 [1890], O. p. 162).

St. Paul, Minn. The will disposing of the \$2,000,000 left by Judge H: Hale, of St. Paul, Minn., provides that \$500,000 shall go to the city for a public library and such other public institutions as the Common Council shall determine.

San Francisco F. P. L. Added 7580; total 57,958; issued 221,352 (fiction 51 %).

Syracuse, N. Y. Martin A. Knapp, who is so much interested in the establishment of a public library, has asked the aldermen to consider well

the interests of the city before any use is made of the old City Hall building. Mr. Knapp makes a very fair proposition. He says that if the city will give the land he and others will guarantee to raise by subscription \$100,000 or a sufficient sum to build a library building.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. EARLE, Stephen C., *archit.* New additional building for the Worcester F. P. L. View and plans. (*Amer. archit.*, Aug. 30.)

The same, reduced, with a description, by S. C. Earle. (In *Library record*, Worcester, Nov. 1890.)

FOREIGN.

University College of North Wales. "Following the example of the authorities of the South Wales University College, who lately purchased the well-known Salesbury Library, the Council of the University College of North Wales has just secured for that institution the library of Mr. E. Watkin, of Manchester. The collection consists of upwards of 10,000 volumes, a large number of which are Welsh books and books relating to Wales. — *Ath.*, Dec. 6.

Battersea, Eng. Parish of St. Mary P. Ls. (3d rpt.) Added 186; total 5357; issued 89,473 (fiction 75,832).

Bermundsey, Eng. NEWMAN & NEWMAN. Design for public library. (In *Amer. archit.*, Dec. 13.)

Bradford (Eng.) P. F. Ls. Added 2579; total 65,670; issued 516,923; visits 1,481,970.

Clerkenwell, Eng. KARSLAKE AND MORTIMER. New Free Library; view. (In *Illustr. London news*, Oct. 18, p. 494.)

Opened Oct. 16; cost £6500. Mr. R. M. Holborn offered £600 towards a building to Islington if it would adopt the libraries act; it wouldn't, so he gave £300 and over 1000 vols. to Clerkenwell. The lending department has 10,000 v. The news-room will hold 50 people. In the library proper is a place screened off for ladies.

COLOGNE. STADTBIBLIOTHEK Veröffentlichungen 3. Hft. gr. 8. Köln, Du Mont-Schauberg, 1890. 8+127 p. 8°. 2.50 m. (Pt. 1-3, 11.50 m.)

Contents: Die Büchererwerbungen der Kölner Stadtbibliothek. Denkschrift v. Dr. Adf. Keyser. Bestimmungen üb. die Verwaltg. u. Benutzung. der Stadtbibliothek.

Fermo, Italy. RAFFAELLI, Fil., *libn.* La biblioteca comunale di Fermo; relazione storica, bibliografica, artistica, con documenti, appendice, pianta topografica e prospettica. Recanati, 1890. 209 p. 8°.

Llangollen, Wales. Is it too late to allude to the best part of Sir Theodore Martin's speech at the Welsh Town Hall, ten days ago? It was about novels. It appears that the good folks in Wales—like good folks elsewhere—prefer in their reading the palatable and pleasant to the wholesome and nutritious. They will read fiction,

and they will not, I fear, read much of anything else. During the year ending the 30th of last month, 3303 volumes have been taken out of a free library started at Llangollen four years ago, and of these Sir Theodore pathetically pointed out that no fewer than 2462 were novels.

"But Sir Theodore, like a sensible man, was less surprised at this proportion sum than at the extraordinary and inexplicable neglect bestowed on some of the most famous of our English novels. It was *that*, he allowed, which most amazed him. To say nothing of 'Rob Roy,' 'The Talisman,' and some more of the best Waverley novels which were but seldom asked for, there was 'The Caxtons' almost untouched, 'Martin Chuzzlewit' unappreciated, and the 'Scenes from Clerical Life' and 'Silas Marner' stiff from very newness."—*Critic*, Nov. 15.

London, King's College. The "Marsden" and general library. (In the *Graphic*, Nov. 15, p. 555.)

Manchester (Eng.) P. F. Ls. (38th rpt.) Added 4694; total 202,641; issued 1,564,808; missing 13; visits 4,195,109; average supply of books to each borrower 16 times in 12 months. The committee report for the first time in many years a decrease in circulation and attendance, which they attribute partly to a strike of the gasworkers, which caused the libraries to be closed for want of light, and partly to the improvement in trade and industry, which prevented many readers from spending so much time as formerly at the libraries. To make the advantages of the libraries better known to schoolmasters and their pupils, a circular has been addressed to the heads of schools in the city containing information about the libraries, and suggestions for the preparation of lists of books suitable for reading out of school hours.

The following lectures, in which reference was specially directed to books in the library, were delivered to large audiences at the Reference Library in January, February, and March last:

"On Secular Architecture." By Mr. Alfred Darbyshire.

"On Ecclesiastical Architecture." By Mr. Percy S. Worthington.

"On Sculpture." By Mr. John Cassidy.

North Midland (Eng.) Library Association. The second meeting was held at Newark-upon-Trent Oct. 9, when the chair was occupied by the President, Mr. Briscoe, of Nottingham. Mr. Midworth, of the Newark Stock Library, read a paper on "A librarian's duty towards his readers;" Mr. Briscoe contributed "Notes on early Newark printing and booksellers;" and Mr. Radford, of Nottingham, gave a *résumé* of the parent association's meeting at Reading. The Free, Proprietary, and Parish Church libraries were visited, and also the private library of Mr. Branstons. The next meeting of this society will be held in December at Leicester.

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. L. has arranged a series of "Half-hour Talks with the People about Books and Book-writers" for this winter.

Gifts and Bequests.

J. B. BLACKSTONE, of Chicago, has purchased a site for a free library in Branford, Conn., and intends to build and equip it. Hendale, O., is to receive by the will of Mrs. Mary Allen \$50,000 for the erection of a school and library. The offer of H. Phipps, Jr., to the Pittsburg (Pa.) L., of \$10,000, on condition it should be opened on Sunday, has been accepted after a severe struggle. The L. Assoc. of the same city is bequeathed \$5000 by the will of the late William Thaw. Judge H. Hale has left the P. L., "and such other public institutions as the Common Council shall determine," \$500,000. Martin A. Knapp has offered to raise \$100,000 towards a library in Syracuse, N. Y., if the city will contribute the land.

Librarians.

COLE, G. Watson, assistant librarian at the Newberry Library, has been elected librarian of the Jersey City Public Library. Under the State law of New Jersey the library has an income from the city of something over \$25,000 a year.

DAVIS, Mrs. Olin S. (born Ada C. Rodgers), died at Duluth, Oct. 13, of typhoid fever, aged 19 years. She was married July 2. She was active in church work and a devoted Christian.

HAMILTON, Morris, the present librarian of the State of N. J., is as much of a State institution as the library. He comes from Oxford Furnace in Sussex County. His father, Samuel R. Hamilton, was for a quarter of a century the Quartermaster-General of the State. For thirty-five years he has been a working newspaper man, and has worked as far west as Kansas City. He was made a colonel by Governor Fort. He was seventy years old last May. He is a man of much mental activity, and now burns the midnight oil from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m. each day, in completing the second volume of his history of New Jersey. He is a man full of humor and of life, and has a vast fund of information, and he is a capital storyteller.

MORISON, Nathaniel Holmes, Provost of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, died Nov. , aged 74.

"The great work of his life," says the *Boston Post*, "was the creation of the library connected with the Peabody Institute at Baltimore, of which he had entire charge. The library is solely a reference library, intended not for the general public but for students of literature, science, and the arts. The sum of money at his disposal for this purpose was comparatively small, but Mr. Morison made such good use of it — relying mainly upon his own judgment, but sedulously availing himself of such advice and assistance as could be obtained from scholars and authors — that he built up a wonderful collection of books. Students in special subjects have frequently expressed their surprise at the richness and thoroughness of the library. There is no 'padding' in it."

RULE, Miss E., of the Lynn Public Library, went to the hospital to visit a friend. On attempting to rise from her chair she found herself unable to stand. A surgical examination was made, and it was found that there had been a contraction of the lower muscles of her leg, the muscles drawing away from the bone. Miss Rule has been unable to walk since, and is still confined to the hospital. Similar cases are said to be common among base-ball players and runners.

SIEBER, L: The *Athenæum*, reviewing "Das Testament des Erasmus vom 22 Januar, 1527, nach Amerbachs Copie in der Univ. Bibliothek zu Basel hrsg. von L. Sieber, Basle, Schweighauser," says: "Dr. Sieber is perhaps best known to bibliographers by his discovery of Fichet's letter concerning Guttenberg in the Basle copy of the 'Gasparini Orthographia.' But by those who have ever visited the Basle Library he will be remembered as one of the most thorough and scholarly, the most kindly and courteous librarians whom it has been their good fortune to come across. He is a scholar whose character and system remind one only too sadly of the loss Cambridge sustained a few years back, and whose topographical arrangement of the incunabula in his charge throws into strong relief the state of affairs in several more pretentious German libraries." — *Athenæum*, Nov. 15, p. 660.

TRUMBULL, Dr. J. Hammond, for 27 years librarian of the Watkinson Library of Reference in Hartford, has tendered his resignation on account of ill-health.

Cataloging and Classification.

FUMAGALLI, Gius. Della collocazione dei libri nelle pubbliche biblioteche. Firenze, G. C. Sansoni edit., 1890. 7+167 p. 8°. 3.50 lire.

Contains Particolari tecnici sulla collocazione materiale dei libri; Metodi di collocazione; Sistemi di collocazione praticati nelle diverse biblioteche italiane e straniere; Della collocazione per materie in particolare; Ancora della collocazione per materie; conclusioni. Forms pt. 4 of "Trattato generale di biblioteconomia."

THE HARVARD UNIV. bulletin for Oct. concludes the bibliography of Beaumont and Fletcher.

MINNEAPOLIS P. L. Finding list of English prose fiction and books for the young (author, title, and topic). Minneapolis, Nov, 1890. 138 p. 1. O.

Dictionary. No imprints. Some notes.

OTTINO, Gius. I codici bobbiensi della biblioteca nazionale di Torino indicati e descritti. Torino, Carlo Clausen edit., 1890. 8+72 p. 8°.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. 2d suppl. to the finding list; Oct. 1890. Salem, 1890. 8+111 p. O.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS. Library bulletin, no. 1. n. p., July 1890. 23 p. 1. O.

Dewey classification. Full titles.

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SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

FEBRUARY, 1891.

No. 2.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

WE extracted last month from a library report a table of the expense of running 11 libraries, which shows how much figures not properly tabulated may mislead. The Worcester Public Library is put down as circulating 142,449 volumes, and expending \$8845 in salaries. A simple arithmetical calculation gives \$62.09 as the expense of circulating 1000 volumes. But it needs very, very little consideration to show that this does that library great injustice. A large part, probably the largest part, of its pay-roll is spent in the reference department in providing that full information for the public and giving that constant assistance to inquirers which is the distinguishing feature of the Worcester Public Library. To get from the shelves a book that is asked for and hand it over the counter, takes a very short time; to point out to inquirers where they will find answers to their questions, what are the best books to read on subjects that interest them, what is the best course to follow in order to make acquaintance with English or any other literature — this takes time, and moreover the time of intelligent assistants who cannot be procured at the wages which fitly remunerate a mere "runner" or a charging clerk. It would be well if some libraries spent more in paying for brains and knowledge, even if they returned a larger average cost for circulating each 1000 volumes. To compare two libraries solely on the basis of the cost of issuing books is as foolish as to compare them on the cost per volume of books purchased. Everything depends in the one case on what the books purchased are, in the other on the character for the service done to the public. At any rate it is not fair to judge any library solely by the ratio of its expenses to books taken home. The books used in the building ought to be taken into account also. In the present case, if the 60,000 volumes used in the Worcester Library be added to the 142,000 volumes taken out, Mr. Green's average would be reduced to \$43.67 per thousand. This is better; but it does not yet wholly represent the truth. Every one knows that more books are consulted within a library than get into any report. And besides, you can count your books, but how are you going to count the word of advice or information from the librarian which goes with it? It is only another instance of the fatal insufficiency of statistics when

they undertake to weigh the imponderable, to measure the intellectual, and to price the spiritual.

WE have reprinted Mr. Winship's letter on "Pernicious literature" as an example of the straining at a gnat into which many excellent people are led when they write on such subjects. The objection which he makes to the book in question is that it contains an account, amusing or meant to be amusing, of the consequences of bringing a skunk into a house. What harm could this do either to the religion, the morals, or the manners of a child? It is not a savory subject, it is true — far from it; but in what way is such reading "dangerous"? Why would "silence have been a crime" about the existence of such a book? Indeed it might be urged that if a child is ever to go into the country it is well that it should be acquainted with the dangers to be feared from the animal. It is foolish to shut one's eyes to such facts of natural history — since it is impossible to close one's nose to them. Mr. Winship's indignation is increased by his having read the paragraph "as a preparation for the communion." But this was his fault, not the book's. Sunday-school books are not written for that purpose. "Between the sermon and the communion" is not set down in any ritual that we have seen as a time for reading stories.

So far we have written on the theory, which now seems to be a general one, that Sunday-school libraries are to be merely supplements to public libraries, furnishing a not harmful amusement to the scholars, rather than to further the objects for which the Sunday-school was established. If the theory were that the books in such libraries are meant to make the children better, to have every one of them a good moral influence (and certainly this seems much nobler theory), the breezy book that Mr. Winship criticises is out of place in a Sunday-school library, unless it has much better pages than he has quoted. The character of these libraries has in some respects been very much bettered in the past quarter century. There is not the same proportion of dreary, or of namby pamby, goody goody literature in them that there was fifty years ago; but it is possible that the pendulum has swung too far in the other direction, and that dulness has been replaced by vulgarity, and that books have crept in that are as little capable

of having any good influence as those that were ousted. Whatever the merit of this particular work, Mr. Winship's letter may have the good effect of rousing a slumbering vigilance, putting both buyers and publishers on their guard. The question they should ask themselves is, What is the moral tone of this book?

Communications.

LIBRARY STATISTICS.

WATERTOWN F. P. L., WATERTOWN, MASS.

A SHORT table comparing certain libraries, published in your last number, will doubtless furnish the text for much spirited comment, if it does not, as it should, call out well-digested articles on the true bases of library comparisons. Should not the innocent figures placed in these tables also be submitted to the librarians of the several libraries for correction of errors before being published, unless the purpose of publishing the tables is secured, as perhaps in this case, by giving a specimen of work actually done for a certain end, rather than by giving a model of wise and true comparison? To omit 60,000 volumes circulated in the reference department of the Worcester Public Library, for instance, at a far greater expense probably than the 140,000 reported, and in such a way as to make the difference between a library used to educate the people and a circulating library kept to amuse or for the gain of the owners, is to fail to give credit even where numbers might have done something. This item credited would have diminished the apparent cost one-third.

Of course, mere figures must be used with care and read with greater care. The cost of circulating popular fiction is far less per thousand than the cost of supplying students with books of reference, especially if the students are only embryonic students, making their first hunt in the forests of literature. If the librarian furthermore is trying to change desultory readers of fiction or other pleasing forms of literature into seekers after knowledge that may affect the life, the character, or even the employment of his readers, he must despair of ever gaining recognition of his work in figures.

But the statistics of libraries now in such a hopeless chaos are capable of being reduced to some degree of order. When the State Commission recently appointed by Massachusetts have done some other work which they probably have in mind — especially if they are made to suffer in comparison with others by the wrong concatenation of figures which may, for instance, be true in themselves — we may hope to have them turn their attention to this subject. Who is the coming man who will do for the libraries of the country what Horace Mann did for the public schools?

The statistics of libraries should be prepared under direction of some large-hearted, wise, and fearless man. It might be wise for the state or the country to offer some inducement to all the libraries to make regular returns in accordance with certain prescribed forms. These forms

should take into consideration the population and valuation of each community, and should show how far each is contributing to this mode of educating the people. It is not the purpose of this note to discuss the details of any system of comparison of libraries, but, with this short table as a text, to remark the necessity of some large and wise system of comparison by statistics which will encourage those doing good work, and give all a solid basis for helpful direction.

SOLON F. WHITNEY.

DISCRETIONARY CIRCULATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1891.

THE remark in your January leader, that "the same good qualities (of honesty and orderliness) may be found in a very large part of mankind," moves me to offer an illustration from long library experience, of another kind. The great tendency of the time, in our profession, is toward the beneficent institution of free libraries. Where such a noble system cannot be practised, as in the case of a special, departmental, or reference library, yet it is interesting to note the working of such little customs as may be allowed, in that direction. Here, books have often been issued at discretion, not indeed for general reading but for some particular need or purpose not otherwise readily supplied, over night, over Sunday, or the like, to persons known but not entitled. The regularity of return in such cases, where no authority could be brought to bear, is impressive. If I had a dozen returns to await some morning, half by authorized borrowers and half by these others, I should expect about 5 out of the former 6 to renew or delay, and at least 5 out of the latter 6 to return, the other one to be well accounted for. Where there is the right to draw, in restricted privilege, there is also felt a sort of right to keep — "till wanted;" so usual is it to yield the requirement of a person rather than of a principle; but the receiver of a reasonable courtesy feels both. It is a striking proof that the strongest motive which can be practically applied among men is the sense of honor. This is not appealed to by any spirit of laxity, but by that of humanity; right rules being observed, with an elasticity imparted which preserves rather than impairs them. ASSISTANT.

LIBRARY CATALOGS WANTED.

SAN DIEGO PUBLIC LIBRARY, CAL.

THE San Diego Public Library wishes to secure library catalogues from institutions having such matter to donate. MISS LU YOUNKIN, *Librarian*.

MAPS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, PLAINFIELD, N. J., NOV. 12, 1890.

OUR library has recently received a large and valuable collection of government maps of all shapes and sizes. They are far too valuable to be tucked away in the storeroom, and so forgotten; but how to preserve them in such shape that they may readily be consulted, I am quite at a loss to know.

Will not some librarian who has solved this problem state, for the benefit of the inexperienced ones, what he has done under like circumstances, that we, having the benefit of his knowledge and experience, may do likewise? E. L. ADAMS.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION.

BY H. H. MORGAN, DIRECTOR OF THE ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.*

CO-OPERATION as an instrumentality is one of the necessary outgrowths of modern institutions. It is a plant specially likely to flourish upon American soil, for in this country the rarity and timidity of large capital compels us to attain our results by the combination of small resources. The result has been most happy, for efforts in themselves valueless have proved, when united, to be the rivulets and brooklets which go to create the mighty river. Like these rivulets and brooklets they are more serviceable than would be the larger stream, and after fertilizing the country in which they rise and through which they flow, they pass into the larger stream and by unison accomplish work neither possible nor desirable for them when not working-together.

The first form of co-operation which I would suggest is that between the librarian and Board of Directors. If, as most frequently happens, the librarian is not satisfied with the responsibilities of his own province, and substitutes therefor the political problem of managing his directory, he will injure his efficiency as librarian, while he will doubtless prove a sufficiently poor manipulator to justify the cynicism that the man drew on his imagination for his facts and upon his memory for his wit. For from the nature of his duties the librarian must belong to the so-called professional classes and will generally find that his dealings with the worlds of business and of politics is sufficiently infrequent and limited to prevent his acquiring large experience, even if he have a natural aptitude. In the second place, if, instead of insisting upon having charge of what is properly his responsibility, the librarian undertakes to confuse and mystify, to represent his work as though it could be intelligible only to the few whom accident, fully as much as special aptitude, has chosen as our librarian, he will fail to accomplish as much, either for himself or for his library, as if he proceeded upon the co-operative plan. By this I mean that the librarian should insist upon having clearly and strictly defined the various responsibilities and privileges of himself and of the board, and suffer no temptation to induce him to be concessive upon this point. Evidently he will thus relieve himself alike of unreasonable responsibility and unnecessary labor.

The Board of Managers of any library — no matter how great may be the specific difference among libraries — should work in co-operation with the librarian. This does not mean that they should be referred to only to relieve the librarian of responsibility which they did not authorize, but that having such duties as may be assigned to them by their charter they should mind their own part of the business and thus render their proper support; for Boards of Directors sometimes, through ignorance, insist upon directing measures which are clearly within the province of the librarian and for whose failure, although he forewarn them, they will hold him instead of themselves responsible.

There should be co-operation between the community which uses the library, and the librarian and board to whom its conduct is entrusted. This co-operation depends for its initiation upon the action of librarian and board; but after once begun, its direction will fall to the trustees, while the driving power will come from the community. To accomplish this there is necessary upon the part of the trustees a study of what the community wants instead of a prescription to the community of what it should want. To illustrate my meaning, I may refer to the college libraries of my time. These seemed to be composed of books donated to relieve the owner of junk; to be arranged so as to preclude access to any desirable book; to be controlled by the librarian as if his position had been created to furnish him with bread and butter, and as though any call for books was an impertinence upon the part of the students. Doubtless my successors "have changed all that," and I am therefore safe in using the illustration. Again, in former days I knew libraries so conducted as to furnish the fewest possible facilities upon the exaction of the greatest number of penalties. This process proved as successful as the disused pedagogical means of exciting a love for the classics by assigning them as a punishment for any misdemeanor. I suspect that we are now exposed to a new form of this malady, arising from a co-operation among librarians, without sufficient regard to the wants of the community as a factor. For example, while the conditions under which books may be used may in any case be suitable, it would not add to the difficulty of their enforcement if care were taken

* Prepared for a meeting of the Western Library Association, but not read.

to persuade the community of this fitness, while the imbecility or crankiness of some librarians, may render uniformity of cataloguing impossible without the present rule (selected, as I understand, because a wooden man can follow it), there would be no impropriety in having the community understand that this is a practical, technical necessity, even if it be so peculiarly the responsibility of the librarian that his board does not have to be consulted; while the gentlemen and ladies who compose and control the Library Association may all be philological students of the most radical character, it might have been (always "it might have been!") as well to constrain their eager desire for phonetic reform and devote their energies to no less important and now neglected regions of their domain; it certainly would have been, as it seems to me, desirable that if "common folks," and these include many who like myself are not entirely ignorant of philology), were to be perplexed by spelling *à la* Artemus Ward, they should have been reconciled to so radical a change at least by a statement of the reasons which satisfied the librarian that the preponderance of conveniences was on his side. It even might have been reasonable to consult the Board of Managers before so decided a position was taken. One or two further illustrations and I have done with this part of my subject. Does any one doubt that, if the librarian, paying due respect to the public sentiment of the community to which he ministers, should make clear the reasonableness of his regulations, that either he as an individual or the interests entrusted to his charge would have failed to have added strength? The library community are not, as it seems to me, properly to be regarded as pawns upon the librarian's chessboard, but rather in the scheme of a wise librarian, as at once his own *raison d'être*, his supporters, the foundation of his official reputation and the source of his hoped-for aggrandizement. Co-operation between the librarian, the Board of Managers, and the

community has now been considered and dwelt upon at sufficient length.

Co-operation between libraries is, however, the special form which some of the librarians desire me to suggest, in order that an old sermon, when preached by a new rector, may possibly find a hearing.

All work not essentially local can be done and done at less expense and to greater advantage by co-operative effort — such at least is my belief, after years of study of various library interests, in all of which I have been fortunate enough to have some knowledge, founded upon experience. The great obstacle is a provincial spirit — but of this more anon.

All work which is efficiently done in one locality should be utilized in other localities; a catalogue made where the facilities for cataloguing are most numerous, can be made and should be made to serve the needs of other libraries whose book lists are substantially the same. If librarians will accept this statement there need be no difficulty in the future, even if there has been in the past and is in the present, of making one catalogue serve substantially for many libraries.

Again, subscriptions for magazines and purchases of books and stationery as well as publishing could, it seems to me, be managed with greater economy of time and money, and with more intelligent results, if any reasonable number of our libraries would co-operate.

Would these reforms diminish the proper reputation of the individual librarian? I think not, for after any number of the usual library fallacies — such as issue in number as a test of the proper use of a library — the community remains unimpressed, and very rationally prefers the library which furnishes the greatest number of facilities the need for which is felt by the community (with a corresponding deadness in regard to facilities desired only by the librarian), and will do most for the reputation of the librarian who best administers the trust.

THE VALUE OF A SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY TRAINING.

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, LIBRARIAN OF THE PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.

THERE is probably no one at this late day who would claim that there is no value in training for librarianship; the only room for a difference of opinion would be in the matter of the method of training. From the newly appointed village librarian who, with an untried field before him, sends letters far and wide, inquiring into the mode of procedure of other libraries, to the as-

piring trustees who wish to reform their library and so send their librarian to take the full course at the Library School, some means of training is considered necessary. No one, so far as I have ever heard, has evolved a whole library system from his inner consciousness without consulting the experience of some of those who have gone over the path before him.

The average library, when built and stocked and manned, overcomes the training difficulty in one of three ways. Either the librarian sends a series of questions to the prominent library of his part of the country, through the answers to which he gets some idea of how to do the main things; or, better still, he goes into the older library for a few weeks and serves an apprenticeship in its various departments, to fit himself for his work; or, best of all, but not so frequently happening, the trustees cross with silver the palm of a successful librarian elsewhere and so bring him to reign over the new kingdom. Then there is a general game of "snatch partners," which ceases only when some bereft library promotes one of the staff to take the librarian's vacant place, every one moves up a peg, and a new errand-boy closes up the breach.

The desirability of training for the headship of a library is now generally acknowledged, and no one is to blame for the time when this was not so, any more than this generation is to blame for not being the next. There is evolution in library matters, and there is no forcing the stages, though from each we look back on its predecessor and wonder why we tarried there so long.

The necessity, or even the desirability, of training for subordinates is by no means so widely recognized. Like the very particular housekeeper, who prefers to take her servants "right off the ship," in order to train them in her own ways without the trouble of eradicating preconceived notions, an occasional librarian prefers his cataloguers to come to him with no knowledge of cataloguing, his classifier with no knowledge of classifying, etc.—at least he says he does. He is satisfied if his assistants have the fertile soil of a good education, in which the first crop shall be one of his own planting.

In the majority of cases, however, the librarian prefers an assistant who has had training, but is not always seconded by his trustees, who feel the pressure of constant applications for positions and occasionally throw a sop to Cerberus by giving a situation to some one who is doubtless deserving on general principles but quite unfit for this special work. If the library is a bone of political contention, as some libraries are, the good work the librarian accomplishes is almost as much in spite of the assistance he has as because of it, his good intentions being often frustrated by the ignorance or lack of principle of his instruments.

Until late years there was but one kind of trained assistant obtainable, one with experience gained in some other library. A new as-

sistant, coming in with this experience, is often the cause of wholesome agitation. He says "We did not do so and so at our library," or "*This* is the method I have always used," and straightway the era of comparative study sets in. Far from muzzling such utterances, the wise librarian should seize the opportunity of investigating and comparing. Such a person, provided his comparisons be not made in a spirit of fault-finding, wakes his fellow-assistants to the point of suggesting changes. These changes may not all be improvements and may not be advisable, but the spirit that is on the lookout for improvements is an admirable thing in a library corps, and that is what the newcomer has introduced. It is life—and this healthful ferment is worlds removed from the perfunctory smoothness with which the machine library does its work, always in the old ruts, deaf to the complaints of the public and blind to the signs of the times.

When at last, to fill a long-felt, though not generally expressed, want, the Library School opened, it was with a reasonable curiosity that the profession awaited the outcome.

Would this systematizing, this concentration of training produce the kind of help needed in libraries, or would it give rise to only a new set of machines?

The School has now been in operation since Jan., 1887, it has sent out three classes, averaging about eighteen students, and it seems that the time has come to have the above questions answered, as enough has been done for an estimate to be fairly made.

Accordingly, a set of questions was sent out by the writer to those librarians who had had assistants and to those trustees who had had librarians, from the Library School. The questions were general in their bearing, being as follows:

1. Would you prefer for an assistant (or librarian) a graduate of the Library School or a person of equal ability trained by yourself or in another library?
2. Mention any defects in your assistant (or librarian) from the School which seem to spring from false or imperfect training there.
3. Mention good points which are traceable to the School training.
4. How does the School assistant compare with others who have had practical training in one or more libraries, but have not attended the School, in accuracy, judgment, adaptability, enthusiasm, and breadth of view?

To the first question I received fifteen answers. Of these, eleven expressed a preference for the School graduate. To the second there were thir-

teen answers, eight writers being unable to mention any defect that seems attributable to the training, one claiming not to have had sufficient time to form a judgment, and four mentioning defects.

One trustee thinks the School training has the weakness of all school training, that it is more of books than of men, and three answers charge the students with lack of adaptability.

This last point is the rock on which the reputation of the School will split, if it ever does come to grief; and it is a pity that it should be so, because if there is a defect which ought not to be attributed to the training and which arises strictly from personal idiosyncrasies it is this.

Nothing at the Library School is laid down as a dogma, and if any student has embraced its views as a convert would a creed, as something to die for, if necessary, that student is not the one to represent the School, in which, if there is a doctrine, it is that of the right of private judgment.

Eugénie de Guérin said hopefully in regard to some trifling fault about which she had been troubling herself, "It may be that the good God is less strict than my conscience;" so those who have found a tendency to bigotry among some of the students from the School would find the School itself less rigid.

When it comes to the replies to the third query, as to the good points traceable to the School training, I can only say that if they were all combined in one assistant, he or she would be in demand. System and enthusiasm are the points most often mentioned in the fifteen replies, and this is good, for the two do not always go together, much of our so-called system being a matter of dry routine, and enthusiasm often being of a vague, aimless sort.

There were but six replies to the last question, and of these four made the comparison favorable to the School assistant, while the other two could mention no difference.

In addition to the direct answers to my questions, several librarians and directors took pains to explain their point of view in regard to library training, and their remarks were so suggestive that they should have mention in this article as of equal importance with the answers; indeed, they are often explanatory of the answers.

One trustee, having complained of lack of adaptability, admits that, "as in all results of school advantages, much depends on the power of the individual to use the knowledge acquired and exercise his own judgment and common sense in the application of the principles taught in the School."

One librarian "would recommend, if possible, some experience in library work before going to the School," while another would like it to be "a rule of the School that each pupil should serve at the desk of some public library for three or six months before going as an expert into any library."

The term of instruction, from October to January, is intended to take the place, so far as may be, of the previous experience in library work in order to fit students for understanding and profiting by the lectures, and the apprentice service of the second year is as near as the School can come at present to furnishing practical experience before sending out its students.

In regard to the first suggestion, that pupils should have some library experience before going to the School, it is recommended to the consideration of two classes of persons—to the students contemplating a course at the School, and to the trustees of libraries having bright young people in their employ. If the first could afford to serve an apprenticeship, perhaps unpaid or poorly paid, in a library for some weeks or months before going to the School, the experience would enable them to bring problems with them to be solved, to know what it is they want to find out, and to listen with intelligence to many things that are now merely words to their ears. The recommendation to trustees is that they send an assistant to the School occasionally, for either one or two years, and if they have a rich library that a part of its funds be devoted to establishing a scholarship at the School for its own assistants. Students of this kind are of practical benefit to the School, as in the exigencies of every-day work they have often evolved methods or invented tools, the knowledge of which is a desirable addition to the stock of instruction, while the increased interest that they put into their work when they go back is just the kind of interest that a public-spirited, practical trustee would like to have on his investment.

The librarian who advises experience in a public library after the course at the School makes this criticism in explanation: "The teaching seems to be on the plane of the demands of a college library rather than the common-sense, every-day needs of an average public library."

That the libraries with which the School has been connected have been scholars' libraries, not free to the public, is without doubt a misfortune, viewed from the standpoint of present utility, since such libraries are in the minority in this country and the students will, for the most part, be called to positions in public libraries. And

even if one be destined to serve in a reference library, a knowledge of the general public and its wants and the best way to fill them can never come amiss.

Ever since my own experience at the School, I have thought that to make the difference between the two years' instruction one of kind rather than of degree might obviate the difficulty spoken of, a difficulty which was more noticeable then than now, I imagine.

If the first year could be devoted especially to elementary work and to public library problems, with an assistant on the staff of the School who had been successful at the desk of one or more public libraries, and *all* advanced work be relegated to the second year, a student who had but a year at his disposal might go out fitted to take his place in a public library without missing any part of the instruction necessary to his kind of work; while the student who had elected to fit himself for a reference or college library would not find the first year's instruction in his way, but could use it as a basis for the advanced course. It seems to me that the School is working toward this, even now.

The suggestion is also made that, alongside of the two-years' course, a one-year's course be planned, especially adapted to public libraries and complete in itself. This would be still better.

Another librarian says: "The course of training thus far given in the Library School seems to work very differently on different individuals. The training there given will probably meet with greatest success in fitting young persons for the miscellaneous duties connected with the management of small libraries."

This is certainly a tribute to the all-round instruction which the School aims to give, while it would seem to imply that for advanced work in special lines the training was not so well adapted. It would be difficult in two school years of six months each to make an expert in cataloguing or in anything else, and a great deal of the student's fitness for specialized lines depends on the quality and degree of his education before entering the School. It does not teach languages; it does not instruct in literature; in those students who elect to do advanced reference-work and cataloguing it presupposes a good literary education. Without it, they would better confine themselves to preparation for work in elementary libraries, or, at least, for positions in which a deficiency in these things would not militate against themselves and discredit the School.

In addition to the questions sent to trustees and librarians, a circular was sent to all students

of the School who have positions, asking a number of questions.

Among those which most concern this paper were the following:

1. Did you go to the Library School with the promise from any library of a position on condition of your taking the course?

Of forty replies, thirty-six say no.

2. Did you obtain your present position on account of having been at the School?

Nineteen out of twenty-nine say yes.

3. Did you find difficulty in adapting yourself to different systems after leaving the School? (Mark, it is not, Did you find difficulty in adapting different systems to yours?)

Of eighteen persons answering this question, seventeen report no difficulty.

4. Have you attempted changes that you thought improvements, in any library position, since leaving the School?

Eleven out of fifteen say they have.

5. How were these changes received?

Eleven answers to this, of which seven report that the changes were well received.

When it comes to the last question, Did you ever have occasion to regret the time spent at the School? there is a gratifying chorus of noes, 34 out of 35 answers, the thirty-fifth replying that he has not yet had experience enough to decide the value of his training.

The other questions, in regard to the part of the education found most useful, etc., produced such varying replies that one can only draw from them the conclusion that there is no part of the teaching that can be dispensed with. Those students who have libraries of their own have found their general familiarity with library methods stand them in good stead — those who have taken subordinate positions in large libraries have brought into play their knowledge of cataloguing, expertness in penmanship, etc. Several speak of the visits to other libraries and the ensuing quizzes as having proved especially beneficial.

Not one of those who answer seems to have lost his or her interest. Even those who early in the race were forced to drop out, from ill-health or other causes, are emphatic in the statement that they do not regret their course, and hope some day to go on with the work.

In speaking of training, one fact emphasized in Miss Green's paper at the last Conference cannot be too strongly dwelt upon — that is, that the instruction furnished by the School is but the beginning of wisdom. No Divinity-School student is trained until as a minister he shall have dealt with the problems brought him by his congrega-

tion. No graduate in medicine is trained until as a physician the issues of life shall have been often under his control. No Library-School student is trained until, in actual work, he shall have come into contact with his public and found out its needs.

One thing, I think, we who have gone out from the School have discovered sooner or later — that there were some methods in use in the libraries we went into, some labor-saving or time-saving inventions, that were better than any we had heard of at the School, and we have had to lay aside any preconceived idea that the School had said the last word, and admit that as there were bright, thoughtful people in libraries all over the country, there were doubtless many things in library philosophy we had not dreamed of. What we can do for the Library School in such cases, and what we really owe it, is to forward a clear description of the process or the tool with an explanation of its manner of working. In this way each class can contribute to the training of the next, and it is perhaps the most efficacious way of keeping up our own interest in the work.

The student goes out from the School, having had set before him as high a standard as any profession in the world can lay claim to, and he carries with him the measure of enthusiasm that is usually the portion of the untried.

Let him not forget the former, and let him hus-

band the latter, for there will be days of commonplace, of drudgery, of discouragement, and even of disgust, when he will have to draw on it for spirit to carry him through.

Every cause and every institution has its misrepresentatives. George Eliot says somewhere, in substance, that even the omnipotence of the Creator is limited by the material of which the creature is made. The Library School examinations are tests of educational fitness only, though personal faults that are salient while at the School are dealt with by counsel and admonition, but the material cannot be made over, and some go out in regard to whose success the instructors feel only hopeful. The School should not be judged by this minority, the same fairness should be used toward it that is exhibited in favor of larger institutions whose usefulness is not questioned because some useless people scrape their way through them.

The School is not perfect, it is far from perfection, but it is moving in that direction with all the speed its financial and other limitations allow. At any rate, it is the best school the profession has, and I venture to affirm that if it were to come to an end it has already made itself sufficiently felt to be sadly missed.

As one of its students, I may be thought biased in its favor; but who should speak well of it, if not those who have realized its benefits?

FRENCH NAMES.

BY J: PARKER, PEABODY INSTITUTE, BALTIMORE.

In his "Being a Librarian" (November LIBRARY JOURNAL) Mr. Horace Kephart asks a question which every cataloguer who has had much to do with French literature has asked himself many a time, and without once getting a satisfactory reply, "Did these Frenchmen themselves know their own names?" and he might have continued, Did they care if they ever had any names? Doubtless these Frenchmen are christened, doubtless they receive names, and usually a goodly number of them, as witness the Comte de Caylus, who was called Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières de Grimoard de Pestels de Lévi, Comte de Caylus, but it seems to be a matter of perfect indifference to them what becomes of these names so dear to the heart of a cataloguer. Whether they will use any or all of them, whether they will discard the surname and use the Christian name as a surname, or whether they will prefix some word or other name to their own and make a new name altogether, as did Marc Girardin and René Taillandier, who, probably with the idea of forestalling posterity, prefixed Saint to

their Christian names and blossomed out as Saint-Marc Girardin and Saint-René Taillandier — whether these Frenchmen will do all of these things or none of them, is only a matter of taste.

I have often thought that a good recipe for making a French name would be as follows:

Take a French infant — whether male or female makes very little difference, as the name is not always indicative of the sex, for the first name of the great Lafayette was Marie; then pick out the name of a Saint, the names of two or three of the Apostles and of two or three sponsors, male and female; and then when the request is made to name the child, shake these names together and let them arrange themselves according to their own sweet will. When the child arrives at years of discretion he can select which of these he will use, and the others can remain in a state of "innocuous desuetude" unless he should happen to write a book, and then the cataloguer will get on his track and bring forth to his astonished gaze more names than he ever suspected himself of possessing.

LIBRARIES VS. LIBRARY.

R. B. Poole, in the Young Men's Era, Jan. 1, 1891.

I BEG to take some exceptions to the article on "Library vs. Libraries," which appeared in these columns a few weeks ago. The question is discussed from the point of view of a metropolitan organization, or an organization with a central association and branches.

Mr. Berry's idea, in brief, is, to have a library at the central association, and to supply all the branches from this storehouse; in addition to this, at each branch he would have a small reference library. He argues that by this method there would be one large collection of books, instead of half a dozen small, detached libraries; that the administration and the cataloguing would be more thorough at the central office than it could be at the various branches.

Where metropolitan organizations exist, conditions, of course, must vary with the locality. Brooklyn and New York, for instance, differ widely from each other—and may require difference of treatment, in library matters, as to details, but the general, governing principles must be much the same.

The association library, we will suppose, is made up of a circulating and reference department. We will consider them separately.

Mr. Berry assumes that there would be a great gain by centralizing six branch libraries in one, provided there was no "unnecessary duplication," and an efficient administration. Now if six branches are to draw from one collection instead of six, there must of necessity be large duplications. Of popular works there may be required nearly as many duplicates as if books were distributed to different branch libraries. There might be a German branch or a French branch, where books in the French and German languages would predominate if there were branch libraries, but if there was a central library it would be necessary in such a case to have the central library supplied with books in these languages. Then there are special localities that would need an adaptation of this centralizing scheme to their case, so the saving in current expenditures would not be as large as at first might seem. There would, no doubt, be a saving in cataloguing, by having all the work done at one place under the supervision of one cataloguer. Duplicate cards of the central library, or so much of it as would be utilized, must be at all the branches in this centralizing system; the economy, therefore, cannot be so great here either. We appreciate the advantage of a good catalogue and of a good librarian at the head of each branch. The obtaining of such is a matter very much of dollars and cents, and here comes in the difficulty. As our associations are at present constituted, we are not able to procure the most efficient service. The work of the association is rapidly extending, and the library must soon be a far larger factor than it is. A system, or chain of branch circulating libraries, would be encouraged by the branch members, and a more efficient administration would be a matter of development.

The most objectionable feature of the central library would be its inaccessibility. The appli-

cant for a book must go first to the branch and leave an order, and call again for his book. Such a system would certainly deter many from using the library or largely limit the use of it. An attendant must give a portion of his time to the work of receiving orders and distributing books. If the library is to take its place beside other departments of our work, it should be properly supported. A librarian with a library around him, the books of which he has catalogued, and the contents of which he is somewhat familiar with, are important factors to the readers. They can consult him, he can advise them. It is not a mere automaton service.

With libraries at the branches, the library becomes an integral part of the work of the branch. There are classes there, a literary society, a gymnasium, the Bible-classes. These all should be in close contact with the library, and the librarian may make his influence felt in these various departments of work. The books can be seen and are realities. Again, the branch could adapt itself to its surroundings and wants, on account of its more intimate knowledge of the district, better than the central library possibly could.

Mr. Berry must be misinformed in reference to the Boston Public Library, for by their last report they state that the central library has 380,892 volumes; then they enumerate their branches, ten in number, ranging from 1400 volumes to 26,900. The central library, of course, is the great source of supply, still the branches are of no inconsiderable size, all but two having upwards of 10,000 volumes.

As to the reference department: as has been said, each branch should have a reference library; that is, it should have the most needed books, as dictionaries, cyclopædias, and works of everyday reference. At the central building there might be a circulating library for the locality which it occupies, and it will undoubtedly be the largest of all, but this would depend upon the form of the metropolitan organization. Apart from this, there should be a general reference library for the whole membership and for the use of all respectable people, whether members or not. Here should be built up not a mere collection of the most popular reference-books, but books of value in all the branches of useful knowledge that attract young men; works not accessible to the ordinary reader, books that will be helpful on account of their comprehensive and thorough treatment of subjects. Such a library would be likely to attract gifts. It would bring to it the more studious and the more enterprising members. No one branch could expect to take the place of this. It would be resorted to by those who had a definite purpose and who would not be readily deterred by distance. For the investigation of any special subject, the members of the different branches would resort to this centre.

The two strongest objections to this plan are lack of means and trained men. The latter will, we believe, be provided in the not far distant future. The training which secretaries and assistant secretaries are now receiving must soon include instruction in library work, as it does now in gymnastics, so that a secretary or an assistant

secretary may be procured who can take intelligent care of a library. Our gymnasiums do not seem to suffer for lack of support. The day is not far off, too, it is to be hoped, when our library will be on a basis that will command attention, and where support will not be withheld.

PERNICIOUS LITERATURE.

BY A. E. WINSHIP.

From the Boston Advertiser.

ONE of the healthy signs of the times is the effort to improve the reading habits of children and youth. We are told that good books stand upon the shelves of public and circulating libraries untouched except for the periodical dusting while the cheapest of cheap books are literally read all to pieces. Personally I edged my way through an elevated railway train one morning last week to see what the multitude read. Everybody was reading, those standing as well as those sitting, and in book or paper scarcely one was reading a thing that could be of any moral, intellectual, or financial benefit.

But the statement of such facts does not reform the reading habits. The public library, the day schools, the platform, and the press must combine to tone up the reading taste and habits of the people. The Sunday-school should bear its part, and a large part it should be in such reform. What are the facts? We have kept silence upon the subject out of regard for the benevolent features of the societies that publish Sunday-school library books, and from personal appreciation of the men directing their publishing interests, content with the vain endeavor to keep the children of our home from reading them. But there are times when silence is a crime, and whatever the personal sacrifice, some one must make it.

When it is suggested that Sunday-school library books are dangerous we are told that all this has changed; that brainy men are placed in charge of these interests now; that Sunday-school societies realize their responsibility; that manuscripts are carefully read; that faithful, conscientious, able reading committees pass judgment upon every book; that the religious press reviews such books with impartiality and discrimination; that to make assurance doubly sure a conscientious lookout committee selects and publishes an approved list from which may be chosen, by a busy man who does not care to read children's books, a safe and attractive library. Upon this oft-repeated assurance we have rested so far as other people's children were concerned.

But we have had an experience. Unpleasant as are personalities they are essential to the setting. I had lectured four times last week upon some remedies for the faulty reading habits of the day, hence was keenly alive to the situation. My little 8-year-old daughter sat by me in church with a Sunday-school book in hand. Between the sermon and the communion season she stole a look into its pages. I looked over to see what the little girl was reading. Of the paragraph I will speak later. It was "Round Top and Square Top," written by a woman, and was written

especially for Sunday-school children. It was published by a Sunday-school society whose sole business is to furnish choice and winnowed literature for children; it was issued within three years; it is announced in the special list of "Approved books for Sunday-school libraries," prepared by the society's "reading committee and library clerks, experts in this line," who "know the whole field of Sunday-school literature," who "never send out an unworthy book if the matter is left in our hands."

This book, "Round Top and Square Top," is in this "we never-send-out-an-unworthy-book" list, and to make an unsuspecting committee all the more confident they print the review of the *Congregationalist*, which says: "It is a rollicking sort of a narrative for the children, not without its sober passages, and even in its spiritual teachings breezy and hearty to the last. The younger children can understand almost everything in it, and the older ones will relish it."

This was the paragraph my little girl was reading—that I read in preparation for the communion season: "Teddy came home with his trap under his arm an' a craythur in his trap to make us a foiné male, sorr—an' whin the door an' winders war shut fast so the craythur could no rin away, he opened the trap, when out came a thing—the deevil Oi think it was sorr—es big—es, an' black an' white, an' a bush of a tail on his back, an' whew! whew! an' sooch a fog! and sooch a rain-loike! all over Teddy's face an' head an' clothes, an' in his very eyes, sorr, an' over all of us, all at onct, an' all together afore the doors could be opened—an' sooch a schmell—sooch a schmell niver was schmelled!—the loike of it never was known, sorr, except in the place the craythur come from, bad loock to him. And now we can no fly in the air, or creep on the ground, an' whatever we'll do the blessed Vargin only knows."

Is it any wonder it is styled "breezy"? and certainly "the younger children can understand everything in it," and it is certainly "not without its sober passages" but "relish" was hardly a discriminating word to use. There is little occasion for moralizing. There is scarcely a page without such passages as these chosen at random "flopped her over like a flap-jack, quicker'n a wink." "An' moind, now, ye are to no touch the raft at all, at all." "Oi'm kilt, Oi'm kilt, entirely so Oi am. Oh! me Patsey; oh! me Mike; its kilt we are!"

One need not charge that all Sunday-school library books are of this character; it is enough that one such book can be issued in the name of Christian benevolence, that one such manuscript can pass "our reading committee and library clerks who are experts in this line, who know the whole field of Sunday-school literature," and give the fullest assurance that "we never send out an unworthy book;" that one such a book can be unqualifiedly indorsed by a paper of such literary discrimination as the *Congregationalist*.

The responsibility of providing choice, chaste, reverent, not to say decent, reading for children should not be trifled with. Where is there an Anthony Comstock for the Sunday-school library?

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

THE second meeting was held at the Boston Medical Library, Jan. 13, 1891. About 75 persons were present. (The Club now has 111 members.)

It was called to order at 10:30 by the President, who said among other things:

"We are here this morning largely from selfish motives (tho it is a justifiable selfishness because it is working towards an altruistic end). Every librarian who is worth anything wishes to have his library the best in the country. And when I say his, I mean his or her. He wants to have his building the best, his rules the best, his routine the best and carried out in the best way, his books the best selected, his readers the best helped, his library's turnover the greatest and its percentage of fiction the least. In his management he desires to have no disorder, no discomfort, no disturbance, no dissatisfaction, no delays. He wants his public to find an answer whenever they come with a question, to find an interesting book when they come for amusement, and to come progressively less and less for amusement and more and more for knowledge; he hopes that some of his congregation may now and then get something even better than knowledge — wisdom, inspiration, and the learning that teaches to look up and not down and 'to lend a hand.'

"But we cannot have all that we want. In the first place, we have not the money, and without money we can seldom get the *best* of anything material. In the second place, we have not always our own way, to use what money we have so as to produce the greatest result. These causes are not easily removed; but there is a third cause that is removable — namely, that our own way is not always the best, that even if we have money and liberty we do not always know how to use them to the best advantage. Now we are aware of this defect; and we come here to rid ourselves of it, to find out how to make our library's little money and our own limited skill go as far as possible. Every person here may have had some experience which the others have not had, may have thought out some contrivance which has not occurred to the rest. If we throw all of these into the common lot we can each pick out from the heap what we need, and yet we all shall still have just what we had before — except our deficiencies. This is to be our work in the questions and answers, and in the discussions.

"We must co-operate. As in the great world, each must be ready to contribute something, or else there will be little for all to get. You may say, as I have heard some say, that you have nothing worth offering. Do not think so. Some mere trifle of a device that is a matter of course to you may dispel the perplexity of your neighbor. Besides, even when there is little knowledge or experience, there may be one gift that you can make — one most precious gift — enthusiasm. It is astonishing how easy it is for the enthusiastic person to communicate enthusiasm to those who do not wilfully reject it, and how much more he has when he has given it to another. This will be the object of our recess for social intercourse. There you will make new acquaintances and renew old ones; there you will find how heartily your friends are interested in their work, you will see and feel and be moved by that esprit de corps in which librarians certainly do not lag behind any body of men. Since our last meeting a writer who has had opportunities of observing, since he is a trustee of a library, in vindicating our profession against the slurs of one of the Boston papers has said: 'The typical librarian of our generation is a more active, constant, unselfish, conscientious, enthusiastic worker than his contemporaries of any profession, the clergy not excepted. He thinks, talks, acts, dreams, lives library work. He gives to the public — from pure public spirit and love of his calling — double and treble the work he is paid for.' This is a true picture of the library spirit. But no mortal's enthusiasm can always be at the boiling point. There are moments and seasons of discouragement, and in a sedentary indoor tribe the body does not always support the spirit. It is good then to come together and let the overflow of some supply the lack of others."

On Mr. Fletcher's motion it was voted that librarians from outside of the State who were present be invited to sit with the Club and hear the discussions. The following question was then discussed: What is the best order of work in adding books to the library? Opened by Mr. Green, followed by Mrs. Hayward, Miss Thurston, and Messrs. Stone, Houghton, Jones, and Lane. Several orders of work were submitted, with incidental consideration of the choice of books, and how far collation is desirable.

A recess for social intercourse followed.

Miss E. P. Thurston, of the Newton Free Library, introduced the subject, "How can the character of the reading be improved?" She said: "I remember once listening to a discourse

from the pulpit in which we hearers were all led to think how much we owe in the accomplishment of our aims and in our successes generally to the failures, the mistakes, the sins of our fellow-men; and as I walked home I was impressed with a realization of the selfishness, the utter selfishness, of good people, and I saw that they were devoid of a genuine altruistic love, inasmuch as they were willing to deprive their friends of the advantage to be gained from their errors and omissions. I think it was the influence of that sermon which prevented me from refusing when, a few weeks ago, our President asked me to open this discussion; and this excuses me for being here, but it does not excuse the President. I told him it would be much wiser to ask some one who had made direct personal effort and had some tangible results to show; but he paid no heed to my advice, and proceeded to print the little program, evidently thinking my shortcomings ought to be made to serve your interests; so I must make the best of it, and what is worse, you must make the best of it.

"It was suggested that I should tell what has been attempted at Newton for improving the character of the reading; and as I have reflected upon the matter, I find our efforts have been of an indirect rather than a direct nature, and since giving the subject more thought within the last few days, I think that perhaps indirect methods are more effective than direct ones; as, for instance, if I should approach a reader and say, 'Do not read that book, it would be a waste of time; here is one that is worth reading, take this instead,' when the chances are that the victim has come in with the cry of our poet:

'Give us novels, oh, novels, oh, novels!'

and that the next time a book is wanted he or she will try to steal in without being discovered and get what he wishes, while I shall have lost by my over-zeal any future opportunity with that reader.

"I will mention four or five different ways in which our reading has been or might be influenced, the first of which in natural order would be through a careful selection of books for the library. Of course in choosing the books the character of the community must be taken into account. If the little newsboys and bootblacks of Boston are to be readers, one class of books will be necessary, while quite a different class must be provided if an educated reading public is to call for them. I have been at the head of the library for about three years only, but I have tried to follow in the footsteps of my predecessor, Miss

James, who was librarian for seventeen years and who made it her endeavor to choose books of good character and of an elevating tendency. It is always a gratification to find it advisable to duplicate books of the solid classes, as good works of history, biography, natural science, etc. We agree at Newton with the old divine of the name of Newton, who said, 'Here is a man trying to fill a measure with chaff: now if I fill it with wheat first, it is better than to fight him.'

"A little girl recently asked me if I would help her, for she could not find the book she wanted in the catalogue. When asked what she was trying to find, she named a trivial work of fiction. I told her she did not find that book because it was not in the library, and began to consider what I could give her as a substitute, when she said in the most contented, cheerful manner, 'If I can't have that story, can I have a life of Whittier?' Of course I do not object to fiction; for many reasons I believe in good fiction. I think it is one function of a public library to furnish relaxation and rest to the proverbially over-taxed American brain, and often man, woman, or child is benefited by having the mind diverted into new channels and is perhaps saved from a visit to the Nervine Home. One of our most intellectual readers asked the other day if I could get him 'Ned in the Block-House.' I inquired if he liked to have his son, a boy of fourteen, read Ellis' books, and he said, 'I am thankful to have him read anything; he does not care for reading, and if I can find a book he will take, and thus get him into the way of reading, he will want something of a more improving nature very soon.'

"A second way of guiding the reading is through the notes inserted in our lists of new books. Each week we have a half column in two of our local papers, and we often hear from these annotated lists. If a book can make its way by its title alone, we allow it to do so, but if we wish to call it especially to the notice of our readers, we try to put in an attractive description of its merits.

"Third, we always try to keep one eye open and one ear listening. If a boy calls for 'Blue Jackets of '61,' we suggest that, as it is not in, perhaps he would like 'Sailor Boys of '61,' or we offer the 'Boy Travellers in Great Britain,' if the 'Zigzag Journeys in the British Isles' is not forthcoming. I overheard one small boy say he was in such luck, he had got Hopkins' 'Experimental Science' after trying to get it for more than a month; whereupon we purchased a second copy, and have thus been able to make

some other little fellow happy. We have boys interested in birds, so we tell them when we buy a new book on ornithology; and of course every boy in Newton wants every new book on electricity. If we can, we learn the next subject of debate of the High School Debating Club, and one club of ladies and gentlemen always sends us in the autumn its printed program for the winter's work, so we prepare beforehand for meeting its wants. One day a young man asked if he might use the library: his home was not in Newton, but he was at work on the new church, and meantime was boarding in the neighborhood. I thought with a mental flourish that here most likely was a chance for me to guide a struggling mind, but as the youth thought he could find from the catalogue what he wanted, I waited to see the result. The first number on his card when I took it called for Kant's 'Prolegomena and Metaphysical Foundations of Natural Science.' I plainly saw there was some mistake, so looked for the next, which proved to be Maudsley's 'Body and Will: an Essay Concerning Will in Its Metaphysical, Physiological and Pathological Aspects.' I feared the poor young man beginning with this would be so discouraged he would never come a second time, but as the third was 'Principles of Psychology,' Herbert Spencer's two thick volumes, and the fourth, Ribot's 'German Psychology of To-day, the Empirical School,' I concluded not to meddle with that youth's reading, as he evidently knew what he wanted better than I did. I simply watched his face, and saw him march off as happy as a king with Kant's 'Prolegomena' under his arm.

"Our fourth method, and the one from which we have seen the most decided results, is through our connection with the schools. We allow each teacher 10 or 15 books on history, geography, natural science, constitutional history, etc., and then immediately we find the children coming for the same books, and the parents asking for what their children have seen at school. During the year 1890 we sent more books to the schools than in any former year, and had the smallest per cent. of fiction we ever had, and during the months when the teachers call for most books our fiction per cent. always keeps lowest.

"The fifth way in which we expect to influence the reading is by means of Sargent's 'Reading for the Young.' We knew we could buy 100 copies at 50 cents apiece, which would have been satisfactory if we had not been offered the same in paper covers for 25 cents. We tried to make a compromise and the Library Bureau has fur-

nished us 100 copies in heavy board covers at 38 cents a copy, which is very little more than 25 cents and very much less than 50! After we have put in our call numbers we shall send one to each of our agencies, one to every school, use it at the Library and put it in circulation, confident of its influence for good.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I have left blanks for the sixth, seventh, and eighth methods, to be filled out from the suggestions of those who are to follow me in this discussion."

Miss Jenkins, of Jamaica Plain branch B. P. L., spoke of personal influence. She tries to induce children to read in library-rooms, and places desirable books on a shelf open to readers.

Miss Hayward, of Cambridge P. L., puts duplicates of *St. Nicholas*, *Wide Awake*, etc., in the reading-room; and encourages taking the same books from circulating department.

Mr. Fletcher, when at Lawrence P. L., found that Mrs. Oliphant and Mrs. Craik were acceptable in place of Southworth, etc. Thinks it well to offer bait, but would not duplicate poor fiction too much.

Mr. Green, of Worcester, has single copies of *Alger*, *Optic*, etc., but does not duplicate them.

Rev. E. E. Hale then gave an interesting talk on "A public library a necessity in every town," giving many instances from personal knowledge where good libraries had been started with small means. He advocated buying books that will be read, rather than those "that no gentleman's library should be without," and allowing the books to be used very freely.

Voted to leave the time and place of the next meeting to the Executive Committee.

Adjourned at 1:30.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting was held at the office of the State Librarian Jan. 15. There was a large attendance of the incorporators and others, and a good deal of interest was manifested. A long list of new members was voted in. The meeting was called to order by the temporary president, Hon. G. C. Gilmore, of Manchester. After some discussion the report of the committee on constitution was adopted. A committee of three was appointed by the Chair to report a list of permanent officers. The several gentlemen nominated were elected: President, Hon. N. P. Hunt; Vice-Presidents, Rockingham County, Col. E. Gilman; Stafford, John Kivel, of Dover; Belknap, E. P. Jewell, of Laconia; Carroll, John B. Nash, of Conway; Hillsborough, William W.

Bailey, of Nashua; Merrimack, Col. J. E. Pecker, of Concord; Cheshire, Col. F. C. Faulkner, of Keene; Sullivan, A. W. Parmelee, of Newport; Grafton, Cyrus Sargent, of Plymouth; Coos, Col. L. W. Drew, of Colebrook; Corresponding Secretary, Hon. A. S. Batchellor, of Littleton; Recording Secretary, A. R. Kimball, of Concord, who is also the clerk of the corporation; Librarian and Treasurer, D. F. Seacomb; Executive Committee, Hon. N. P. Hunt, Col. E. H. Gilman, Col. S. M. Richards, of Newport, Prof. Marvin D. Bisbee, of Dartmouth College; committee to see what legislation is necessary and can be obtained, Hon. J. J. Bell, of Exeter, Hon. A. S. Batchellor and Miron W. Hazeltine, of Concord. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

A. R. K.

CONSTITUTION AS AMENDED AND PASSED OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NAME.

Article 1. This organization shall be known as the New Hampshire Library Association.

OBJECT.

Article 2. It shall be the purpose of the Association to promote the usefulness of the New Hampshire libraries.

MEMBERSHIP.

Article 3. Any person interested in the objects of the Association shall be eligible to membership. Election to membership may be made at any regular meeting in such manner as the majority present may direct. Members shall subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws and pay an admission fee of one dollar. Equal assessments not exceeding one dollar per year on each member may be made by vote of the Association at any meeting.

OFFICERS.

Article 4. The officers of the Association shall be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting, unless otherwise directed by a two-thirds vote of the members present, and shall be a president, ten vice-presidents, one being a resident of each county, a corresponding secretary, a recording secretary, a librarian, a treasurer, and an executive committee of five members.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Article 5. The duties of the officers shall be in general those that usually pertain to the offices named and particularly such as are defined in the following sections:

Section 1, Presiding Officer. — The President shall attend and preside at the meetings of the Association, and in his absence, this duty shall devolve upon the senior Vice-President.

Section 2, Corresponding Secretary. — It shall be the duty of this officer to attend to the relations between this Association and others of a similar nature; to have charge of the exchange of the printed proceedings for those of other organizations, and to transfer the results of his correspondence and exchanges to the librarian.

Section 3, Recording Secretary. — This officer shall be clerk of the corporation, make and keep

the current records of the Association, and issue the notices of meetings.

Section 4, Treasurer. — This officer shall collect the dues and assessments belonging to the Association; receive any funds that may be donated, and hold the same subject to the order of the Executive Committee, keeping a just account of all his transactions.

Section 5, Librarian. — This officer shall be custodian of the books, pamphlets, and archives of the Association; shall hold the records and correspondence that may be committed to him, and shall keep them for the use and inspection of members at some convenient place which shall be approved by the Executive Committee.

Section 6, Executive Committee. — This committee shall be the executive of the Association, having charge of all arrangements for meetings, designation of officers for special occasions and purposes, appointment of such delegates to represent the Association in national or general associations and for attendance upon other occasions as they may deem necessary, and of all other affairs of the Association not otherwise provided for the constitution and by-laws, or by vote of the Association, not inconsistent with this instrument.

MEETINGS.

Article 6. The annual meeting shall be holden hereafter on the last Wednesday of January, at such time and place as the Executive Committee may designate, notice of which shall be given upon their order by the Recording Secretary by circulars seasonably forwarded by mail or given in hand to each active member. Special meetings may be called and holden in like manner.

AMENDMENTS AND BY-LAWS.

Article 7. This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any annual meeting.

By-Laws, not inconsistent with the provisions of the constitution may be adopted at any meeting regularly called.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At the last annual meeting of the American Library Association held at Fabyan's, New Hampshire, September 9 to 13, 1890, the importance of State Associations of librarians and others interested in the formation and management of libraries was discussed and emphasized, and the great benefits to be derived from such organizations were clearly shown.

The librarians present at the Conference from this State, appreciating fully the advantage of cooperation in library work therefore propose to form a Pennsylvania State Library Association for the following purposes:

1st. To bring together, at least once a year, the officers of the various libraries in the State to discuss the best methods of administration with regard to the libraries and the public.

2d. To stimulate library interests in the State

by means of addresses, newspaper articles, printed matter, and especially by the meetings of the Association in different parts of the State.

3d. To secure the enactment of State laws for the formation and better protection of libraries.

4th. To obtain a systematic distribution of State documents, an interchange of duplicates between libraries, and also a system of inter-library loans.

5th. To bring the State of Pennsylvania into line with the northeastern States as regards the number and efficiency of the public libraries within her borders, and to place her in the front ranks in educational interests.

There are about 300 libraries of various kinds in Pennsylvania, and the advantages of a local association are obvious.

It will be a comparatively easy and inexpensive matter to bring together a good representation of librarians, and others interested, to our meetings, and the unflinching quickening and enthusiasm which such meetings always create will react upon our libraries with great power. In union there is life and strength, and in the union of our library interests we can advance them incalculably, and also create a life and influence which will stimulate the cause of education throughout the State.

If you are at all interested in the formation of such an association we would like to hear from you. If you have had experience in library work, we want the benefit of your experience for ourselves and others. If you are a novice in the work, you will, doubtless, be benefited by the experience of others. In either case we will need your interest and enthusiasm to make our organization a success.

Please let us know whether you will join us, and also whether you have any preference for a place of meeting. Yours truly,

J: EDMANDS,

Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, Pa.

H. P. JAMES,

Osterhout Free Library, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

T: L. MONTGOMERY,

Wagner Free Institute of Science, Phila.

New York Library Club.

A REGULAR meeting was held Jan. 8 at the Union Theological Seminary. In order to take advantage of the daylight the Club, at Mr. Gillett's suggestion, made the inspection of the library their first duty. The special collections, especially the unique collection in hymnology, ex-

cited much interest, and in the little bibliothecal museum an old chained Bible carried the thought of the members back to the era of the Reformation, as they admired its creamy paper, beautiful press-work, and exquisitely exact register.

President Baker called the meeting to order at 3:30 p.m.

The Secretary reported the following persons as recommended for election to membership by the Executive Committee: Miss Mabel A. Farr, Miss Adelaide Underhill, Miss E. E. Burdick, Miss M. F. Weeks, Mrs. W. J. Terwilliger, Mr. Edward J. F. Werder, and Mr. Walter Twigg.

The resignation of Prof. H. Carrington Bolton had been received, pleading a pressure of other engagements. The total membership of the Club was 110; of whom 52 represented the library interests of New York; 19, Brooklyn; 15, Newark; 13 were in the immediate vicinity of New York, and 11 had removed to more distant scenes, but still maintained their connection with the Club.

The members recommended were elected.

Mr. Baker, as Chairman of the Manual Committee, reported as follows:

Circular letters asking for the information desired had been mailed to the 95 New York libraries and the 18 Brooklyn libraries named in the LIBRARY JOURNAL List of Jan., 1887. Also to 20 other New York, and 8 other Brooklyn libraries, and to 1 library in Yonkers. It had not been decided whether any New Jersey libraries should be included in the Manual, but if they were, the information would be collected by Mr. Hill. Circulars were also sent to 12 newspapers and literary journals, and notices of the enterprise had been observed in the *Times*, the *Critic*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, and *World*. Replies had been received from 30 libraries up to date. In the greater number the information asked had been given and in such form that the labor of editing would not be too great.

The co-operation of all the Club was requested in furnishing information in regard to libraries not named in the "Library List."

Mr. Poole.—Are many special collections reported?

Secretary.—Some have been reported which are not generally known. The Society for the Home Study of Holy Scripture and Church History, a society of the Episcopal Church, incorporated in 1889, is forming a special collection in church history; the Catholic Club reports nearly 9000 volumes of Catholic theology and history; the American Bible Society is rich in copies of

the Bible in many languages, in rare English Bibles, in missionary reports, and works illustrating the history of the diffusion of the Bible. The special libraries in law, medicine, and theology are probably known; the Grolier Club, the American Geographical Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society and "The Players" report special collections. The Polytechnic Institute, of Brooklyn, records a recent gift of \$15,000 for reference-books.

Mr. Peoples. — Has it been decided to publish this material?

Mr. Baker. — The Committee was requested to collect the material. Some New York publisher may be willing to take hold of it, or a certain number of guaranteed subscriptions would provide against loss. The Club cannot assume any financial responsibility for its publication.

The Amendments to the Constitution were considered.

Mr. Poole. — In Section 6, as adopted at the last meeting, I move the omission of "at 2:30 p. m." and the adoption of the reading "at such time and place as the Executive Committee may appoint."

The motion was lost.

Mr. Cohen. — In Section 2, as it reads in the revision recommended by the Committee, I move the insertion of the words "and those interested in library work" after "librarians."

Mr. Berry. — That is unnecessary, as the next section states that all persons interested in library work are eligible to membership. I suggest "its members" in place of "librarians, etc."

Section 2 was adopted with Mr. Cohen's amendment.

Section 4 was adopted as printed (L. J. 16, p. 343) with the change, "In the absence of the President, a Vice-President shall perform the duties of the office."

Section 5 was adopted with the changed reading, "And to approve all bills before payment by the Treasurer."

Section 6 was adopted as amended by Mr. Poole as recorded above, when his motion was lost.

Section 7 was adopted: "Of one dollar" to follow the words "annual dues" instead of "meeting."

Section 8 was adopted as amended by Mr. Cohen, as follows: "All amendments to the Constitution shall be referred to the Executive Committee, which shall report thereon, and the same may be adopted by a three-fourths vote at a regular meeting.

Mr. Poole. — I move that the Club hold a special meeting in February.

Voted.

The President. — The Rev. Mr. Gillett has kindly consented to describe the administration of the Seminary Library and to relate its history.

Mr. Gillett. — The Seminary was started in 1836; the nucleus of the library in 1838, when a considerable number of books was imported from Germany. The volumes came from the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary, at Paderborn and composed the collection of *libri prohibiti* with some others, of which a certain Brother Leander had charge. An article has appeared in the *Evening Post*, by Professor Crane, of Cornell University, giving the history of this collection. Brother Leander, whose name was Van Ness, John Henry, or something like, carried off this collection in 1803, when the monastery property was sequestered; and when he ceased to be a professor at Marburg, the collection was sold. The books cost about 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents a piece; many of them are of course immensely valuable; they comprise chiefly incunabula and titles in Romish and Reformed Theology; we have combined the two names of their former owner, and they are known as the "Leander Van Ness Collection." This nucleus grew by purchase, and more largely by gifts, additions having come from the libraries of Prof. Edward Robinson, D.D., David D. Field, D.D., Dr. John Marsh, Prof. Henry Boynton Smith, D.D., Dr. William Adams, Prof. E. H. Gillett, D.D., Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., Dr. Hitchcock, and others. Gov. Morgan gave the building and a fund to maintain it. It is somewhat singular that in a theological library the only specially endowed departments are history and philosophy. The McAlpin collection of British history was endowed by Mr. David H. McAlpin, as was also the Gillett collection in American history, the donor being a very dear friend of my father's. Philosophy was endowed by the Alumni in honor of Prof. Smith.

The arrangements and classification of the library are inherited. The classification is according to Theological encyclopædia. There are four main divisions: Bible texts, Expositions, Systematic theology, and Practical and ecclesiastical theology, sacraments, missions, ethics, etc. Just where to put philosophy, I didn't know, so I put it in the middle, and the books are shelved up in that corner because it happens to be most convenient.

The catalogue is an author catalogue on cards with an alphabetical subject-index. The

cards are in Library Bureau cases, but are not held by wires.

A Member. — How do you train the men not to take out the cards?

Mr. Gillett. — Train them with a club. I looked at a man who took some out one day and I do not think he ever tried it again. Bibliographies I have arranged under that word, as a matter of practical convenience, as I am the only person who uses them. Students do not ask for them. They do not have access to the stacks, as we found some men had altogether too good taste in their selection. The books in the reference-room are directly accessible all the time. We are bound by the bondage of fixed location, and it is often a problem how to shelve the books. We were offered a collection in classical philosophy with other works, but the conditions of the gift were not acceptable, as the books were required to be kept together, and it was declined. The President and Faculty supported my view of the matter. The books were afterward given unconditionally.

The President. — It becomes an important question in many libraries, What shall be done with gifts that must be kept together?

Mr. Gillett. — I should not accept them.

Mr. Poole. — I move a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Gillett for his hospitality in entertaining the Club to-day, and for the account of the history and methods of the Library.

Voted.

The meeting then adjourned.

M. I. CRANDALL, *Secretary.*

Library School.

BALL, Miss Lucy, class of '91, succeeded H. J. Carr, October 8, 1890, as librarian of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.

BONNELL, Miss Kate, class of '88, died September 7, 1890, at her home in San Francisco, Cal.

BURDICK, Miss Esther, class of '90, spent about two months in classifying and cataloging the Public Library in Orange, Mass.

CLARK, Miss Josephine Adelaide, class of '90, has been since August 1, 1890, assistant librarian of the Harvard University Herbarium Library, which is in charge of Dr. Sereno Watson.

COLE, G: Watson, class of '88, and formerly of the Newberry Library, has been made librarian of the Jersey City (N. J.) Public Library.

COLE, Mrs. G: Watson, honorary member of the class of '88, died in Chicago, Jan. 13, 1891. Mrs. Cole's death resulted from an attack of the grippe in Dec., 1889. She was taken sick again at the Fabyan House meeting, and though she recovered, a cold caught just after Christmas resulted in pneumonia, of which she died on the very day on which she was to have left Chicago with her husband on his way to take charge of the Free Public Library in Jersey City. Always delicate from a child, she had suffered much more than usually falls to the lot of any one. Even in her best health she was rarely free from pain, though those with whom she came in contact would hardly have suspected that such was the case, so unselfish and cheerful did she appear.

FERNALD, Harriet Converse, class of '88, has been appointed librarian of the Maine State College of Agriculture, at Orono, and entered upon her duties December 1, 1890.

HARVEY, Miss E., class of 1890, has been since October 1, 1890, on the cataloging staff of the N. Y. State Library.

HOPSON — SPROGLE. Married, October 20, 1890, in Chicago, Ill., Miss Emma Katherine Hopson, of class of '88, and cataloger in the Newberry Library, to Mr. Howard Owen Sprogle, of Philadelphia.

MILLER — JENNINGS. Married, November 20, 1890, in La Fayette, Ind., Miss Eulora Miller, of the class of '88, and librarian of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, to Mr. Rufus Platt Jennings, of Chicago.

PALMER, Miss Henrietta Raymer, class of '89, is acting librarian of Bryn Mawr College for 1890-91, during the absence in Europe of the librarian, Miss Florence Peirce.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary Wright, class of '88, has succeeded Miss Eulora Miller, as librarian of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn.

TRASK, Mrs. Rhoda Jeanette, died at Topeka, Kansas, June 5, 1890. She was for fifteen years librarian of the Public Library of Lawrence, Kansas, and attended lectures in the Library School during the winter of 1888-89.

UNDERHILL, Miss Adelaide, class of '90, has joined the cataloging staff of Columbia College Library.

WEEKS, Miss Mary Frost, class of '90, has been engaged in cataloging since October 6, 1890, at the Union for Christian Work, Brooklyn.

Reviews.

REPORT of the State Librarian [Arthur R. Kimball] to the New Hampshire Legislature for the period beginning March 1, 1889, and ending October 1, 1890, being the twenty-first annual report of the librarian under the act approved July 3, 1866. Manchester, John B. Clarke, 1890. 211+2 p. O.

We wish we could always praise the reports of the State Librarians as much as we can this last report of Mr. Kimball. It is a specimen of what can be done for each State if the librarians would only unite in a systematic effort to each perform their part towards putting into print lists of the State publications and other facts of real value. In this volume we have a list of: I. "The New Hampshire official publications, 1889-1890." II. "A list of reports of departments, and other documental matter, as found in the appendices of legislative journals, and subsequently in the annual report from 1822 to 1889." III. "A list of New Hampshire regimental historians and histories" (by A. S. Batchellor, of Concord, N. H.). IV. "A check-list of New Hampshire laws from 1789 to 1889" (by T. L. Cole, of Washington, D. C.). V. "An author-list of New Hampshire, 1685-1829." In these five lists, therefore, we have practically an almost perfect list of the official and semi-official publications of the State, as well as considerable data bearing on the general literature thereof. A very fair idea of the amount of labor in their compilation may be gathered from the fact that these lists fill upwards of 80 pages. Each of these has also been printed as a pamphlet, so that they may be obtained in separate form, thus increasing their usefulness.

But what will prove of perhaps the greatest interest to the profession is the section giving "Statistics relating to public libraries of 300 volumes and upward in New Hampshire." This was based on the report of the Bureau of Education of 1886, but some 30 libraries are added, as well as other information, to that list, and the matter brought as far as possible down to date.

Though the volume is so valuable and welcome a one as to disarm criticism, we nevertheless would suggest two things: that Mr. Kimball put his name in the future on the title-page, and that when he does so he shall save his fellow-librarians from wondering if he was christened "Arthur R. Kimball," or whether the "R." means something to him that it does to no one else.

P. L. F.

LINDERFELT, K. A.: *Librarian of the P. L., and Meinecke, Adolph, Trustee of the Public Museum.* Reports on the proposed library and museum building for the city of Milwaukee, December, 1890. Milwaukee, Trustees of the Public Library and Public Museum, 1890. 67+1 p.+4 plans. O.

The most interesting event of the past month to librarians is this publication of plans for the new Public Library building in Milwaukee. Pub-

lication is not the right word, however, for the plans are only presented in this form for the consideration of the Board of Trustees.

The pamphlet opens with a joint report, reciting that Messrs. Linderfelt and Meinecke, under instructions from the Board of Trustees, spent the month of November in visiting library and museum buildings in 27 cities, East and West. Then follow separate reports, giving criticisms on the institutions visited, and recommendations as to the building to be erected in Milwaukee. An appendix presents a list of the illustrations of library and museum buildings to be found in the Milwaukee Public Library; and finally "Suggestions for Floor Plans" are given, with this pithy note by the two collaborators: "In order to avoid all misunderstanding as to where the responsibility for these plans belongs, we wish to emphasize the fact that they have been drawn by an architect entirely according to sketches furnished by us."

It is not necessary here to discuss the plans for a museum, nor indeed would it be wise to criticize too minutely the details of the library plans; for Mr. Linderfelt, in a characteristically modest letter which he has sent with copies of his report to brother librarians, says:

"I wish you to give me your candid opinion of the plans proposed. I give you full permission to express yourself just as strongly as you wish, without fear of hurting my feelings; in fact the more you pull them to pieces the better I shall be pleased."

As every report on library architecture, however—even if only a report of progress—is interesting and valuable in our era of evolution, it may be proper to comment on a few phases of this report and plan.

In the first place, it should be said that the form of the Milwaukee building is cramped by the shape of the lot, which is a parallelogram of about 200 x 300 feet, on the corner of two streets, with a slice 50 x 150 feet cut off the rear interior corner. The development of the library plan is further hampered by the location of the museum along two-thirds of the longer street front, thus leaving for the library a lot shaped somewhat like a thick inverted T, with a front of 200 feet, and a rear of less than 100.

The library planned for this lot occupies three sides of a square—two sides on the streets—the other kept 20 feet away from the adjoining lot to afford light for the necessary windows. Around these sides are arranged, on the first and second floors, the administrative, storage and reading rooms, and on the third and fourth floors a lecture-room and rooms for art, musical, pedagogic, and local collections. All these stories are of moderate height. The book-room and delivery are provided for in a separate building, placed diagonally across the space between the wings. This novel arrangement is apparently intended to insure more light through the triangular areas thus left between the buildings, than could be derived from long and narrow rectangular areas of the same cubic capacity, if the book-room were parallel with the wings. As the corner of the museum would interfere with a parallel book-room, unless it were made very narrow, this diagonal location also provides for a wider stack,

bringing the books nearer the delivery than would otherwise be possible.

But will such triangular areas, after all, admit sufficient light to the stack? Would it be possible to extend this building backward, if the library grew very large, in any satisfactory way? Will the effect from the interior, and from the windows of the museum of the library and the museum, be agreeable? Such questions naturally arise; and while this arrangement may prove to be as convenient as it is novel, it does not strike the observer favorably at first sight, and must rank as a *maquette* rather than a precedent.

Of the arrangement of the rooms for administration and for the public, it may be said that it shows careful thought, ingenuity and common sense. It might perhaps be wished that more provision had been made for rooms for special libraries and special study, after Dr. Poole's general plan; but unless the lecture-room were reduced in size, there appears to be hardly any space which could be devoted to them, without abridging equally desirable accommodations in other directions.

In the "Report" there are twenty requirements specified for the building which are worth study and preservation, as they embody very many of the best modern ideas. The "Notes on Library Buildings" are also worth filing, although they are somewhat unequal in length and value.

But, after all, the greatest significance of this pamphlet is as an example of the proper evolution of a large library building. In the first place, there is a thoughtful and competent librarian, with his mind thoroughly open to ideas. His trustees have the good sense to send him on a tour of examination among the best libraries. The result of this research, and of his experience in library management, is next embodied in a printed report, accompanied by plans — not final, but experimental. Criticism is invited from other librarians of experience. From their suggestions, modifications or a new arrangement may possibly be thought wise. And then, after careful comparison of the united experience of many librarians has brought the interior plans to maturity, a skillful architect can be called in, to fit the parts more effectively or harmoniously together, and to devise an exterior which shall be worthy of a great civic library. It is too much to say that such a building will stand as a model to all future generations, for the science of library construction must continue to develop with the growth and usefulness of the library system, and the arrangement of this particular building, cramped as it is by the irregular shape of the lot, cannot be considered as a perfect model for other libraries not so hampered. But in most of its details the Milwaukee Public Library will certainly stand as an embodiment of the best experience and judgment of the librarians of today.

C. C. S.

CATALOGUE of the New York Southern Society "Garden Library" of Southern Americana. Compiled by John F. B. Lillard, librarian. New York. Published for the Society. MDCCCXCI. 143 pp. O.

This special library of Southern literature is a "happy thought" of this Society. One of the articles of the constitution required that "the Society shall, as soon as may be practicable, establish a library, which shall be confined, as far as possible, to those works which relate to the history and literature of the South, in order that it may portray the character and genius and perpetuate the memories and traditions of the Southern people." Acting upon this clause, a member began on his own account the collection of such books, and when it reached 1000 volumes he presented it to the Society, who very properly named it after the donor. With this gift, however, the interest of Mr. Garden does not cease, this being only "the first instalment of his gift," while the Society also intends to use "every effort . . . to carry out this object."

A catalog of the collection as it is at present has just been published by the Society, and now lies before us. "The arrangement . . . is triplicate" under title, author, and subject, but unlike the usual "dictionary" catalog these three systems are kept separate and distinct. Under the first two the titles are given with fulness, including imprint and date, but the third is only title-a-liner. It is well and accurately done, both in the preparation and printing, and though the volumes so far collected are only a beginning, this catalog is really as good a bibliography of general Southern literature and history as we have at present. The Southern literature is among the most difficult to collect, including as it does the very rare publications in England, the excessively rare issues of the Southern colonial press, and the works produced before the Rebellion, which were so largely destroyed during that war. But a most satisfactory corner-stone has been laid, and if the purpose is pursued with the same spirit and diligence as heretofore, this Society will soon have a library which will be invaluable to all students and historians, and a source of much pride to its members.

P. L. F.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

WOOD, F. C. The game of public library. Buffalo, P. Paul & Bio., [1890]. 8 p. Tz. With a folded chart, "48 large cards, called Book cards, and 43 small cards or slips, called Catalogue cards," the whole in a case, price 60 cts.

The book cards are in "6 sets of the best writers on Science, Art, History, Biography, Poetry, and Fiction, with titles of one or more of their most important writings, and a number of the most interesting items relating thereto. The catalogue cards contain each 3 or more questions, referring to its corresponding book card."

LOCAL.

Altoona, Pa. *Mechanics' L.* In September a year ago, through the courtesy of the Pa. R. R., 125 of the school-children in the grammar and high school grades of this district were given the right to use the library, the fees being paid

by the company. Those who had the matter in charge regarded the taking of the school-children into the library as an experiment, and it was with a good deal of interest that both the library management and the guardians of the interests of the school-children looked on this experiment. The results have been more than gratifying.

The basis on which the right to use the library was distributed among the scholars was : Scholarship as manifested by the annual examination, progress in knowledge and general deportment, as shown by careful consultation with the principals and teachers in direct charge of the pupils. During the year the 125 scholars drew 8579 books, making an average of 68 per person. The use of the different scholars varied greatly. One drew not less than 275 volumes, and 26 drew over 100 volumes, while 20 drew less than 20 volumes each.

The experiment has worked so well that after consultation between the library management and the school directors, and by the permission of the Pa. Railroad, it was decided to continue the experiment another year, but to extend the privilege to double that number, the annual fees for this privilege being as before paid by the company. It is interesting to note that of the 125 scholars who had the privilege of the library last year some 30 ceased to attend school for various causes during the present year, and that not less than 58 of the balance were awarded the privilege for the present year. Some of the scholars who had the use of the library last year graduated, and out of the total number who do not attend school this year 11 have since joined the library and become regular members, thus showing that the seed sown is to a certain extent at least bearing fruit in increased membership in the library, and of course continued advantages to those who avail themselves of it.

Arlington, Mass. Robbins' Memorial L. CABOT, EVERETT, & MEAD, *archs.* Robbins' Memorial L. View and plan. (In *Amer. architect*, Dec. 27, 1890.)

Size, 54 by 107 ft. Space for 80,000 vols.

Baltimore, Md. New Mercantile L. Will be open on Sundays on and after Jan. 25, from 3 to 10 p.m.

Bayonne, N. Y. A public library for working people of both sexes was opened Jan. 28 by Solon Humphreys in the presence of 400 people. The building cost the donors \$3000. It is a large one-story frame structure, containing two large rooms, besides a lecture-room which will seat 450 people, a stage, and two rooms adjoining. 2000 books are on hand. Newspapers, magazines, and games for amusement will be provided. The library building is a direct result of a lecture given here years ago by Mr. de Cordova. It netted \$400, and with years of interest a total of \$1200 was secured. Mr. Humphreys and others made up the balance.

Boston P. L. From a report presented by the

trustees to the Board of Aldermen, Jan. 26 : "No material changes have been made in the main design of the building as laid before the City Council in 1888, except in the interests of economy. The chief changes are as follows : The court has been changed from its original design in granite to brick and marble, at an estimated saving of \$45,000; the height of the building has been reduced 9 feet, at an estimated saving of \$133,000; the plan of the special library floor has been changed, at an estimated saving of \$50,000; changes have been made in the design of the new Bates Hall, at an estimated saving of \$25,000; changes have been made in the vestibule, at an estimated saving of \$15,000; changes have been made in the roof, at an estimated saving of \$15,000; changes have been made in decorative work, and in the whole interior finish of the building that must result in a very large saving over the original plans, but the exact amount of which it is impossible to state with accuracy.

"All these changes have been made with the approval and by the advice of the architect; and it is believed that they will not take away from the convenience or beauty of the structure. Some changes have been made in the design of the Blagden Street elevation, which, it is believed, have not materially affected the cost of the building, but have greatly improved its appearance.

"The total cost of the building when completed will be \$2,218,865, including shelving, but no other furniture. Taking into consideration the magnitude and the nature of the work, this cost is not excessive.

"The old library on Boylston Street was built to accommodate 220,000 books, and afforded 6868 square feet of room for students and readers, making the cost for housing each book \$1.15. The building is built to contain 2,000,000 volumes, with 32,900 square feet of room for students and readers, making the cost for housing each book \$1.10."

Cincinnati P. L. Added 6641; total 163,142; home use 239,588; library use 174,374; use of periodicals and newspapers 471,403. "The electric lighting system has performed all that was promised for it, and the building is now thoroughly illumined with a clear, bright light, in every way satisfactory to those who constantly use the library. It has created a new and pleasanter atmosphere, and given a better temperature, a matter of vital importance to those employed in daily library duties. This latter improvement is very marked, and the attendants are now able to work with comfort in the upper alcoves, which in past times were rendered untenable, from the excessive heat caused by the constant use of numerous gas-lights. And last, but not least, there are some indications that the electric light will arrest that deterioration in the bindings which has constantly been going on, and greatly aid in the preservation of the books themselves. This will materially decrease the yearly amounts spent in rebinding and replacing books which have so long been subjected to this severe heat-test."

"Magnificent in its proportions and imposing in appearance, our Main Hall, by its great waste of space, its utter lack of modern facilities, and its many seriously objectionable features, approaches near to being a failure in many important ways. There are no elevators on the galleries, and the attendants must necessarily ascend and descend numerous flights of iron stairs a number of times each day and evening, in search of books and papers in the upper rooms, and delay almost necessarily occurring in getting the books, from the long distances to be traversed.

"In these practical days it is useless, in library architecture, to sacrifice convenience for display; and a grand but inconvenient hall, to delight the occasional visitor as a show place, is in every way a mistake. What is greatly needed is a roomy building with plenty of daylight, well ventilated, in a clean locality, and with all those improvements which are now being developed by an intelligence on the subject of library architecture in the newer libraries and those in process of erection. The Mercantile Library of St. Louis, and those of Buffalo and Minneapolis, would repay an inspection by this Board. That library building is of the greatest service which can so simplify the duties of the attendants that there will be no unnecessary delays, and is so arranged as to afford easy access to the books, and the greatest privacy and comfort to the students and readers who make a constant good use of it."

Colorado. Library of the Univ. of Boulder, Col. The library owes its foundation to the generosity of C: G. Buckingham, of Boulder, Col. Besides pamphlets, it contains 6920 volumes; 5270 volumes of well-selected general works; 1650 volumes of public documents. The books have been chosen with care.

The library is open every day, except Sunday, from 8:15 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., continuously. The students have direct access to the shelves, and the librarian (Mr. C: E. Lowrey, Ph.D.) is always present to assist in an intelligent use of the books. "Every effort is made to develop scholarly instincts and that broad culture which personal acquaintance with books alone can give."

It has been said by "a leading educator of our country" to be remarkably free from literary rubbish, and well supplied with standard volumes of reference. A card catalog is being made.

Denver (Col.) P. L. (1st rpt.) Visits in 11 months 50,000; issued in 150 days, 6000.

"The doors were quietly opened to the public, June 8 [1889]. Circulars were sent, mentioning the new enterprise and asking co-operation, to the editors of every journal published in Colorado, to 150 of the leading religious journals of the country of every denomination, to 125 educational periodicals, to a large number of newspapers of the leading cities, to many of the papers devoted to special trades and professions, and to the advocates of prominent reforms. Personal visits were made to every editor in Denver and to some of the leading clergymen of every relig-

ious denomination represented in the city. The response to the suggestions thus made was very gratifying. With few exceptions, the publishers and editors throughout Denver and the State placed the library at once on their free lists.

"To know how to use books, pamphlets, magazines — where to go, how much and how little to read, what is authority and what is not, where are the short-cuts to facts and arguments — this kind of knowledge is of the greatest value in these days. Children can hardly begin too soon to ramble about among books. They need guidance; but the guidance first and most needed is that which will take them up to and fairly into the wilderness of books. Once within, guides are not so hard to find. And as to the reference-books, again, it is astonishing how many pupils shy like skittish colts at the sight of an encyclopædia, even of a dictionary. The habit is easily overcome, perhaps most easily through the gentle allurements of a teacher's example.

"The object of a book is to be read — not ticketed and put in a case. A library, after all, is but a workshop, with books its tools. Wisdom, bound in half morocco and standing idly on a shelf, is wisdom no longer, but mere paper and ink, trash, and cumbers the ground. There's no value in a book save what the reader gets out of it. And so in choosing between the Scylla and Charybdis of library administration — fixity and laxity — it was decided to lean rather to the side of the latter. It was determined that the library and reading-rooms should be made, first of all, inviting and homelike; that they should be used; and that rules and regulations should be dispensed with as far as possible. The result has justified this plan. Perhaps no library in the country is so little 'governed.' Few books have been stolen, few papers have been clipped in the reading-rooms, though all three of them are out of sight of librarian or assistants; and liberty has here, at least, verily proved herself the mother of order.

"The library is open daily, including Sundays, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. During this first year it was closed one day only — July 4. Books are lent at any time to residents of Denver, when properly identified and accredited, and to children and strangers on guarantee by resident property owners. On the use of the reading-rooms and reference-books there are no restrictions."

Jersey City (N. J.) F. L. The following is the text of the decision just rendered by the court:

"By the statement of facts agreed on by counsel, and in which the rule was brought to hearing, it appears that the provisions of the act to authorize the establishment of free public libraries in the cities of this State, passed April 1, 1884, as modified by a supplement approved April 2, 1888, and a further supplement approved March 19, 1889, have been adopted by the votes of a large majority of the electors of Jersey City voting at an election held April 9, 1889. Relators thereafter organized, pursuant to the provisions of those acts. By section 3 of the said act of 1884 it is provided that if a majority of voters favor the adoption of the act, it shall become the duty of the appropriate board of the city to appro-

appropriate and raise by tax, in the manner city taxes are assessed, levied, and collected, a sum equal to one-third of a mill on every dollar of assessable property, which sum is to be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library. In Jersey City the Board of Finance is charged with the duty of appropriating and raising by taxation all moneys to be thus appropriated and raised. One-third of a mill on all the assessable property in said city for the year following the election amounted to \$25,553.15. That board did not appropriate that sum, but did appropriate and raise \$10,000. In taking this action I think it is obvious that the Board of Finance was derelict in duty. The act of the Legislature, sovereign over the matter of taxation, was express and mandatory, in requiring this tax to be appropriated and raised. It left nothing to the judgment or discretion of the local authority. A failure to obey its mandate was a malfeasance, and a writ of mandamus may well issue to require the performance of the unperformed and neglected duty. The only question then is whether a writ issued in the terms of this rule and requiring the Board of Finance to forthwith appropriate and raise the said amount by tax can now be performed. This board is required by the charter of Jersey City annually, in the month of July, to fix the amount to be raised by taxes, and the amounts so fixed are to be the appropriation and limit of the expenditures for the purposes of the act. It is conceded that there is no provision of law authorizing a special appropriation, or providing the machinery for levying and collecting any tax, except that included in the annual tax budget determined on in the month of July. It was suggested that this board has power to borrow money and should be required to exercise it for the purpose of paying relators. This power is said to have been conferred by the 'act concerning the payment of judgments against any city,' approved March 8, 1877. But the writ asked for is not appropriated to the enforcement of a duty under that act, and the claim of relators is neither a judgment nor in the nature of a judgment. The result is that the Board of Finance have no power now to obey the writ asked for, and therefore a peremptory writ may not now be issued. But an alternative writ may now issue, whereon a peremptory mandamus may eventually be obtained. And the court will preserve the right of relators to relief, by extending the time of the return of such writ so as to cover the period when, under the law, the appropriation and raising of the tax may be ordered."

Jersey City (N. J.) F. L. will be opened in about two months. The trustees have rented rooms in the basement of the new building of the Provident Savings Institution, and have secured 4000 volumes and 1000 public documents from the high-school collection of works, have added 4200 volumes and intend purchasing about 8000 desirable works. They contemplate expending about \$8000 annually for books.

Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. For the past five years Mrs. Whitney has been at work upon a dictionary card catalogue. Jan. 15 these cards were placed

in a large cabinet case, made of antique oak, with brass trimmings. There are 18,000 volumes in the library, and that number is constantly increasing. The catalogue is now completed to "O," and since Miss Maud Leavens was appointed assistant librarian, a year and a half ago, this undertaking has been passed over to her.

Long Island City, N. Y. At the last meeting of the Board of Education, a letter was received from Steinway & Sons, which said in substance that, having been informed that the Steinway Public School in the Fifth Ward was overcrowded, the firm would furnish the required relief in purchasing the former Union Church building, at Albert St. and the Shore Road, and would have it altered and extended for the Free Circulating Library and Kindergarten, both to be maintained at their expense. In addition to the two classes of the Steinway School, which have occupied the rooms of this building for some time, the entire building was placed at the disposal of the Board until the end of the school season, free of charge.

Muskegon, Mich. Hackley P. L. The building given by the Hon. C. H. Hackley was dedicated Oct. 15. The *Muskegon daily chronicle* devotes 4 pages to a report of the exercises, cuts of the building, and portraits of the orators, and nearly two columns more to letters of regret from librarians and others who could not attend.

N. Y. State L. The Assembly bills include one by Mr. Holcomb appropriating a special sum of \$5000 to the State Library to enable its officers to bid for books at the sale of the Brayton Ives collection in March. A similar appropriation was made at the time of the Brinley sale.

Peabody, Mass. The trustees of the Peabody Institute have opened the bids for remodeling the library. There were four bids, the lowest being about \$7000. This, with a system of steam-heat and other extras, would bring the cost of the proposed alterations up to about \$10,000. The board will meet to decide the matter.

The Pennsylvania University Library was opened Feb. 7. Dr. H. H. Furness, LL.D., presented the building, W. Pepper, LL.D., accepted it, and Talcott Williams, A. M., gave an address on The memory of man. In the evening the Historical Society of Pennsylvania gave a reception.

Richmond (Va.) College L. numbers 11,000 volumes and is growing steadily. It has an endowment which yields about \$1400 per annum, which is used strictly for the promotion of library work and growth. The collection of volumes is miscellaneous, all in good order, and nicely kept in handsome cases. The line of reference-books is especially strong and full for a library of this size. Virginia and Southern authorship a specialty. The hall where the library has its home is a spacious room, 100 feet long by 45 wide, and with a pitch of 22 feet, finely lighted. Cases movable, no galleries. There is a good collection of busts and paintings, which adds to the attractiveness of the hall. C. H. Ryland, D.D., is librarian.

San Francisco (Cal.) Law L. Librarian Deering has filed a petition with the Board of Supervisors stating that the present quarters occupied by the library are too crowded, and asking that the several vacant rooms recently completed on the opposite side of the corridor be assigned to the library in connection with its present rooms.

San Francisco, Cal. Mercantile L. At the annual meeting of the Library Association the President made his report, in which he stated that the subject that had mostly engaged the attention of the trustees during the past year was the improvement of the property on the corner of Golden Gate and Van Ness Avenues by the erection of a suitable building for library purposes. The architects of the library submitted sketches of plans which, it was found, would have required at least \$200,000 to carry out—a fund far above the means of the institution. The architects were then instructed to prepare new plans for a three-story building, the cost of the entire building to be about \$100,000. This was done, and work was begun on October 29. In a few days the corner-stone will be laid with due ceremony. Permission has been given to the Astronomical Society of the Pacific to keep its books in the rooms of the library. A committee of members of the board and library was appointed to solicit subscriptions from public-spirited citizens to enable the association to complete the building without debt.

Springfield (Ill.) P. L. Added during the year 1890, 3894 v.; total 16,625 v.; 4123 reading-tickets have been issued since the library came into the possession of the city and became a free library; and 1504 of these have been issued during 1890. The total circulation of the year has been 60,511. A steady increase is noticeable in the issue of history, biography, travels, and science; especially in electricity and its applications in daily life. Novel-reading has fallen to 59 per cent. Another good sign is the increasing use made of the library by the scholars in the public schools in getting up their lessons or writing the essays and papers set them as tasks.

Topeka (Kan.) P. L. Added 1929; total 11,308; issued 45,208 (fiction 36,061); visitors 60,000.

"In 16 and 17 g., which cover fiction for adults and young people, the accessions have been in many cases reduplications, the librarian holding that it is better to have a surplus of the works of the best American and English authors than to fill the shelves with books whose sole recommendation is their recent date of publication.

"An effort is now being made to bring within its influence the workmen, the brain and muscle of the city, by purchasing and suitably cataloguing books of an industrial character and by supplying technical periodicals. To aid in this work it will be advisable to secure the co-operation of the authorities of the Santa Fé shops who can furnish, in some fit place, a board on which can be pasted new lists of books and other information. Something ought to be done next year to secure the delivery of a course of lectures on some

industrial, scientific, or literary subject, treated in the same way as those given by the University Extension Association in England.

"The circulation is impeded by the want of a catalogue of the recently purchased books, which on the scale of former issues would cost about \$250 for the first 1000, of which amount it might not be difficult to raise a large proportion by advertisements. This, however, would be merely a makeshift, and it might be better to consider the propriety of issuing a complete finding list on the pattern of the Newark Free Library, the product of the long experience of the librarian of an institution similar to our own."

Yale College L. By the will of the late Dr. Alvan Talcott, of Guilford, Yale College will receive \$25,000 and a valuable medical library.

FOREIGN.

Aberdeen (Scotland). Added 1517; total 22,321 v., making 20,631 issuable works, or 18.76 issuable works per 100 of the population; issued 257,511, i.e., 33.96 per borrower; books and magazines used in reading-room, 58,791.

British Museum. The authorities of the British Museum have discovered among a collection of papyrus rolls acquired recently in Egypt Aristotle's treatise on the constitution of Athens, from which numerous writers of antiquity quote, but hitherto known only in detached fragments. This treatise may now be seen at the British Museum, where fac-similes of it are being prepared. The Museum has published the text, with an introduction and copious notes illustrative of it, and this will be followed as soon as possible by a companion volume of photographic fac-similes of the manuscript. The opening chapter is missing and the concluding chapter is mutilated, but otherwise the manuscript is in perfect condition. There is little doubt of the genuineness of the manuscript, because nothing was known of the contents of the papyrus roll when purchased.

Cambridge (Eng.) Univ. Library. PEARSON, J. L., *archit.* The new buildings, west view of gateway, view of quad side of the buildings. (In *Building news*, Jan. 16.)—East view of gateway, west view of gateway. (In *Amer. archit.*, Jan. 17.)

Clerkenwell (Eng.) Added 896; total 10,700; issued 72,174 (fiction 57,725); ref. use 5881, incl. an average of 83 per Sunday. There have been a series of exhibitions illustrating the various processes employed in the production of books. The first exhibition, of choice bindings, attracted much attention from the many skilled workmen in this art who are connected with Clerkenwell.

Colombo (Ceylon) Museum L. (Rpt. for 1889.) Added 488; total about 6000 printed books; home use 895; visits 2198. "Buddhist priests now largely avail themselves of the library, where they find a varied, and, so far as Ceylon goes, an almost unrivalled collection of their sacred ms. books,

and where there is besides a unique collection of Singhalese and Páli mss. in every branch of Oriental literature. In 1889 30 tickets were issued to priests who made 390 visits. The library was formed in 1877 by bringing under one roof, but not wholly amalgamating, the Library of the Ceylon Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society (founded in 1845), the Government Oriental Library (founded in 1870), and the Free Public Library in the Colombo Museum (founded in 1876). About one-third of the books have been cataloged. Since April 1, 1885, one copy of each book printed or lithographed in Ceylon has been added to the library. The library is making an attempt to collect copies of all the old mss. in the temples of Ceylon. "The historical literature of the Singhalese is the most important in the East," says Dr. J. Murdoch.

Cracow, Aus. A discovery of importance has been made in the National Library. Dr. Torembovitz has found a number of manuscripts of Spanish songs, romances, comedies, and novels hitherto unknown and dating from the sixteenth century. They include twenty-six "pliegos sueltos" of songs upon the themes of love and the Moorish wars. The Public Library at Prague possesses a few books and manuscripts of this kind, but Madrid has absolutely nothing in this department of Spanish literature. Among the most remarkable of the manuscripts which have come to light is a poem upon "The child king Boabdil, El Rey Chico, who lost Granada." The Academy of Science at Cracow intends to publish full details of the discovery, which is likely to excite great interest in Spain and in literary circles everywhere.

Fermo, Italy. BAFFAELLI, Fil. La biblioteca comunale di Fermo; relazione storica, bibliografica, artistica. Recanati, S. Simboli, 1890. 209 p. 8°.

Great Britain. BRUCE, Wallace, *consul at Leith.* Public libraries in Great Britain. (Pages 234-329 of U. S. BUREAU OF STATISTICS, Reports of the consuls, no. 121, Oct., 1890.)

Mostly occupied with an account of the library which Mr. Carnegie gave to Edinburgh.

Leipzig. LEIPZIGER Neubauten, die Universitätsbibliothek. View. (In *Illustrierte Zeitung*, Dec. 6, 1890.)

London, Mudie's. ARNOLD, Rev. F: Going to Mudie's. (Pages 303-311 of *his* *Philosopher* in slippers. London, 1890, D.)

London. *Reform Club Library.* View. (In *Illustr. London news*, Nov. 29, p. 684.)

Oldham, Eng. Mr. Briscoe, public librarian of Nottingham, gave a lecture on "Bells, bells, and bell-ringers," at the Oldham Free Public Library on December 6, before an audience of between six and seven hundred. The same librarian-lecturer will give a lecture on Bells at the Bootle Free Public Library, on January 13.

Librarians.

BOLTON, C: Knowles, who has become connected with the Harvard Library, has just finished a bibliography of art education in Europe for the last decade for President Stanley Hall, of Clark University. — *Critic*.

BURBANK, C: H., who has been librarian of the Lowell (Mass.) City Library since Oct., 1885, resigned Feb. 2, on account of ill-health. The *Lowell Mail* calls him: "One of the most efficient librarians the city has ever had. His broad education and familiarity with books enabled him to readily discern the needs of the library, and besides keeping it supplied with the standard books of the day, he has given his time and attention to overcoming the deficiencies that existed in the books purchased previous to his connection with the library. Broken sets of the works of different authors have been made complete. New lines of books have been added to make the library more serviceable to the students in our public schools and to older readers who have desired to acquaint themselves with questions of public interest, and in every way he has endeavored to make the library of the greatest possible benefit to the public."

DAVIS, Olin S., librarian of the Public Library of Duluth, has resigned, Nov. 3. Miss Angie Neff, assistant librarian, was promoted to fill the vacancy.

ELDER, Mrs. W. G. (*nee* Trowbridge), at the last meeting of the Oakland (Cal.) F. L. resigned as assistant. Director Melvin paid the young lady a handsome compliment for her efficient and faithful work in the library. Miss L. C. Cole was elected on the second ballot to fill the vacancy.

GAY, Frank B., was, in December, appointed Acting Librarian of the Watkinson Free Library of Reference, Hartford, Conn. He served under Miss C. M. Hewins in the Hartford Library Association from 1876 until 1883, when he took Mr. W. I. Fletcher's place in the Watkinson, and became assistant to Mr. Trumbull. Mr. Gay has also been the librarian of the Connecticut Historical Society for seven years.

GREEN, Miss Laura, of the cataloging force in the Boston Athenæum is to take charge under Mr. Kephart of the cataloging in the Mercantile L. of St. Louis from Feb. 1.

MORISON, Nathaniel Holmes, Provost of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore, died Nov. 14, 1890. Librarian by assumption, not by act of the Trustees!

PETZOLDT, Dr. J., the well-known bibliographer, born 1812, died at his native place Dresden, Jan. 17. He was the author of several valuable bibliographical works, and the editor of the *Anzeiger für Bibliographie und Bibliothekswissenschaft* from 1840 to 1884. For a number of years he was connected as librarian with the Saxon Court.

SANBORN, Miss Kate E., of the delivery force in the Boston Athenæum, has accepted a similar post in the Mercantile L. of St. Louis from Feb. 1.

Cataloging and Classification.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, *N. Y.* Suppl. 3 to the Finding list: books added Sept. 1889–Dec. 1890. *N. Y.*, 1890. 32 p. O.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY. Catalogue of the Persian, Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtu mss. in the Bodleian Library. Begun by Prof. Ed. Sachau, Ph.D., continued, completed, and edited by Hermann Ethé, Ph.D. Part 1: The Persian mss. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1890.

The *Athenæum* of Oct. 18, p. 508–509, notices this, in the main with praise. Dr. Ethé has followed the model of Dr. Rieu's catalog of the Persian mss. in the British Museum published seven years ago. Each describes about 2000 mss.

"It is worthy of remark that the Bodleian Library, out of a collection of only 400,000 printed books and 30,000 mss., should possess the same number of Persian mss. as the British Museum, which boasts of a collection of more than a million and a half of printed books and 50,000 mss. Whilst fully recognizing the vast importance of the Bodleian collection, we should scarcely venture to endorse the statement of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica' that the library, in the department of Oriental manuscripts, is perhaps superior to any other in Europe, though we might go so far as to assert that it has no European rival out of England. As regards beauty of art workmanship, it is certainly excelled by the British Museum collection, but to decide which collection is the more valuable in other respects would require many years of close comparison. Of the three great collections of Persian mss., those, namely, of the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and the Indian Office, we have now, thanks to Dr. Rieu and Dr. Ethé, complete analytical and descriptive catalogues of the first two; whilst a similar catalogue of the third is being prepared by Dr. Ethé, and advancing, we believe, rapidly towards completion.

"We sometimes fail to find so ample an analysis as could be wished, whilst the descriptions, though accurate, as far as we can judge, in most particulars, are occasionally defective in some. For example, the words 'No date' occur with rather distressing frequency when we should have expected that Dr. Ethé's experience would have enabled him to supply, at least approximately, the omission of the copyist. The date being no small factor in the estimation of the intrinsic value of a manuscript, especially if historical, we feel impelled to lay some stress upon this matter. On the other hand, we would highly commend Dr. Ethé's acumen and industry in investigating the dates of the birth and death of the authors themselves, and of the composition of their works. His research into the writings which bear upon the manuscripts he is describing is also worthy of all praise: 'A painful work it is, I'll assure you, and more than difficult, wherein what toyle hath been taken, as no man thinketh, so no man believeth, but he that hath made the triall.'

"The learned author will, we trust, forgive us if we express some surprise that he speaks so seldom of the general accuracy or inaccuracy of

the mss., especially as he could scarcely have failed to form a judgment in this matter from the close examination and study of each necessitated by his task.

"Dr. Ethé arranges the manuscripts as far as possible in chronological order, thus affording every facility for comparing the styles and language of different periods, and opening the way for a systematic study of the language and literature. After the completion of the India Office Catalogue we hope at no distant date to see this subject treated. It should surely be possible with such materials at hand and so helpful an exposition and arrangement of them.

"Another most admirable feature of Dr. Ethé's catalogue is the enumeration of all the names of authors contained in each *Tashtirah*; and here we may remark upon the exceptional richness of the Bodleian collection in memoirs of the poets. The 'Makhzanu'l-Gharâib,' a work not possessed by the British Museum, includes 3148 names, representing, indeed, a large proportion of the Persian poets, though not all, since works of others not in it occur in the Bodleian collection itself. The Bodleian is also extremely rich in works on Sufism—i.e., theoretical expositions of the doctrines—in prose and verse.

"Part 2 of Dr. Ethé's catalogue will contain the description of the Turkish, Hindustani, and Pushtu mss., and also a complete index of the whole work."

BROOKLYN *L.* Music bulletin 3. [Brooklyn.] March 1, 1891. 4 p. O.

"Few classes of books, except fiction, are in such constant request."

PORTLAND (*Me.*) *P. L.* Catalogue of books. 1890. Portland, *n. d.* 4 l. + 425 + [1] p. O.

Generally a title-a-liner. Imprints under author entries, not under subjects or titles. Entries made under title-word rather than under subject-word; thus Selden's *Fabulous gods* is put under *Gods*, and Castanis's *Fabulous deities* under *Deities*, without reference under *Mythology* or *Religions*. Indeed there are very few cross-references.

SALEM (*Mass.*) *P. L.* No. 2: Books relating to the study of natural history, the evolution theory, etc.; list prepared to accompany a lecture. [Salem, 1891.] 2 p. sm. Q.

SALVERAGLIO, Fil. Catalogo della sala Manzoni-ana: stampati (Biblioteca Nazionale Braidense di Milano). Milano, Giuseppe Prato, 1890. 11 + 198 p. 8°. 3 lire. 1395 titles.

TUFTS *L.*, *Weymouth, Mass.* Bulletin 24, Jan. 1, 1891. *n. p.*, *n. d.* 28 p. O.

WARREN COUNTY LIBRARY. Bulletin, quarterly. Vol. 11, No. 4. Monmouth, Ill., October, 1890. O. 35 cents per year.

"This public library is a public economy. It gives the best books at slight cost to those who cannot buy many. It reduces the expense to those who could buy what they wish. This is especially evident when an expensive work, such

as Stanley's "In Darkest Africa" is in demand. A copy of this work costs as much as a ticket to the library for two years and a half. Our six sets (12 volumes) have been already read by about 50 persons. Thus the library has saved its readers several hundred dollars."

WISCONSIN STATE HIST. SOC. List of [235] periodicals in the library that are indexed in Poole's "Index," 1882; "Suppl.," 1882-87; and "Co-operative index," 1887-90. *n. p.*, Jan., 1891. 4 p. O.

FULL NAMES.

Hebberd, Stephen Southrick (History of Wisconsin under the Dominion of France).

M. M. OAKLEY.

Heros von Borcke. The *Round table* of Mar. 2, 1867 (p. 141), quotes from the *Mobile times*, "The Christian name of Col. Von Borcke was Ferdinand, but his daring courage in several private and public engagements had gained for him amongst the fiery youth of the Prussian aristocracy the surname of 'Heros' or 'the Heroic.'"

The following are supplied by Harvard University Library:

Angell, Alexis Caswell (Cooley's Treatise on the constitutional limitations);

Barber, Ohio Columbus (Debate on trusts);

Brightly, Frank F: (Digest of the decisions of the courts of Pennsylvania, 1877-89);

Claffin, M: Buckling (Brampton sketches);

Fagan, W: Long (Southern war songs. Camp-fire, patriotic and sentimental);

Falkner, Roland Post (Prison statistics of the United States for 1888);

Heitmann, Francis Bernard (Historical register of the United States army);

Herr, G: Washington (Episodes of the civil war; nine campaigns in nine states);

High, James Lambert (A treatise on the law of injunctions);

Hoss, Elijah Embree (History of Nashville);

Hutchinson, Nelson Vinal (History of the seventh Massachusetts volunteer infantry in the war of the rebellion);

Isham, Asa Brainerd, } (Prisoners of war and
Davidson, H: Martin, } military prisons);
Furness, H: B:;

Kimball, Ivory G:; *joint-author* of "A compendium of internal revenue laws," etc.;

Kohler, Jacob Adams, *joint-author* (Debate on trusts);

Mahan, Alfred Thayer (The influence of sea power upon history);

Mather, Horace Eli (Lineage of Rev. Richard Mather);

Miller, Horace Elmer (Sketches of Conway);

Moxom, Philip Stafford (American common schools *vs.* sectarian parochial schools);

Peabody, Cecil Hobart (Thermodynamics of the steam-engine);

Stubbs, G: E: (Practical hints on boy choir training);

Swezey, Goodwin Deloss (Rainfall of Nebraska, 1849-1889);

Taylor, James Morford (Elements of the differential and integral calculus);

Tratman, E: Ernest Russell (Report on the substitution of metal for wood in railroad ties);

Twining, T: Jefferson (Genealogy of the Twinning family);

Whitney, Henry Melville (Report of the Brookline water commissioners);

Williams, J: Melvin ("The Eagle regiment," 8th Wis. inf. vols.).

CHANGED TITLES.

The Doyle fairy book, London, Dean & Son, 1890, is the same as *Fairy tales from all nations*, London, Chapman & Hall, 1849; republished as *The famous fairy tales of all nations*, London, Dean & Son, 1872.

There are 28 tales in the 1849 ed., 26 in the 1872 ed. and 28 (tho the title says 29) in the 1890 ed. The last ed. is very inaccurate in names. — *Ath.*

Disillusion; or, The Story of Amedée's youth, by François Coppée, tr. by E. P. Robins, G. Routledge & Sons (cpr. 1860), is the same as *The days of my youth*, Belford Company.

W. T. PEOPLES.

Boyesen's *The Old Adam* is the same as *The light of her countenance*.

W. A. BARDWELL.

A sister's love, by W. Heimbürg, transl. by Margaret P. Waterman, published by the Worthington Co., 1890 (cpr. 1890), is the same as *Her only brother*, by W. Heimbürg, transl. by Jean W. Wylie, published by Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., *n.d.* (cpr. 1888). Both are translations of *Ihr einziger Bruder*. W. T. PEOPLES.

Appeal to Pharaoh, N. Y., Fords, Howard, and Hulbert, is by Mr. Carlisle McKinley, an editorial writer on the Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*. The name will be put upon the title of a new edition.

Count Tolstoï's *Gospel stories* is a book to be avoided by all persons who possess the volume issued in 1887 by the same publishers (T. Y. Crowell & Co.), under the title of *Ivan Ilyitch, and other stories*. The translator's Introductory Note implies that these stories are now issued in book form for the first time. As a matter of fact, they form the "other stories" in the volume above referred to. We gave them due notice at the time. Of this new issue there is nothing to be said, except that the publisher has not taken advantage of the opportunity to correct a single one of the numerous blemishes which we then pointed out, and that the pseudo-English is religiously preserved. The publishing of old books as new, with a fresh title and no hint of the antiquity of the contents, is not to be commended. The stories are to be found in the twelfth volume of Count Tolstoï's "Collected works." — *Nation*.

Bibliography.

ALLEN, E: Heron. De fidiculis bibliographia; being the basis of a bibliography of the violin, and all other instruments played with a bow in ancient and modern times. Catalogue raisonné of all books, pamphlets, magazines, and newspaper articles, etc., relating to instruments of the violin family hitherto found in private or public libraries. Pt. 1. London, Griffith, Farran & Co., 1890. 4°.

ASIBARRO Y RIVES, Mart. Intento de un diccionario biográfico y bibliográfico de autores de la provincia de Burgos. Madrid, M. Tello, 1890. 570 p. 4°. 10 pes.

BOFARULL Y SANS, C. de. Los códices, diplomas, é impresos en la Exposición Universal de Barcelona de 1888. Barcelona, Busquets y Vidal, 1890. 80 p. 4°.

BUZZATI, A. Bibliografia bellunese. Venezia, tip. dell' Ancora L. Merlo, 1890. 7+939 p. 8°. 10 l.

Contains 3924 titles in chronological order.

DESSOIR, Max. Bibliographie des modernen Hypnotismus. 1. Nachtrag. Berlin, C. Duncker, 1890. 44 p. 8°. 1 mark.

DEUTSCHER Journal-Katalog, für 1891; Zusammenstellung von über 2000 Titeln deutscher Zeitschriften, systematisch in 38 Rubriken geordnet. Jahrg. 27. Lpz., O. Gracklauer, 1890, 64 p. gr. 8°. .60 m.; cart. .75 m.

FALK, Dr. Frz. Die deutschen Sterbebüchlein von der ältesten Zeit d. Buchdruckes bis zum J. 1520. Mit 9 Fcsms. Köln, Bachem in Comm., 1890. 8+83 p. 8°. 1.80 m. (Ver-einsschr. der Görres-Gesellschaft, 1890, no. 2.)

HAFERKORN, H. E., and HEISE, Paul. Handy lists of technical literature. Reference catalogue of books printed in English, 1880-88, inclusive; to which is added a select list of books printed before 1880 and still kept on publishers' and jobbers' lists. H. E. Haferkorn. Milwaukee, 8°.

The following parts are now ready:

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Part 3. Engineering and mechanics, comprising applied mechanics, machinery, steam and marine engineering, railroad building, construction, engineering, management and practice; civil engineering, surveying, levelling, hydraulic and

sanitary engineering, sewerage and drainage, etc., mechanical drawing. 8-168 p., pap., \$2.50; cl., \$2.75.

Part 2a. Electricity and magnetism, telegraph, gas, etc., complete up to Oct. 1890, will be ready about Nov. 10, price about \$1.

If Parts 3 and 2a are ordered together a reduction of 15 per cent. will be made.

HAYN, Hugo. Die deutsche Räthsel-Litteratur; nebst einem Verzeichnisse deutsche Loos-, Tranchir-, und Complimentir-Bücher. (Pages 516-556 of *Centralbl. f. Bib.*, Dec. 1890.)

The KANSAS ACADEMY at Elk City purpose to compile a complete "Bibliography of Kansas," and J. W. D. Anderson has been placed in charge of the work. It is working conjointly with the State Historical Society. They desire to collect all the information possible about all Kansas books, pamphlets, etc. They call any book a Kansas book *if it has been written by a resident of Kansas, or in any way relates to Kansas in its subject matter, or if it has been published within the State.* Mr. Anderson will send a circular of questions to any one who desires it.

LIBRAIRIE INTERNATIONALE (ALBERT SCHULTZ).

Catalogue des journaux de médecine et de pharmacie publiés à Paris. n. p., [1890] 4 p. O.

There are 145 medical, 5 veterinary, and 9 pharmaceutical periodicals.

LORD and THOMAS' Pocket dictionary for 1890; a complete list of newspapers, magazines, and periodicals in the United States and Canada, omitting such as do not insert advertisements. Chicago, Lord & Thomas, 1890. 8+428 p. 8°.

MELI, ing. Romolo. Elenco bibliog. delle più importanti pubb. in cui trovasi fatta parola dei manufatti e specialmente delle terre cotte rinvenute nelle deiezioni vulcaniche del Lazio. Roma, tip. della R. Accad. dei Lincei, 1890. 32 p. 8°.

MODONA, Leonello. Degli incunaboli e di alcune edizioni ebraiche rare o pregevoli nella biblioteca della R. Università di Bologna. Brescia, F. Apollonio, 1890. 15 p. 8°.

From the *Bibliofilo*, 1890, no. 7-9.

MÖLLER, Prof. Lehrbuch der Kirchengeschichte. Freiburg, Mohr.

"The distinctive feature of the book is the fullness of the bibliography which accompanies each section."—*Acad.*, Nov. 22, p. 474.

MUZARD, ÉMILE. Répertoire alphabétique de jurisprudence commerciale; comprenant la table générale du Journal des tribunaux de commerce. Paris, Chevalier-Maresco et Cie, 1891. 25 fr.

The ORIENTAL index; a quarterly record of titles of all articles bearing on Oriental subjects in

the English, Indian, French, German, and other monthly and quarterly magazines, arranged in alphabetical order; compiled and ed. by J. T. Carletti. London, 1891. 8°.

A list will also be given of the various periodicals referred to, with the names of their publishers and prices.

Part 1 to be published in Jan. 1891. 2s. per part, 7s. 6d. a year.

POHLER, Dr. J.: *Bibliotheca historico-militaris, systemat. Uebersicht der Erscheinungen aller Sprachen auf dem Gebiete der Geschichte der Krieger und der Kriegswissenschaft bis zum Schluss des Jahres 1880.* I. Band. Kassel, 1890, Ferd. Kessler. 17+619 p. 8°. 22 Mark 50 Pf., bd. 25 Mark. II. Band, 10+867 p. 8°. 32 Mark 50 Pf., bd. 35 Mark.

Vol. 3 will soon follow.

POTTER, Alfred Claghorn. *A bibliography of Beaumont and Fletcher.* Camb., 1890. 20 p. O. (No. 39 of *Bibliog. contrib. of Harv. Univ. Lib.*)

PUBLICATIONS of the United States Book Company, successors to John W. Lovell Co. Supplement to the Publishers' Trade List Annual. 1890. 110 pp. O.

RICCARDI, *prof.* Pietro. *Saggio di una bibliografia euclidea: memoria.* Parte 4. Bologna, tip. Gamberini e Parmeggiani, 1890. 60 p. 4°. From v. 1 of the 5th series of "*Memorie della R. Accad. delle Scienze dell' Istituto di Bologna.*"

ROGERS, Walter T. *Manual of bibliography; an introd. to the knowledge of books, library management, and the art of cataloguing.* London, H. Grevel & Co., 1890. 8+172 p.+37 illustrations and a frontispiece. 8°. 5s.

SCHECHTER, S. *Bibliography of Jewish literature in 1890.* (In *Jewish qua. rev.*, Jan. 1891.)

JOHN CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB'S "*History of the New York Property Tax*" contains a very full "*list of authorities,*" including a bibliography of "*American publications on Property taxation.*"

SZCZESPANKI, F. de. *Bibliothèque polytechnique internationale; Index méthodique et catalogue descriptif par ordre des matières de publications techniques* (livres et journaux) de la France, de l'Angleterre, de la Belgique, de la Suisse, de l'Allemagne, et de l'Amérique, en tenant compte de leurs rapports avec la législation, l'hygiène, et la vie pratique. 1e année. Paris, E. Bernard et Cie. 3 fr.

TUELEY, A. *Répertoire général des sources manuscrites de l'histoire de Paris pendant la Révolution française.* Tome 1: *Etats généraux et*

Assemblée constituante. 1. partie. Paris, Impr. Barré, 1890. 48+486 p. à 2 col. 4°.

WARNECKE, F. *Die deutschen Bücherzeichen [ex-libris], von ihrem Ursprunge bis zur Gegenwart.* Mit e. Titelbilde v. E. Doepler d. J., 21 Abbildgn. im Text u. 26 Taf. Berlin, Star-gardt, 1890. 4+7+255 p. 8°. 30 m.

INDEXES.

The AMERICAN periodical index; monthly; a complete index for all the leading magazines; also a list of new books for October. Nov. Vol. 1, no. 4. New Haven, 1890. p. 67-112 O. 10 c.

This is not an index at all, but simply tables of contents of 42 magazines, like the contents in the "*partie technique*" of *Polybiblion*. It is not absolutely useless. With a great deal of trouble one can find in what magazine appeared an article that one remembers seeing or has heard of. But it has no claim to the name of Index.

ARCHIVES des missions scientifiques et littéraires.

Table générale comprenant les 3 séries jusqu'au 15 inclus. Paris, E. Leroux, 1890. 8°. 9 fr.

Tables générales, 1868-87, Du BULLETIN annoté des chemins de fer en exploitation. Table alphabétique et analytique; chronol. des lois, décrets, arrêtés, circulaires, arrêts, jugements, etc.; des noms des parties; des articles des actes principaux et des codes; par M. Lamé Fleury. Paris, 1890. 8°. Over 400 pages. 14 fr.

The CHRISTIAN advocate index for 1889 [by J. C. Thomas, Boston, 1890.] 30 columns, making 4 p. of the *Advocate*.

CLAUDOT, C. *Tables alphabétiques des matières et des noms d'auteurs contenus dans les 28 volumes des Annales de la SOCIÉTÉ D'ÉMULATION DES VOSGES, 1860-89.* Paris, lib. Goin, 1890. 80 p. 8°.

Indice generale alfabetico delle materie contenute nel GIORNALE d'artiglieria e genio, 1886-89. Roma, 1890. 80 p. 8°.

GRISWOLD, W: M. *Index to Travel*, nos. 1-60. Bangor, n. d. 9 p. O.

"Travel," a collection of short, entertaining accounts of travel, is published by Mr. Griswold at Bangor, at \$2 for 24 nos. The full index makes it useful in a library.

JOURNAL des conservateurs des hypothèques, répertoire de jurisprudence hypothécaire. Table décennale alphabétique, analytique, et chronologique. (1880-90.) Paris, lib. Delamotte, 1890. 186 p. 8°. 5 fr.



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THE Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 16. No. 3.

MARCH, 1891.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

MARCH, 1891.

No. 3.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

THE letter from an "Assistant," on "discretionary circulation," in the last issue, emphasizes a truth of which many librarians seem ignorant—the fact, that a book loaned to one unentitled to the privilege, as a special favor, is guarded and returned with a care never observed by the ordinary borrower. Every student or writer in this country, live where he will, is hampered by a lack of the books he needs, and must either travel long distances to consult them—in some cases for only a single volume—or he must endeavor to obtain a temporary loan. He is, of all men, the most likely to take special pains to see that the volume or volumes are properly preserved and restored, as he not merely realizes the rarity and difficulty of obtaining the work, and the obligation incurred by the favor of the loan, but to put the worst phase upon it, he knows that he will in the future wish further favors of the same kind. The applicant is vouched for by his name, and is perfectly responsible. Yet this matter of distance seems to frighten the average librarian. We can mention favors granted in this particular by Harvard University, Yale University, the Boston Athenæum, the American Antiquarian Society, and the New Jersey Historical Society. But this roll of the liberal libraries is greatly overbalanced by the number of those who refuse. Not one in five of such requests has been granted. In one case a journey to Baltimore was made to examine a pamphlet not worth half a dollar. In another case a circulating library refused to loan at a distance a copy of a pamphlet of which it had four copies, though a deposit of five times its value was offered. Recently the use for a short time of a comparatively valueless law volume was refused to a writer who was preparing a large work of great value.

THE thanks in the preface to such libraries are not to be despised; but this is not the only thing which the library loses by this refusal of assistance. The kind or unkind word spoken by such men has an influence far greater than is thought, because a library's or librarian's reputation is made

by the literary profession, just as a lawyer's is made by his legal compeers—in each case the general public accepting it. In the case of the law volume just mentioned, the refusal was mentioned and commented on at a private dinner to one who, as a semi-official, exercises a considerable control over the library in question, and the discussion it produced certainly did not improve the reputation of the library or librarian in the eyes of either the official or the half dozen other influential men at the table. A man of much wealth, who has the finest collection of books in this country on a certain subject, informed us that the only two favors he ever asked of librarians were promptly refused, though in each case it was only for the loan of a book over night. He added, with a smile, "Those libraries, if I leave them my books, will guard them very carefully—from being used." In another case, when the eventual disposal of a large private library was under discussion, three libraries which did not only seem especially fitting were the only ones talked of, merely because of the favors they had granted the collector. All these cases are merely such as have come to our own knowledge, and are doubtless only samples of what occur almost daily. Much of it may and probably is due to boards of trustees, who hamper and check the wishes of librarians. That, of course, there is another side to the question goes without saying; but that is the side most obvious and understood by librarians. And what we wish to accentuate here are the facts—or theories, if you will—derived from experience, that a borrower by favor is more careful than a borrower by right, and that the greater the value of the book the greater the care taken of it by such.

THE London *Athenæum* has a curious note on the recently completed buildings forming the western front of the library at Cambridge University: "They justify," it says, "the favorable opinions that were formed of their architectural merits during their erection. It seems, however, doubtful whether all the new rooms will be sufficiently lighted, and the new buildings have unavoidably diminished the very limited supply of light previ-

ously enjoyed by some of the old parts of the library. On a dull December day there are many parts of the library where little can be seen after two o'clock. Locked hand-lamps have now been provided by the library syndicate, but it may be doubted whether the miscellaneous and unrestricted use of them is expedient. If the scheme of the Corporation for the undertaking of electric lighting in Cambridge is carried out, the introduction of that method of lighting the library will probably be only a matter of time."

Could anything be more absurd? If a place for reading in which one cannot read after two o'clock is architecturally meritorious, what, one would like to know, constitutes architectural demerit?

THERE are not many honors in the library profession. In all the country — where there are some 6000 libraries — there are perhaps half a dozen "great libraries," the prizes of the profession; and of the holders of these places "few die, and none resign." A librarian's chance of being chosen to take charge of one of these is little better than his chance of being President of the United States. It is not appreciable. There ought to be something else to which he can look forward as the reward of faithful and effective service in his profession and to his fellow-workers, some other way in which it can be shown to the public how he is regarded by those who are competent to judge his work. Such a reward is furnished by the presidency of the American Library Association, and of the various state associations and clubs that are springing up. It would be well, it seems to us, that these offices should be held by librarians only; and, to diffuse the reward as widely as possible, it might well be the rule in the state and city clubs, as it already is in the American Library Association, that the President shall hold office for only one year.

THE brief autobiographical article which we print elsewhere is fact, not fiction, and is the best evidence possible of the real value to a community of the public library. So useful should it be in communities where the library spirit is not fully developed that we propose to make this the first of a series of literary treats, postal size, for public distribution. Will not librarians who know of similar cases of development by library help obtain from such beneficiaries similar autobiographical notes for the LIBRARY JOURNAL? A series of papers of this kind would be of the utmost value, and surely the material is not wanting.

Communications.

DICTIONARY WANTED.

97 CLARK ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WILL any librarian whose library possesses a copy of an edition of "Entick's Pronouncing dictionary of English," printed in London between 1774 and 1777, kindly report it to me? Such an edition was used as the basis of a dictionary cypher by certain of our American diplomatists, during the Revolution, and the loan of a copy is desired that the despatches so written may be deciphered.

PAUL L. FORD.

INSUFFICIENCY OF STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1891.

ONE beguiling point about statistics is that officers and report-mongers of all sorts are so eager for them, trying to persuade themselves and you that they are something precious when they are got. But this only makes your remark about their "insufficiency" at the end of February leader the more true and needful, since they are little more than dummies of the real information. That can be embodied only in the judgment of the competent, the reputation of library and librarian, the sense of usefulness all round. Of this the statistics render quantity very imperfectly, quality not at all; yet of course have a relative value.

E: FARQUHAR.

AMERICAN PERIODICAL INDEX.

PUBLIC LIBRARY, DETROIT, March 4, 1891.

REFERRING to the American Periodical Index [16:64] you say, it is not an index at all but simply tables of contents of 42 magazines. As a matter of fact, it not only gives tables of contents of 59 magazines, but also an author index and a title index to the same. I find it exceedingly useful in its way, and the only regret is that it does not cover more ground. Of course it cannot take the place of the Co-operative index, but it serves a very good purpose while waiting for that. And this leads me to express the opinion that a grave mistake was made when the Co-operative index was changed from a quarterly to an annual. The advantages of a single alphabet by no means compensate the loss of use of the index through the long delay of waiting for its preparation and publication in this new form. H. M. UTLEY.

[We must confess that we overlooked the index to authors (the least useful of all possible indexes to periodicals). But in the two numbers which we have (3 and 4) of the *Am. per. index*, there is no index of titles, and worst of all, no index of subjects. Evidently the index to titles has been added in some later number. We are glad that the *A. P. Index* has seen the error of its ways, and is gradually growing to be an index in reality as well as in name. If it will only add a subject index it will become much more valuable than the Co-operative index in its annual form.—Eds. L. J.]

MY START IN LIFE THROUGH A PUBLIC LIBRARY.

I AM now a minister; yet I have always had great sympathy for Jean Jacques Rousseau. He began life in a very humble sphere; I, when a boy, was a bootblack. Rousseau's early reading was chiefly romances; Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth was my favorite author while I was still at a very tender age. And lastly—for in this case one does not like to press the parallel—Rousseau wrote his own life; and here am I giving you a small slice of my autobiography.

My first recollections are connected with what I then thought a fine-looking house, but which was really rather a dilapidated dwelling-place. Perhaps what I shall relate of things not so material as a house, will be colored by what I thought them to be, rather than what they were in themselves.

My father, whom I scarcely remember, was an Englishman, an ornamental painter by trade. He was an omnivorous reader and possessed some talent for still-life subjects in oil. From him I inherited a *nose* for books, as well as an eye for the beautiful in art and nature. Before I could read I remember begging my sister, older than myself, to read me such stories as she was able to spell out of her school-reader. One of my happiest memories is of hearing her read Hans Christian Andersen's story of "The Ugly Duckling." It was in a school-book also that a little later I enjoyed the "Dissertation on Roast Pig," though it was some years before I learned, through the "Essays of Elia," to know and to love its gentle author.

My mother being very poor, it was necessary at an early age for me to do something for my own support. Being acquainted with a boy who made what we thought a good deal of money at blacking shoes, I got my uncle, a carpenter, to make me a box, and served with this boy a two-days' apprenticeship. For nearly two years I worked—all day during summer, and of afternoons when school was in session—giving out bills, selling papers, carrying travellers' bags, or blacking boots. At this business a boy has quite a little spare time on his hands. While waiting for work, I would often sit on my box in the shade reading the adventures of such five-cent-novel heroes as "Picayune Pete" or "Deadwood Dick." Through James Parton's sketches, in the *New York Ledger*, I discovered my taste for biography. Partly to gratify this taste, I began visiting the public library of our city.

I shall never forget my initiation into the mys-

teries of the library. I had often passed by the entrance, but had only a very dim idea of what went on within. One day, however, I fell into conversation with a boy who frequented the reading-room. He told me the delights of "Oliver Optic," and taught me how to consult the catalogue, and how to obtain the book I might desire. Many rainy days, when nothing was to be done out-of-doors, I spent in the quiet cheerfulness of the reading-room. What place is there at once so noiseless and so full of bustle and life as a great public library! And here, in a far more real sense than Odysseus or Æneas talked with departed spirits, can we commune with Homer and Virgil and Dante.

Often I would take a lunch with me, and stay all day. I read anything and everything, from "Thomas à Kempis" to "Tam O'Shanter," from "Rabelais" to "Artemus Ward."

Some of this, you will say, was not very wholesome reading for a boy. Perhaps it was not; but I rather think it better to let a lamb browse wherever it will. It does not thrive on daisies alone, but needs now and then a bite of rag-weed or a nip at the pennyroyal. Thought is a great purifier, and a thinking bootblack is better off in even Smollett's or Fielding's company than in that of his fellow-gamins. I believe, with Emerson, that in general we should read only books that we like. I read a great deal of miserable trash, and nearly all my reading was desultory; but still there was something which led me to find at last the books which public taste has agreed in calling "standard."

We often hear of "epoch-making books;" but many a book which even the humblest reviewer has never thought of calling "epoch-making" has marked an epoch indeed in the life of some reader. The very Library Catalogue did so for me. Out of it I got such a knowledge of English literature that all Shaw, Macaulay, and Taine could afterward do was to classify as Highway or By-way or Wilderness what I had already learned. A book very valuable to me in solving the catalogue's problem, "What to read," was Eggleston's novel, "The Hoosier Schoolmaster." It contained a list which was very helpful to me in finding the best books.

But one has not nearly so much trouble on the highways of literature as he has in learning the by-ways. I was at a loss here until a writer in the *Wide Awake* magazine put me on the track of Elia, Dr. John Brown, Charles Kingsley, and

Gilbert White. From Elia I learned of Isaak Walton, "Melancholy" Burton, and the old dramatists. George Eliot introduced Thomas à Kempis to me, and I found out George Borrow's strange medley, "Laverengro," for myself.

Reading Marryat's novels had kindled in me an ambition to better my situation, and one day I chanced upon Smiles' "Self-Help." In it I found so many examples of men who began low and went high, that I resolved I would make a man of myself. I had, by this time, left the

streets, and was now a train-boy. After this I was fireman on a locomotive switch-engine, and injured my eyes when we were idle at night, reading by the headlight. When I was nineteen, by the aid of a minister who took an interest in me, I was sent to college.

The Public School finds an eulogist in every candidate for popular favor. I, too, could speak well of the public school. But when I am asked how I obtained my start in life, I shall always answer, "Through a Public Library."

W. C. C.

HOW WE KEEP UNBOUND MAPS.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

WITH very large sheets of stout manilla paper we make portfolios, turning over the edges to keep out the dust. These are cheap and durable, and are made large enough to hold very large maps. The maps are arranged geographically, and each bears a mark assigned to the place the map represents, so that after using it can be put back into its proper place quickly and with certainty. These order-marks are composed of four or five parts:

- a. The class rank.
- b. The place number.
- c. The Cutter number.
- d. The date.
- e. Sometimes an initial.

b. For this we use, of course, the Boston Athenæum "local list," but I should recommend to any one else the list devised for Lexington.

c. The Cutter number keeps the towns or other minor divisions of each state or country in alphabetical order, making it easy to find any one.

d. The best arrangement of maps of any place is chronological, but there could be separate series of geological or other special maps. *Undated* maps are given a conjectural date. Each country, state or, in some cases, group of states, is to have its own portfolio, these being marked on the outside with the place-numbers of the first and last map contained in them. A single portfolio should not contain over 20 maps.

e. If there are two maps of the same place published in the same year we distinguish them by adding the initial of the cartographer's family name.

Example of a portfolio containing New England maps, with the Lexington marks.

75 } Township map of N. E. 1855.
1855 }

75 } Map of N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., and
1866 } Conn. 1866.

751 } Map of Maine. 1836.
1836 }

752 } Map of New Hampshire. 1784.
1784 }

753 } Map of Vermont. 1860.
1860 }

754 } Map of Massachusetts. 1801.
1801 }

754 } Map of Massachusetts. 1871.
1872 }

754 } Map of Boston. 1693.
B65 }
1693 }

754 } Map of Boston. 1814.
B65 }
1814 }

754 } Map of Braintree, Mass. 1856.
B73 }
1856 }

754 } Map of Suffolk Co., Mass. 1873.
Su 2 }
1873 }

754 } Map of Worcester, Mass. 1870.
W89 }
1870 }

"Wall maps" are rolled and hung on a series of numbered hooks which surround the walls of a circular staircase. The catalog is marked "Map hook 41," or whatever the number may be. It has been suggested that it would be well to have them cut into sections, small enough to go into the portfolios, and mixed in one series with the other maps.

C: A. CUTTER.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IN the Public Library of Boston the present method of disposing of unbound maps and maps in sheets is to place them in portfolios. As to the classification, portfolios are assigned to receive the maps of a particular city, state, or country, as they come into the library.

The maps are mounted upon cloth, when that

is needed to preserve them from being torn and otherwise mutilated in use. It is better economy to mount maps when they are new than to defer mounting until they are worn and tattered. When unmounted maps are folded, it is well to protect the fold by pasting over it a wide strip of cloth.

A portfolio is merely two covers of "board" joined together by a back of leather or cloth.

The class-mark is Gz, so that the full mark in the catalogue would be for the first of the list above Gz 75'1855.

The boards of the covers should be at least an inch larger each way than the maps to be placed within them. The back may be from one inch to two and a half inches wide, that is, if the portfolio is to receive additions. One with a back two inches wide will hold sixty maps that are not folded. The larger the portfolio the narrower should be the back, so as to avoid making it too heavy.

Let us suppose the portfolio laid open before us. The right-hand cover will be the lower or bottom one; the left-hand cover will be the upper one when the portfolio is closed. To prevent the maps from slipping out, cloth flaps are fastened to the three sides of the bottom cover, these being fastened to the outside of the cover. The flaps upon the upper and lower sides should not be so long as to meet when folded over the maps. The free edges of these two flaps should be turned as if they were to be hemmed, and a strip of board an inch wide pasted into this hem. One or two pairs of tapes are fastened to these strips. In closing the portfolio, the flap on the right edge is folded over the maps, then the upper and lower flaps are folded over and tied; the upper cover is closed over the whole and tied, one or two sets of tapes fastened into the covers answering for this purpose.

Upon the inside of the left cover is pasted a sheet of foolscap, ruled for an index or list of contents. Each map receives a number upon being put into the portfolio, which also receives its shelf-number. In this index each map is entered in numerical order, with a brief title, its date and size. This serves to fix the place of the map, should it get separated from its portfolio. It must be confessed that it is always very difficult to prevent those who consult maps in portfolios from shuffling them like a pack of cards. That, too, in spite of very plain directions to them (pasted above the index) to turn the maps over face down upon the left cover, just as they would the leaves of a book.

If it is considered best to letter the portfolio, the lettering should run from the top to the bottom on the leather along the side next to the back, so that the title can be easily read as the portfolio lies on its shelf with the back toward the front of the shelf.

J. FRANCISCO CARRET.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

In every library there is certain to be an accumulation of loose, miscellaneous maps; and where there is no separate map-room, or shelf-space is limited, so that the maps cannot be mounted and hung upon rollers, it is often a problem how to arrange them in a handy yet inexpensive fashion. In the Brooklyn Library the following plan has been found to answer all requirements: Single maps of small size (say 20 x 15 inches) are laid flat and unfolded in portfolios, which can be purchased to order or made very easily out of old book or newspaper boards; a list of the maps contained being written on the inside of the cover. In this way also the maps belonging to a series in the course of publication — such as the U. S. Geological Survey's maps — may be temporarily kept until the whole series is completed. Unbacked maps of a size too large for portfolios are neatly folded and tied in bundles, with a list enclosed. Or, where made of stout material, they are rolled separately and inserted in pasteboard cylinders, with a tag bearing the name of the map attached to the outside of each tube. In either way, folded or rolled, they can be shelved like ordinary volumes. By an arrangement of strings, placed at a distance corresponding to the thickness of the rolls, spaces are formed on the shelves in which several maps can be piled on the top of each other, and a saving of room effected. Finally, the larger sizes of maps, which are altogether too long and too bulky to lie on shelves, are carefully rolled and tied with tapes, and then find a resting-place on the tops of the shelves or in window-ledges, where there is no risk of their being crushed.

I may add that a slip-list, with the full title and description of each map, including its date and place of publication, is a valuable and necessary aid, and may be consulted with advantage by both readers and librarian.

JAMES D. CRICHTON, *Asst. Libn.*

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY.

THE unbound maps in the Harvard College Library are kept in cases about 33 by 52 inches in area and 36 inches high. In each case nine shelves bear from five to ten portfolios apiece, the portfolios being simply folds of very stout stiff paper

holding some twenty maps each. The cases might as well be narrower — 40 inches by 33 would do very well; and the shelves should be more numerous, thin, with twelve or fifteen in each case, so that fewer portfolios should lie one upon another in each compartment.

Mr. Winsor devised here a system of notation which applies to atlases, roller maps, and face maps. Each of the latter bears both its portfolio and its individual number; and it is possible that, before the map catalogue here is completed and printed, an individual number will be affixed to each map in each atlas. The catalogue now making has covered the maps for the entire world and its subdivisions excepting a set of Central and South America with Australia, the maps already catalogued occupying here something more than a thousand portfolios.

Each map is measured and concisely described, the title, imprint, etc., being given in full and a conjectural date commonly affixed where none is given. If this method is applied to each map in all the atlases, of which there are several hundred here already, and extended to other cartographical collections here, this will be by far the most valuable and complete map catalogue ever printed, especially if it be developed into a dictionary catalogue by inserting complete lists of the maps of each publisher, cartographer, and engraver. The excellent British Museum Library map catalogue is defective in omitting all measurements, while its descriptions are very uneven and often inadequate, but we find it of great value.

Roller maps we do not here know how rightly to handle as yet. They should probably be hung perpendicularly on the walls of stairways, etc., where there is space for no cases but those too shallow for books. Large areas are now wasted in most of our libraries on such walls.

Before handling maps, many of them need to be backed with firm paper or with cloth, and in folding, crossfolds should always be avoided, as they soon work a break in the map.

The Harvard College collection of maps, begun by Dr. Brandes, of Hanover, in the last century and carried forward by Prof. Ebeling, of Hamburg, is of great value. It is rich in maps of the 17th and 18th centuries and in Americana. It is large already, and, of course, it is steadily growing.

These maps are both so valuable and so perishable that they do not leave the library save by special permission.

A valuable selection from them was loaned, by vote of the college corporation, to the State De-

partment at Washington, when Mr. Webster was negotiating the Ashburton Treaty. That fact was carefully endorsed on each map by a committee of the corporation. Part of them then came back after twenty-five years, and part of them never came back at all. The lesson is obvious.

HENRY C. BADGER, *Curator of maps, etc.*

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LIBRARY.

THE Library of the United States Geological Survey now has in its possession about twenty thousand geologic and topographic maps. To accommodate this mass of cartographic material it has a map-room furnished with a set of specially constructed cases of drawers. At the present writing these maps are contained in sixteen cases. Twelve of these cases measure sixty by forty-one by thirty inches, the greatest dimension being the length, the second the breadth, and the third the height of the case. The four remaining cases are of a somewhat smaller size and are used for special purposes; but they are of the same breadth and height as the larger cases and preserve the symmetry of the stack. Thirteen of the cases have seven drawers, each four inches deep; two of the cases have fourteen drawers, each two inches deep; and one case has six four-inch and two two-inch drawers. All the measurements are of outside dimensions. The drawers slide on wooden riders, and all of a corresponding size are interchangeable. The cases are constructed of ash, to match the rest of the library furniture. Each drawer is provided with handles or "pulls," and an arrangement for holding the label on which is printed the name of country or State and the number of the drawer. The number of the label corresponds to the first of the century of numbers allotted to the geographic division in the accession catalogue of maps; for example, on the label of the "France" drawer is the number 1400, and in the accession catalogue the numbers 1400 to 1499 are devoted to French maps. This number has been found amply sufficient for all cases.

The titles of maps are recorded in single-line entries. In cases of series of map sheets but one number is given to all the sheets of a set or atlas series.

The numbering stamp is found to be invaluable in making entries in the accession catalogue. The ruled lines are first numbered with it, and when a map is entered in the catalogue it receives the number of the line on which its title is recorded. The same geographic order is followed in the accession catalogue as in the arrangement of the

map drawers. The top tier of four cases contains the foreign maps arranged geographically by countries. The remaining cases contain the official map publications of the various departments of our government, and then a geographic order maps of all the States and territories.

All map sheets are backed with muslin before

they are put away in their proper drawers ready for use. In some cases it is necessary to dissect large maps before they are mounted. Wall maps are dismounted from roller and stick.

Maps are issued to users the same as books, a receipt therefor being signed by the person withdrawing from the library. C: A. BURNETT.

THE HUMOR OF BOOK-TITLES.

BY F. M. CRUNDEN.

LIBRARY assistants and salesmen in bookstores find considerable fun in the mistakes made in the titles of books and in their curious collocations.

The following are a few examples of humors and blunders noted by assistants in the St. Louis Public Library. If a careful record were kept, it would form a list of considerable length each month.

Some of the errors are in pronunciation, as the other day when a man called at the reading-room desk for the "Journal of Episcopal Research," meaning Psychical Research. Others are mistakes in authorship, as in case of the young lady who asked for "Looking Backward," by Rider Haggard. During the Exposition of 1887 there were several calls for "Faust," by Gabriel Max; and Maggie Mitchell's "Fanchon" is always in demand.

Occasionally there is a mixture or distortion of ideas, which leads to such calls as these: "I want one of Twist's books—Oliver Twist's;" or "Give me Dickens by Little Dorrit." Dickens is known as "Dickson" by a good many people who have just heard of him and decided to try one of his books.

Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" has been, not unnaturally, called the "Red Letter." "The Lady with the Rubies" has her wealth put into a doubtful form by a slight transformation into "The Lady with the Carbuncles;" and "Thrown on the World" becomes "A Throne on the World."

A few days ago a little boy asked at the reading-room desk for the same magazine he had the evening before. He couldn't remember the name of it, but thought it was "St. Peters" (St. Nicholas). In this list must not be omitted the young lady who called for a life of Spenser, and on being asked if she meant Edmund Spenser, replied: "No, Herbert Spencer, the poet."

Messengers sent for books often make odd mistakes. For example, a boy says his mother "wants one of Roe's books. She don't want 'Haint Got Any Home'" ("Without a Home").

But the greater number of amusing errors are

furnished by the written applications handed in. Here are some samples. "Saracinesca" appears as "Cyrus and Eska;" "Zoroaster" as "Zodo-roster;" "Youth's Companion" as "Use Companyum;" "English Engineer" as "Engulis Engunire;" "Century Magazine" makes another change to the "Sensury Magazine;" while "Harper's Monthly" is called for as "Hopper's Monthly" by some one who says he is "stopin' at the Thomson House." A little boy applies for a "Picher Bok;" and a man writes the title of the periodical he wants, "Punch T. Jones."

The regular phrase, "I want a nice book," has occasional variations, as, for example, "Something sad or exciting, but not a novel." It is a relief to attendants when the applicants have definite ideas of their wants, as was the case with two little girls about 11 or 12 years of age, who called for "The Bride of the Tomb" and "Wilful Pansy; or, The Bride of a Week." They were induced to make a third choice in Miss Alcott's "Little Women," but probably went away with a poor opinion of a public library that did not contain such important works as those they had called for.

THOUGHTS IN A LIBRARY.

BY ANNA C. L. BOTTA.

SPEAK low! Tread softly through these halls;
Here Genius lives enshrined;
Here reign in silent majesty
The monarchs of the mind.

A mighty spirit host, they come
From every age and clime;
Above the buried wrecks of years
They breast the tide of Time.

And in their presence chamber here
They hold their regal state,
And around them throng a noble train,
The gifted and the great.

O child of earth! when round thy path
The storms of life arise,
And when thy brothers pass thee by
With stern unloving eyes,

Here shall the poets chant for thee
Their sweetest, loftiest lays,
And prophets wait to guide thy steps
In wisdom's pleasant ways.

Come, with these God-anointed kings
Be thou companion here;
And in the mighty realm of mind
Thou shalt go forth a peer!

REPORT ON THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

BY PAUL LEICESTER FORD.

From the Papers of the American Historical Association.

WITH the growth of non-partisan and critical history, a need has arisen among its writers and students for a knowledge of its sources and materials. But a few years ago and the historian was content to derive his facts and theories from a few of the writers who had preceded him in the investigation of his particular subject, and the average reader was equally content to accept the statements and views so derived. Now, however, the personal opinion of the writer, unless most thoroughly supported by citations and references, is no longer accepted as fact, and indeed is hardly wished for by the scholar. History, in its broadest sense, is fast ceasing to be a picture colored to please the eye of the too often partisan writer, and is becoming a mirror which reflects the opinions and acts of its makers, leaving each reader to draw therefrom his own conclusions.

Thus, to all scholars, a thorough knowledge of the literature of a subject is every day becoming of greater necessity, yet is, unfortunately, every day becoming more difficult to obtain. The mass of printing increases so rapidly that few but specialists even pretend to keep up merely with contemporary additions to technical literature. In every part of the world works are being printed which must be brought together before the books on any subject can be considered as complete. More and more writers are privately printing in small editions works of real value, which are never announced or advertised for sale, and whose circulation is merely among their personal friends. More and more essays and articles of real importance are every year printed in magazines and periodicals, where they are practically buried. The invention of the electric pen, the mimeograph, and even the improved phonograph, has made it possible for the would-be publicist to reproduce in small editions, without the intervention of the printer or publisher, whatever he may wish to duplicate. Thus the literature of many subjects has already far outgrown the financial or collective power of our public libraries, and I believe it is a provable statement that most of these institutions were better equipped fifty years ago with the historical spirit then in vogue for the writing of history, than they are to-day. Nor can the private library entirely supplement this lack of completeness. A collection of books on any subject, even approximating towards completeness, can only be formed by the individual by an expenditure of work, time, and money that adds a very serious tax, and indeed often a prohibition, to its formation. And this want of completeness in public and private collections has become an added difficulty to the student. Unable to find what is written on the subject he is studying, he is compelled to work with an imperfect knowledge, and often finds himself either mistaken, or that what has cost him time and labor has but duplicated that of some brother-worker.

This last disadvantage may, however, be large-

ly obviated by the publication of special lists and bibliographies of the literature of a subject or class. Even the briefest of such lists will often furnish new titles to those who have carefully studied the subject, and so furnish a clue to hitherto unconsulted sources, as well as a skeleton for the private and public collections to build on. But a bibliography can be made to give the investigator much more than a bare title of the work. It can, in notes, elaborate the titles so as to give a very fair idea of the scope and nature of the work. It can give, in the hands of one who knows anything on this subject, the relative importance of the different works which otherwise hardly deserve study. It can refer to reviews in periodicals and critical opinions in other places, so that some knowledge of the writer's ideas, statements, and indeed errors, may be gained, even if a copy of the book is inaccessible. It can give the authorship of anonymous books. It can give the number printed, and, if offered for sale, whether the work is still in print, and in other ways give a clue to its monetary value. It can give the public libraries in which copies may be consulted, and much other information which will be of more or less value to all who consult it.

In this necessity for a knowledge of materials the historian perhaps labors under the greatest disadvantages of all scholars. In practically every other class of literature the great mass of books are soon rendered valueless by subsequent discoveries and improvements, or by changes in public opinion or circumstances; and so a weeding process is constantly going on. In history, however, even the ill-written, forgotten, or untruthful works must still fill the shelves, if it be for no other purpose than to trace the origin of historical fiction and inaccuracies. Practically nothing is valueless to the careful historian.

Recognizing these facts, the American Historical Association has undertaken to do its share toward making known, and so making accessible, the historical writings of this country. As is known to our members, a circular was issued in November with the object of gathering the materials for the publication of as complete and thorough a bibliography of the historical writings of our individual associates as they would furnish the compiler. Such a list would be, at best, only a proportion of this subject, but a cursory glance at the list of our members will show how few living names which have made a reputation in this department of literature are there omitted, and a perfect list of all our members' writings would exclude but little of value in the historical literature of this country of the last twenty years. But such a list is prevented by a natural limitation. Few of our members have taken the care and interest in their own publications which will enable them to furnish all the details asked in the circular. Numbers have replied that they had not the materials to make such a list of their publications as was outlined in the specimen, and that what they were able to furnish was therefore imperfect in a greater or lesser degree. Others have been compelled to furnish lists from foreign lands or away from their books. Some few have declared their un-

willingness or inability to furnish any or incomplete lists. So well were these difficulties realized, that this first list was looked upon as only an experiment worth making, but of very doubtful results. The original proposition was merely for the collection of the materials for a list of the current year, and it was only enlarged as an afterthought, and in full recognition of the fact that it threw too much work on both the members and compiler to meet with entire success. But the total results have far exceeded the expectations of those concerned. Replies from nearly 350 members have so far been received, and a rough estimate of this mass of material gives a list between 2500 and 3000 titles as the corner-stone for our American bibliography. Under the methods of compilation perfect uniformity, however desirable, was neither hoped for nor realized, but even the briefest memoranda are of value, and much better than nothing. Of course this list will only be a proportion of the historical writings of both our country and our members, but the possessor of three thousand books and essays in the literature of history would certainly consider himself the owner of a very good historical library, and certainly a list of such a collection is a great step toward unlocking the knowledge stored, but buried, on our shelves.

This list has already been spoken of as only the corner-stone of our work, and so it is regarded by the originators. With the approval and aid of our officers and members, it is planned each year to gather the year's work of our associates, and issue it as a supplement to the main list. By so doing we hope to obtain from each author, while it is still fresh in mind, the fullest and most accurate details of his contributions, and so furnish our members with a list of the newest and latest publications — perhaps the hardest division of the literature of a subject to obtain knowledge of. It is from these future annual supplements, therefore, that the compiler hopes the most, and these he believes may be made of great value to all publicists and scholars; but he hopes that the members will realize that this success and value is almost entirely dependent on them. Ours is the first historical society to attempt any such work. It must be considered as an experiment which should, and I trust will, reflect credit on the Association both collectively and individually.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

CIRCULAR.

THE Legislature of 1890, recognizing the great educational value of free public libraries, passed a law designed to encourage every town in the Commonwealth, not already provided with one, to establish such a library. Thus the free textbooks, with which the public schools are now supplied, may be supplemented by a collection of good literature free for every citizen to read.

Already two-thirds of the towns and cities in the State are supplied with free libraries, a record of which Massachusetts may well be proud.

The libraries already established are, in most cases, the result of individual effort, with generous aid from those who were natives of the place or especially interested in its welfare. In-

dividual effort, persistent and well directed, will secure a library in every town. The Commonwealth now offers to supplement such effort, by giving books of the value of \$100 to any town which will comply with the simple and reasonable provisions of the law.

A small annual appropriation from the town, with a judicious appeal to the citizens and their friends, and the voluntary service of those who can be found willing to aid in the care and distribution of the books, will render the maintenance of the library easy, and insure its growth and permanence.

A free public library is a good business investment for any town. Experience shows that the amount expended for it will be returned many fold, not alone in the intellectual and moral stimulus to the people, but also in material prosperity and the increased value of property.

The Commission created by the new law desires to call the attention of every citizen interested in the highest welfare of the community in which he lives, to the importance of placing a free library within easy reach of every man, woman, and child in the State.

The Commission appeals to you to bring this matter to the early attention of the citizens of your town by informal or public meetings; to stimulate them to secure funds for the purpose by entertainments and social gatherings, or by soliciting subscriptions of money and donations of books from persons who are interested in the intellectual welfare or material prosperity of the town; to procure the insertion of an article in the warrant for the next town meeting to see if the town will take action under this law; and finally, to secure a vote which shall ensure to your town the gift of \$100 worth of books from the State.

The members of the Commission are C. B. Tillinghast, State Library, Boston; Samuel S. Green, Free Public Library, Worcester; Henry S. Nourse, South Lancaster; Miss E. P. Sohler, Beverly; and Miss Anna E. Ticknor, 41 Marlborough Street, Boston.

The desire of the members of the Commission is to be helpful to you in every way in their power, and they invite every person who has an interest in the formation of a free public library to call upon them, freely, for any advice or assistance at their command.

The following forms have also been prepared:

SUGGESTIONS AND FORMS.

In order to secure a free public library for your town, please note the following suggestions:

1. Have an article inserted in the warrant for your next town meeting "To see if the town will elect a board of library trustees and appropriate the money necessary to secure the gift of One Hundred Dollars' worth of books from the State."

2. The board of trustees may consist of any number of persons divisible by three, and they must be elected by ballot, one-third to serve for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years. (See chapter 304, Acts of 1888, as amended by chapter 112, Acts of 1889.)

3. The amount of money to be annually pro-

vided by the town to secure the gift of one hundred dollars' worth of books is not less than \$15 if the last-assessed valuation of the town is less than \$250,000; \$25 if the valuation is less than \$1,000,000 and not less than \$250,000; and \$50 if the valuation is \$1,000,000 or over. Suitable provision must be made for the care, custody, and distribution of the books. (See chapter 347, Acts of 1890.)

The following blank forms are appended for a proper certification of the action of the town:

CERTIFICATE OF TOWN CLERK.

To the Free Public Library Commission :

I hereby certify that at a legal town meeting of the town of, held on the day of, 1891, the following-named persons were elected by ballot a board of library trustees for the terms specified against each name:

I further certify that the last-assessed valuation of the town is, and that the town voted to provide an annual sum of not less than dollars for the care and maintenance of a free public library.

.....
Town Clerk of.....

CERTIFICATE OF LIBRARY TRUSTEES.

The board of library trustees of the town of hereby certify that they have made the following provision for the care, custody, and distribution of the books presented by the State. [Here state in detail what room has been provided, and what other provisions have been made.]

Date..... Chairman Library Trustees, town of.....

THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.

Nov. 20, 1824, several gentlemen were incorporated as The Brooklyn Apprentices' Library Association, and on July 4, 1825, the corner-stone of the first building owned by the Association was laid by General Lafayette. As early as 1835 the Association had outgrown its original quarters, and the Institution was removed to its present site on Washington Street, then the centre of the wealth and culture of the city.

To broaden the scope of the Association, an amended charter was granted by the Legislature in 1843, and the name therein changed to Brooklyn Institute. For many years following the Institute was a most important factor in the social, literary, scientific, and educational life of Brooklyn. Its library had a large circulation; its public hall was the scene of many social and historic gatherings, and from its platform were heard such eminent scientific men as Agassiz, Dana, Gray, Henry, Morse, Mitchell, Torrey, Guyot, and Cooke; such learned divines as Doctors McCosh, Hitchcock, Storrs and Buddington, and such defenders of the liberties of the people as Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, Emerson, Edward Everett, Starr King, Henry W. Bellows, E. H. Chapin, and Henry Ward Beecher.

On July 4, 1848, Mr. A. Graham presented the

building, which had been heavily mortgaged, to the trustees free from all encumbrance, and through his will, made known to the Board of Directors on November 28, 1851, shortly after his decease, he bequeathed to the Institute \$27,000 as a permanent endowment fund.

For several years, however, prior to 1867, owing to the erection of the Academy of Music and other public buildings, the Institute building began to be regarded as behind the times. The entrance was faulty and its interior arrangements were bad. The income of the building was dwindling to a low figure, and the support of the free library was thus becoming inadequate. Under these circumstances the Directors remodelled the building in 1867, at an expense of about \$30,000, a part of which was raised by Life Membership subscriptions of \$50 and \$100, and the balance by a mortgage on the building. For twenty years past (1867-87) this indebtedness has necessitated the application of the entire income from the rent of the building and from the Graham Endowment Fund to the payment of the interest and the principal of the debt. Final payment on the mortgage was made early in 1887.

The causes of the inactivity of the Institute during the past 20 years are therefore apparent. The most that it was able to do was to circulate its library, keep up its classes in drawing, and provide for the annual address on the 22d of February. Freed from debt it once more was able to use the income from its funds for their legitimate purposes, and to become an important agent in the work of education in the city.

The property of the Institute now consists of the Institute building and land, a library of 15,000 volumes, and Endowment Funds of \$46,000. These last comprise the \$27,000 bequeathed by Mr. Graham, the Carey Fund of \$10,000 for the support of the library, and an increment of \$9000 realized through premiums on the sale of bonds. The average income of the Endowment Funds is now a trifle under five per cent.

During the year 1887-'8 a new era in the history of the Institute was inaugurated. It was determined to make the property of the Institute the nucleus of a broad and comprehensive institution for the advancement of science and art, and its membership a large and active association, laboring not only for the advancement of knowledge, but also for the education of the people through lectures and collections in art and science, as Boston has the Lowell Institute, a Society of Natural History, and an Art Museum; Philadelphia has the Franklin Institute, an Academy of Sciences, and a Gallery of Fine Arts, and New York has the Metropolitan Museum and the American Museum.

During the first 15 months after the reorganization of the Institute a membership of 450 persons was recorded. The Brooklyn Microscopical Society joined the Institute in a body with 64 members, and became the Department of Microscopy. The American Astronomical Society, whose members resided mostly in New York

and Brooklyn, became the Department of Astronomy, with 32 members. The Brooklyn Entomological Society united with the Institute, and became the Entomological Department, with 41 members. The Linden Camera Club of Brooklyn became the Department of Photography, with 26 members. Departments of Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Zoölogy, and Archæology were successively formed. Each of the above twelve departments began holding monthly meetings. The permanent funds and property of the Institute were increased \$2600. Additions were made to the library, and its circulation increased from a rate of 28,000 to 50,000 per year. The lecture courses were fully attended. The classes in drawing were enlarged, and a general citizens' movement to secure Museums of Art and Science was inaugurated.

The general library of the Institute comprises about 16,000 volumes, and is the oldest public library of the city. Formed originally largely of gifts by public-spirited citizens of old Brooklyn village, it has contained much that is valuable in the way of local history, and many volumes valuable for their age and rarity. Naturally it is rich in first American editions, and it possesses an unusually full collection of early travels and explorations, and of old French and English plays. The character of the collection is, however, general, the whole field of literature, in its broadest sense, being represented with tolerable impartiality.

The general library is free to any responsible resident of Brooklyn, and the books are loaned for home use. The libraries of the departments, some of which possess valuable special collections, are for consultation only, and are open only to members of the Institute. The circulating library is open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. daily.

The circulation of books during the past year has been 55,611.

A card catalogue has been made of all the books added to the library since the printed catalogue of 1886 was issued. 1443 volumes are represented in the card catalogue by author and title entries, with added entries under the subjects of biography and literary criticism. It has seemed advisable to defer the making of a general subject catalogue, that the work of reorganizing and classifying the older collections of works might be the more rapidly completed and the daily routine of the library reduced to an orderly system.

The number of volumes added to the library Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, by purchase, is 578. The gifts in the same time have been 364 volumes, 177 pamphlets.

The membership of the library has undergone a marked change within the past year or two. The number of persons inquiring for tales of adventure and worthless fiction has steadily decreased, while the number of readers demanding the best works on science, literature, and art has greatly increased. Of the 3800 readers now using the library a very large proportion read only the best works that the library contains.

The influence of the lecture courses of the In-

stitute on the character of the reading has been very marked.

The 22 volumes on Dante and his period were in constant demand for several months during and after the delivery of the lectures on Dante by Professor Davidson. On electrical subjects the volumes were continually sought during the lectures of Professor Spice. The writings of Newman, Arnold, Ruskin, Pater, Jeffries, and Stevenson were put in rapid circulation by the lectures of Mr. Percival Chubb. The lectures on geology, archæology, and other sciences have caused a corresponding demand.

It is but natural that the development of the library of the Institute should be in connection with the general educational work which the Institute is doing. This fact should be borne in mind in the future growth of the library. Several large and valuable libraries have grown up in the city since the foundation of the Institute library, each serving its own special function. It would be superfluous, therefore, for the Institute to develop its library on the plan of any of these. But a library administered in close relation with the liberally extended educational work of the Institute has a special and unique opportunity for usefulness, such as is not possessed by the usual form of public library. More and more it is being recognized that public libraries are great engines, powerful for vast injury or infinite benefit, according to the books they contain and the use that is made of them. To interest the public in great and important subjects is the high function of the Institute — to supply, while the appetite is keen, the food which will develop interest into knowledge and productiveness, is the great work of the Institute library.

Since the fire of Sept. 12, which destroyed all of the building but the ground floor containing the library, the latter has been closed to the public, and will remain closed for an indefinite period. The support of the library was largely from rentals obtained from the building, and these ceasing, the Directors feel unable to carry it on as a free public library. When they reopen, the idea is to dispose of the lighter literature, and to form a library for students and specialists.

BIBLIOLOGY.

"MY scintillant and learned friend, the Doctor, who for years graced the Greek chair at the University, and whose name is a household word among the scholars, as his presence is a ray of sunlight wherever he appears, contributes this supplement to the lexicon of the book-lover. The general reader will skip this passage; the bibliophile will thank him:

Bibliodæmon; a book-fiend or demon.
Bibliophage, } a book-eater or devourer.
Bibliocataphage, }
Bibliotelet, }
Bibliopollyon, } a book-destroyer, ravager, or waster.
Bibliophthor, }
Biblioloigos; a book-pest or plague.
Bibliolestes, }
Biblioklept, } a book-plunderer or robber.
Bibliocharybdis; a Charybdis of books.
Biblioriptos; one who throws books around."

— *The Story of My House, George H. Ellwanger.*

CONTAGION IN BOOKS.

THE *Commercial advertiser* some time ago printed a collection of opinions on this subject beginning with some collected by Mr. W. F. Poole :

Dr. H: W. Baker, Secretary of the Board of Health of the State of Michigan, had treated two cases in which the patients had contracted scarlet fever, one where the disease was transmitted by a book, and the other where it had been conveyed by means of a letter.

Dr. J. D. Plunkett, President of the Tennessee Board of Health, was cognizant of an instance in which smallpox was carried in a book in paper covers borrowed from a house which had been visited by the malady. Dr. John S. Billings, the late Surgeon-General of the United States army, had heard of the transmission of smallpox in a similar way and credited the report, and Dr. C: F. Folsom, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Health, made a report of like purport.

Five other physicians confirmed the views of these four, theoretically. Dr. S: A. Green, city physician of Boston, had known of no case of the kind, and in 4300 cases of smallpox, every one of which he had traced as far as possible, no instance had occurred which he was able to connect with the use of books from the public library. Dr. C. B. White, of New Orleans, gave similar testimony in connection with yellow fever in his environment, and Professor Robert N. Tooker, of Cincinnati, wrote that by the thousands of letters received in that city from districts infected with that disease, no case of it had been communicated. A good part of this mail matter, however, was disinfected more or less effectually.

Of the librarians, Justin Winsor, of the Boston Public Library, thought there was no danger, but took precautions to prevent aspersions upon the library in time of the prevalence of smallpox. W: T. Peoples, of the New York Mercantile Library, reported that he disinfected books brought from suspected houses. J: E. Edmands, of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, did nothing of the kind against smallpox, but none of his twenty assistants contracted it, and Mr. Poole himself, in all his wide experience, had never known of a case of such infection. He kept in touch with the Board of Health, however, and practised and advised disinfection in suspicious circumstances.

The report of the librarian of the Chicago Public Library in 1882 contained the following statement:

"It is a fact worthy of notice, that during the recent severe scourge from contagious diseases which taxed to the utmost the resources of the health department of the city, no case of transmission of the disease was traced to a library book and no suspicion was raised that it had occurred."

Librarian Schwartz, of the Apprentices' Library, yesterday said to a *Commercial* reporter:

"The fears which these people are exciting are utterly baseless. We never had any reason to even suspect trouble from the cause referred to. One of our assistants died from the effects of a contagious disease some years ago, but it was in no way attributable to handling books. When we take back books which we have reason to think have been exposed to the influence of infectious

maladies, however, we put them upon the roof and air them."

Professor Joseph E. Winters, of the Medical College of the University of the City of New York, who has had a very extensive clinical experience, said :

"It is very important that books which have been in a room where a contagious disease has developed, and particularly where they have been in the hands of the sick person, should be disinfected in an effective manner, particularly if the malady be scarlet fever. When I have to treat this complaint in the course of my practice I always suggest that such copies of books be provided for the patient's entertainment as may be destroyed without great loss when he is done with them, and invariably insist that this disposition be made of them. The course of the disease is long, the subject is confined to his room, and books constitute his principal resource to pass the time. Light is important to scarlet fever, although a darkened room is used in case of measles. The disease is communicable certainly for three or four weeks, and sometimes for five or six. Of late years the English rule is to keep the patient interned for the last-mentioned space of time. Here the term of four weeks is required, but this should be extended to six. Scarlet fever germs have the greatest tenacity of existence of any known and retain their qualities indefinitely. An illustration of this and of the readiness with which the complaint is communicated occurred at the residence of Sir T: Watson, in England. After a child had died in his house from the effects of scarlet fever the place was closed for two years, and upon its being reopened a maid pulled open a drawer, and, finding within it a red flannel bandage, playfully wound it around her own neck. The thing had been used by the child two years before and carried the disease in such force as to give it to the maid.

"The germ of measles is volatile, but not of sufficient vitality to be readily carried in the manner referred to, although it might easily happen to be. Neither phthisis nor typhoid fever would be so conveyed. Diphtheria might well be, although it is not so contagious as scarlet fever.

"The usual disinfectant is sulphurous acid gas produced in whatever way. I think it should be applied under the direction of the Board of Health, or some official sanitary agency. Live steam is also efficient."

A prominent bacteriologist, while saying that he thought that particularly no mischief was likely to result from the transfer of books, remarked that the precaution of disinfection was advisable for several reasons, not the least of which was to give popular confidence and allay apprehension in time of epidemics. He said :

"Sulphur has heretofore been most in use as a disinfectant, but there are some people who doubt its certainty in effecting the desired result. Live steam is the system now coming into favor. Dry heat up to 120° is that used in the purification of mail matter and like objects that cannot be subjected to steam treatment. I regard this as the least satisfactory of all the processes, however, although its use has been very general in the past."

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

BETWEEN twenty and thirty persons met, Feb. 23, in the New Haven Free Library to organize a State Library Association. Mayor Sargent made an address of welcome. Mr. Van Name, of the Yale University Library, was appointed temporary chairman, and a committee was chosen to report on a constitution, which was adopted. It provides that the association shall be called the Connecticut State Library Association, that its object shall be the promotion of library interests, that any person may become a member on payment of fifty cents annually, that three meetings shall be held annually—in February, May, and October—and that the officers shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a secretary, assistant secretary, and treasurer, to be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting in February. The officers chosen are: President, Addison Van Name, of New Haven; Vice-Presidents, Walter Learned, of London, Frank B. Gay, of Hartford, Willis K. Stetson, of New Haven, Charles D. Hine, of the State Board of Education, and Louise M. Carrington, of Winsted; Secretary, Caroline M. Hewins, of Hartford; Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Martha Todd Hill, of Stonington; Treasurer, William J. Hills, of Bridgeport. The next meeting will be held in Hartford, on Decoration Day, May 30.

WISCONSIN STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING was held in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction at Madison, Wis., Feb. 11, to form a library association. There were present representatives of the State Historical Society, State University, Department of Public Instruction, and of some of the public libraries of the State, and several gentlemen prominent in educational affairs. The following constitution was adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

1. NAME. This Association shall be called the "Wisconsin State Library Association."

2. OBJECT. Its object shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Wisconsin.

3. MEMBERS. Any person interested in promoting the object of the Association may become a member by vote of the Executive Board, and payment to the Treasurer of the annual assessment.

4. OFFICERS. The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. The President, First Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer shall constitute the Executive Board, which shall have

power to act for the Association in intervals between its meetings.

5. MEETINGS. The Association shall hold annual meetings at such times and places as the Executive Board may designate. The Executive Board may also call other meetings, and fix the times and places.

6. DUES AND DEBTS. The annual assessment shall be fifty cents. No officer, committee, or member of the Association shall incur any debt in its name, nor shall the Treasurer make any payment, unless authorized by specific vote of the Executive Board.

7. AMENDMENTS. This Constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote of those present at any stated meeting, notice of the proposed change having been given in the call for the meeting.

The following officers were elected, they to constitute the Executive Board: President, K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee; Vice-President, Reuben G. Thwaites, Madison; Secretary, F. A. Hutchins, Beaver Dam. The first annual conference will be held in Madison, Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 11.

All citizens of the State who are interested in library work are cordially invited to attend. The Association aims to help to establish new libraries, as well as to aid those now in existence. Teachers and school-officers who are interested in public school libraries are especially requested to attend. No formal program has been prepared, but practical questions in all lines of library work will be discussed, and the future course of the Association will be outlined. The Library Bureau of Boston, has promised to send a line of library supplies for exhibition.

New York Library Club.

A SPECIAL meeting of the New York Library Club was held at three o'clock, Feb. 12, at the Long Island Historical Society in Brooklyn. A welcome was extended by its President, Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., who spoke substantially as follows:

"This word of welcome will detain you but two or three minutes, and you need not fear that it will expand into the traditional clergyman's hour. I am glad to meet those who take charge of books. They are the workers who help all other literary workers. I rejoice that the courtesies of libraries are so widely extended. The literary worker in any place, by consulting the catalogues of libraries, can find the book he immediately wants, can take a general survey of the libraries of the country, and at once place his hand upon the work he needs. I greatly rejoice

in this added facility. I rejoice to meet librarians because, too, my personal relations with them have been so intimate and friendly. For many years Prof. Charles C. Jewett was my intimate friend, and from him I derived enthusiasm for the office and character of the librarian.

"A great deal is to be learned from the backs of books. I have often been left with nothing else to do but to study them while waiting for some person whom it was necessary for me to see, and those names and titles were to me illuminated, recalling authors and subjects of which the very thought was refreshment and delight.

"There is a great deal of intellectual education in the work of the librarian; an education often rich, and of great discipline to character. That minute excellence, that careful accuracy which characterizes the librarian's work in the matter of names and punctuation, and all allied details, constitutes valuable training of character. The inimitable beauty of the Parthenon was discovered to lie in its delicate curved lines, almost imperceptible, and long unnoted. And this minute accuracy of eye and mind and finger — this elegant accuracy — is a discipline of character, a discipline of patience. We who enrich ourselves, who refresh ourselves with the results of all this labor, little think how much has gone to the making of a single page of the catalogue on which our eyes rest. That is a great word of the New Testament, 'In your patience possess ye your souls.' No profession, unless it is that of the clergyman, calls for so great an exercise of patience as yours. I thank you for the results which I have enjoyed from your profession, and rejoice that it constantly becomes more eminent and honorable. I have often wished that some competent librarian, who has the insight to judge of a book by a glance at its title, might be authorized to pronounce judgment on all our books, and, if it failed to reach the standard of excellence, might burn it on the spot."

Cordial applause followed Dr. Storrs' kindly and appreciative words.

The following members were elected: Mrs. C. Alex. Nelson and Mr. G. Watson Cole.

The Constitution, as amended at the last meeting, was read and adopted without further discussion.

By vote of the club the printing of the present list of membership and the officers of the club, with the revised constitution, was referred to the Executive Committee with power.

President Baker announced the subject of the paper for the afternoon, "The Science of Books,"

by Ernest C. Richardson, Ph.D., Librarian of the College of New Jersey, Princeton.

Dr. Richardson. — I beg to remind the President that more than half a dozen subjects were submitted to him for choice, such as "Periodical Check Lists," "The Shelf Catalogue," a new system of notation, and other equally new and original topics of an intensely practical character, but he insisted upon something of a bibliographical nature. It seems to be the fate of a librarian that when he is deeply immersed in the scholastic side of things, the Director of the Library School shall demand something on "Library devices," and when he is immersed in business the President of the Library Club requires of him abstractions.

The paper demonstrated the existence of a science of books, presenting many likenesses and parallelisms of method and constitution to the natural sciences, but ranking as far above them as human thought is above rocks and stones.

Mr. Baker. — In listening to the paper I have failed to apprehend clearly the distinction between bibliology and bibliography. The one branch is devoted to the identification of the individual species, while the other is concerned with the question of how it came into existence, and its history as a genus. The side of books which interests me most is that of literary history, the history of the *thought*. But the science of books deals with their physical characteristics as well, such as paper, print, and binding.

Dr. Richardson. — Under Bibliology I include everything relating to books. The critical process goes side by side with the practical or analytic process, up to discrimination by subject, philosophical history and criticism.

The President called on Mr. Swift, of the Massachusetts Library Club, who was present as a guest.

Mr. Swift spoke of the evident enthusiasm of the New York Library Club, the warmth and cordiality manifest in the general atmosphere of the city, and the delightful character of the hospitalities extended to its library workers, as evinced by the august character of the society in whose building the club was met. He spoke with regret of the cooler temperature prevailing in Boston, and the unhappiness of library work when there was a lack of sympathy between subordinates and those in authority.

President Baker. — The Library Club extends from New Haven on the north to Princeton on the south, and for this meeting at least we include Philadelphia as well, which does not suffer from

frigidity, if one may judge from the University of Pennsylvania meeting recently held — a gala occasion for college librarians.

Mr. Montgomery. — If Mr. Swift finds it cold in Boston, he would be reduced to goose-flesh in Philadelphia. The University of Pennsylvania meeting was not an example of normal heat. The foreign element made it mount considerably. Miss James and I are pushing the organization of a state association; the frigidity is giving way; we have 50 members, but the work is very slow. As instances of remarkable classification — a subject touched upon in the paper — a Philadelphia library of 70,000 v. divides by size, while the American Philosophical Society places in the order in which books are issued; so you will sometimes find one edition of a book in one room and another two or three rooms beyond. The University of Pennsylvania doubtless has the best library building south of New York, and we soon hope to have in Philadelphia Library Extension, the Library phase of University Extension, in which I hold all libraries should take a deep interest.

Mr. Swift. — By placing books just as they come in, it would be possible to save \$30,000 on iron merely in the new Public Library building, and such a proposition is being considered by the trustees.

Dr. Richardson. — It would cost them twice that within a few years.

Mr. Swift. — It is not the proposition of any librarian.

Mr. Peoples reported his new building not sufficiently progressed to give any report of as yet.

Miss Tuttle described the character of the Long Island Historical Society's Library, whose name was somewhat misleading, as it did not consist entirely of the history of Long Island. The librarians found a great demand for genealogical works, the interest people were taking in their grandfathers being striking. A specialty was made of giving personal help in research.

President Baker. — We all wish to hear from the last addition to the sisterhood of libraries, the Jersey City Public.

Mr. Cole. — It is in the formative state; the nucleus was the old High School Library, from which we received 5000 v. Large orders are out, and we have 800 v. on the shelves. We are trying to get a staff together, and hope to be in full blast, as regards the work, in another fortnight.

President Baker. — I should like to know what they are doing down at Princeton.

Dr. Richardson. — My words are taking more

than their share of your attention. We have begun some radical reforms.

I advise you all to give your books a consecutive number. The result is interesting, and the numbering machines are the prettiest plaything in the world. 62,000 v. are numbered, and I estimate about 20,000 more. For the shelf catalogue I am using Shannon files, which allow insertion at any point without difficulty or loss of time, and save four or five hundred per cent. of the labor. There are several other devices I am playing with and enjoying very much.

President Baker. — We are glad to learn of anything which will save four or five hundred per cent. of the work. We feel pretty well satisfied when we can save a hundred.

Mr. Hill. — I asked a Princeton professor how they were getting on down there. "Oh," he said, "Richardson is making things hum. He's found 10,000 volumes that we didn't know we had."

Mr. Werder reported rapid advancement on the cataloguing at Yale. The lower reference hall, with its 25,000 v., was completed. As an evidence of the wide-spreading interest in libraries, President Baker instanced the recent visit of Mme. Sara Bernhardt at Columbia College.

It was voted that as the annual dues under the new constitution were not payable until the next November meeting, that an assessment of 50 cents be levied on all members, with the exception of those elected at or since the November meeting of 1890, whose initiation fee covered all requirements.

The meeting then adjourned from the hall of the Society, and the members of the club spent a social half hour or more in the beautiful library, and in inspecting the curiosities of the museum.

M. I. CRANDALL, *Secretary.*

Reviews.

FUMAGALLI, Giuseppe. *Utilità, storia ed oggetto dell' insegnamento bibliografico.* Bologna, 1891. 26+[1] p. O. (Estratto dal periodico *L'Università*, Nov. — Dic., 1890.)

From time to time the LIBRARY JOURNAL has called attention to the rapid progress of Italian libraries in recent years, to the boldness with which modern methods of library administration were accepted and mediævalism cleared at a leap. The dissolution of the monasteries gave opportunity not only for gathering their literary treasures together into well-centralized depositories, but for a more far-reaching reform as well, namely, that of getting rid of incompetent or dishonest curators and appointing young men with high ideals to the new posts.

It was quickly understood that some definite provision must be made for training young people in the technicalities of library work, in order to get the first thing needful in such reform, an adequate supply of competent librarians and assistants. Instead, however, of attaching a chair of bibliography to one of the universities, as was advised by the minister Bargoni in 1869, the commission charged with the task of reorganizing the libraries was content to recommend that biennial courses in palæography and bibliology be opened in each of the national libraries themselves.

Some such provision was made in the first *Regolamento*, and in 1876 it was extended by authorizing the appointment of two professors to give a two years' course in library economy and allied subjects in the Vittorio Emanuele at Rome, and in other libraries wherever practicable. The course was to be open not only to library employees but to graduates of lyceums generally.

It seems, however, that little came of all this, and after ten years a revision of the rules was issued, by which a school of library economy was attached to each of the two "national central" libraries of Rome and Florence. Again there was much talk and little work. The new decree lasted some three years, was abrogated, and now it appears that Italy is without a library school at all.

The *Regolamento* of 1886 was edited by Giuseppe Fumagalli, now librarian of the Brera at Milan, whose energetic work is familiar to us in America. In a pamphlet recently published Sig. Fumagalli criticises the inefficiency of these successive enactments with patriotic severity, and presents a strong argument for returning to the original idea of making instruction in bibliography a part of the university curriculum instead of a pendicle to libraries already overburdened with responsibilities.

It is no part of my purpose to enter into a discussion of the subject, because I think there is little doubt in the minds of librarians as to the necessity of special training for assistants, and the advisability of making bibliography a university study. But I do wish to call attention to the fact that we have in Sig. Fumagalli's pamphlet a convenient and able synthesis of the arguments in favor of such instruction which will repay perusal. It is one thing to have a conviction, and quite another to be able to defend it on the spur of the moment. People who ought to know better are constantly bothering us with plans, objections, arguments, based upon the assumption that anybody can be a librarian or library assistant without special training or illumination from on high. This misconception is about as prevalent — certainly as frequently expressed and more annoying — in seats of academic culture as in "the wild and woolly West." An epigrammatic answer can scarcely be given to everybody; but, if we must argue, it is well to cover the whole ground without waste of words.

It is gratifying to learn that, in the opinion of an Italian librarian, America shares with Germany the honor of having made most progress in bibliographical education. The labors of Dziatzko, Davis, Dewey, and Harris are singled out as encouraging examples, and Miss Hutchins's instruc-

tion at Columbia is mentioned as showing how well feminine talent is adapted to library work.

The last chapter of the pamphlet outlines a suitable course of university instruction, somewhat similar to that of the Albany Library School, but pruning off some of the fads, and adding work of a more scholarly nature. HORACE KEPHART.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Report regarding the receipt, distribution, and sale of public documents on behalf of the Government by the Department of the Interior, 1889 - '90. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1891. 94 p. O.

Mr. Ames's report is as interesting as usual. In regard to the proposal to add to the documents sent to depositories some very important books published by various departments but not included in the "Congressional Documents," he says:

"A careful estimate as to the expense of adding these fixes the cost at not more than \$15,000 annually. If it were essential or important that this amount be saved in some other direction this could readily be accomplished by excluding from miscellaneous and executive documents of the two Houses many papers that are of merely temporary value, and which do not deserve to be bound up for permanent preservation. This is true emphatically of mere resolutions introduced in either House, and which are included among the miscellaneous documents of the same. It would seem that these resolutions might with entire propriety take the form of bills or joint resolutions, and so cease to be included among the miscellaneous documents. In this way the bulk of miscellaneous and executive documents might be largely reduced, lessening the cost, at least in the matter of binding, and rendering it much more feasible to prepare a satisfactory comprehensive index of public document.

"It is probable that a careful scrutiny of papers presented to Congress of the class usually incorporated in the executive and miscellaneous documents and reports of the two Houses with reference to their permanent value and to the wisdom of their being printed and bound in the Congressional set of documents, would result in excluding from this set a large number of such papers, which could be printed for temporary use, and thus materially reduce the bulk of bound public documents and the expense of their publication. It is, however, almost if not quite impossible for the members of the committees of the two Houses of Congress having supervision of this matter to conduct such scrutiny, as they are so burdened with Congressional duties of vastly greater importance that but little if any time is left for a critical examination of documents presented for publication. Under these circumstances it is suggested whether it would not be wise for Congress to provide for the appointment of a special commission, consisting of three thoroughly competent persons, whose business it should be to examine all documents presented to Congress, and decide upon those which are of sufficient importance for permanent preservation in bound form, leaving all others to be printed in more convenient form for the temporary use of Congress, and of the Departments of the Government. To this

same commission might be intrusted the duty of preparing the index of the several series of Congressional documents, and also a comprehensive index of all the publications of the Government, to this extent relieving the committees of Congress now having charge of the matter, and at the same time securing economy in the matter of public printing, and the preparation of a satisfactory index of public documents."

On the 10th census he says:

"The further the distribution of this important series of documents proceeds the larger is the number of duplicate orders given, showing more conclusively each month the importance of having the distribution, especially of all valuable and costly publications of the Government, made through one office, by which, through a proper system of registration, all duplication can be prevented."

On the Bureau of Public Documents he says:

"It is therefore hoped that in immediate proximity to the new Government Printing Office, which it is proposed soon to erect, it may be found possible also to provide a suitable building for the storage of all documents published for the benefit of the people at large, whether the distribution be made upon the order of members of Congress or of the executive officers of the Government. It is believed that such provision for the distribution of the publications of the Government will be satisfactory to all parties concerned, and that there would result a very large saving annually to the Government."

But the most important matter treated of is the General Index of public documents. Mr. Ames not only repeats his recommendation of last year that such an index be made, but prints a number of letters from librarians in support of it, and gives a specimen of such an index (about 1000 entries in 72 pages), asking for criticisms on the form. The suggestion of the LIBRARY JOURNAL would be that it should be printed in a more condensed form, not giving any less information, but giving it in less space. With 72 pages to every 1000 entries the index to the Congressional documents would soon fill an alcove. C: A. C.

INDEX to recent reference lists. No. 4, 1890, by W: Coolidge Lane. Cambridge, Mass., 1891. (Library of Harvard University. Bibliographical contributions No. 40.) 25 p. 1. O.

This 4th list of Mr. Lane's illustrates well the growth of bibliography. The three former lists contain together 28 pages, while this single one contains 25. Like its predecessors, it is a key to a great amount of buried information, and is as valuable for its subject as is the Co-operative Index for periodicals. In all, about 1000 references are given, covering a range of subject which is really surprising. Such lists could only be compiled in a great library, and it is fortunate to the whole profession that a man who is willing to do the great amount of work necessitated is connected with such an institution. P. L. F.

TOPICAL outline of the courses in constitutional and political history of the United States, given at Harvard College, in the academic year 1889-

91, by Albert Bushnell Hart. Cambridge, 1890. 267 p. O.

"This 'Outline,' " so Prof. Hart tells us, "is prepared for the use of students in the history of the U. S. . . . They are expected to keep it before them during the lectures as an analysis of the subject under discussion. Outside the lecture-room it is intended to aid the student in various ways: it is a summary of the course; it indicates precisely the reading necessary in connection with each topic, and references more detailed are often introduced as a guide to the investigation of a particular topic, deeper than is necessary in the work of the class." But in preparing this elaborate outline, and appending to it the sources of information bearing on each subject, Prof. Hart has produced a work of much value to the outside student and to the librarian. The period of history 1783-1861 is divided into 711 different phases, with references to the page of the various standard works which treat of it. Naturally, the scope of the work does not permit of reference to a large class of valuable matter and if it is to be criticised, it would be on the grounds that it is almost entirely made up of references to historical compilations and history at second-hand, rather than to the original sources themselves. Thus, as a type-case, the references for the Bank of North America are to such poor and inaccurate authorities as Bolle's Financial History, Bancroft, Hildreth, and the fairly good article in Lalor's Cyclopædia, while no attention is called to the very valuable information in Hamilton's works, or to the pamphlets of James Wilson, Gouverneur Morris, Thomas Paine, John Witherspoon, William Barton, and Tench Francis. But, naturally, these references must be limited to the Harvard College Library, or at least to the books accessible in and about Boston, and so the work is of necessity made up chiefly of the easily obtainable books, which really adds to its value as far as the ordinary library is concerned.

We wish that, by some arrangement, these lists could have more general circulation. From this list we glean the fact that this is the sixth so far published, yet it is the first noticed in the JOURNAL, and we question if those already issued are known to librarians. They would be so useful to our profession, and would do such credit to Prof. Hart and to Harvard University, that we trust some system will be hit upon in the future to give them a wider field of usefulness. P. L. F.

Library Economy and History.

Ann Arbor. University of Michigan L. Added 4032 v., 263 p., 57 maps; total, 74,599 vs., 14,907 ps., 571 maps. During the year 260 periodicals have been regularly received. Expended, \$5095.23; \$3758.16 for books and pamphlets, \$808.27 for subscriptions to periodicals, and \$528.80 for binding.

"In my report for last year I referred to the fact that the places in the library, except those requiring trained service, are given by preference to students who are dependent upon their own exertions for their maintenance here."

The card catalogue of the University was begun when the collection numbered about 16,000 volumes, and when about 700 volumes were acquired annually. Special appropriations were made at different times by the Board, to supplement the work of the regular library force in this direction, and in 1869 the work was completed to date *in the manner then in vogue*.

For a number of years it was kept up in this manner by the regular force without extra assistance, but when the acquisitions became 4000 volumes yearly, instead of 700, and the use of the library had very largely increased, without anything like a corresponding increase in the library force, the work of cataloguing began to fall behind. Another reason, besides the increased number of books, contributed to this failure to keep up. In making the index of subjects it had been the vogue to catalogue a monograph, or work on one subject, only under the one head named in the title. Year by year, as new methods of instruction have sent students more and more to books, this fact has become apparent, and librarians are meeting it by closer cataloguing. This change from the old way increases both the mental and the mechanical labor of cataloguing in a great degree. It involves on the part of the cataloguer an examination of *all* books that is almost equivalent to reading them. In many cases it is actually reading—or, I may put it more strongly still, actually *studying* them, in order to decide upon the true catch-word for the matter contained in the volume.

There is still another reason for our slower progress. There is a class of books which have heretofore been regarded as lying outside of the pale of literature, viz., Public Documents. These have come, in the course of the change in methods of education, to be of the greatest importance in the study of political and economical questions. In past times these were not indexed as to their subjects; now, however, they are carefully analyzed, and all there is in them that can possibly be useful—and that is much—is indexed. It is not necessary to specify farther in regard to classes of books. The method of close cataloguing indicated is applied to every book, pamphlet, and broadside.

Baltimore, Md. Johns Hopkins Univ. L. James R. Gilmore, of New York, better known, perhaps, under his pen-name of "Edmund Kirke," and the author of several well-known histories and novels, has given a valuable collection of over 1000 letters and autographs of prominent Americans to the Historical Museum.

Baltimore, Md. Peabody L. At a recent meeting of the board of trustees a resolution was passed that the library be kept open from 9 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. daily. This was supposed to mean that the library was to be opened on Sunday also, but Mr. Philip R. Uhler, the librarian, holds that the word was used in its legal sense, and it was not intended to be understood that Sunday was included in the resolution. Under the resolution the public are allowed an hour and a half additional use of the library. "This order," said Mr. Uhler, "gives the public of Baltimore the use of the library thirty minutes longer than is

allowed in any other public library in this country."

A special meeting of the board of trustees of the Peabody Institute was held Feb. 26. The two most important issues of the hour's meeting were: Dr. Uhler was chosen, and the institute funds are made richer by the gift of a trust fund from the late William Henry Rinehart.

The great sculptor was born in Maryland, and, with characteristic loyalty to his native place, he left in trust at his death, in 1874, \$38,000 with Wm. T. Walters and Benjamin F. Newcomer, of this city, to be used, when the proper time arrived, to promote art study in Baltimore. Carefully husbanded and judiciously invested by the trustees, the amount has been more than doubled, and it now reaches \$95,000.

The sculptor, in planning the use of his generous bequest, was anxious that the general taste in art in his native State should be cultivated, but he was particularly desirous that young men with talent as sculptors should be assisted in their chosen profession. He left it to the discretion and judgment of the trustees how the fund should be used to promote these objects, and mentioned, among other ways, how this might be accomplished by concert of action with the trustees of the Peabody. After careful consideration of the subject, the trustees of the fund decided to place it in the hands of the Peabody trustees.

Buffalo (N. Y.) L. Added 2835; circulated 102,749; membership 2978.

"But the great advance made in the public use of the library during the year has been found in the consultation of books within our own reading-rooms. The books used 'on call' in the Study have numbered 25,145 volumes, against 18,183 last year. This is exclusive of the large and constant use made of the freely exposed reference books in the Study, which readers may take from the shelves at will. The daily number of visitors to the Study is increasing so rapidly that there will soon be a need of more tables and chairs.

"A better arrangement of maps, both for the keeping of them on rollers, in racks, and for the hanging of the larger wall-maps when wanted for examination, has been among the improvements of the year.

"An experiment lately undertaken has been introduced on so modest a scale that its results cannot fairly, perhaps, be measured. This is the furnishing of a little nook for readers contiguous to the delivery counter, where they may find a small number of the choicer new books of the day provided in duplicate for their examination. With the scant funds at our command it has been impossible, thus far, to do more in this experiment than hint a promise for the future. But even the few books supplied have added no little to the enjoyment of the library by many people. It will not need any considerable expenditure to make this one of the most attractive and satisfactory features of the place."

Chicago (Ill.) P. L. Mr. Hild has received from Paris the gold medal awarded the library for its exhibit at the recent exposition. It was accompanied with most formidable documents, sealed and taped. The medal received is of

bronze, but the award entitles the recipient to a gold medal on request, and if money for the additional cost is forwarded. The medal is about two and one-half inches in diameter and is from a design by M. Louis Botee, being one of a series submitted by leading French designers. One side represents the figure of Labor seated on an anvil and holding a hammer, with Wisdom, a helmeted Minerva, seated beneath the tree of Peace and extending a wreath to crown the head of Labor, whose finger points downward to a view of the exhibition buildings and the Eiffel tower. On the reverse side is Fame, with her wings spread, embracing the republic and sounding a blast on her trumpet. Beneath is the inscription: "Bibliothèque publique de la ville de Chicago." The medal will be framed in plush, and preserved in the board rooms.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. During the winter just closing the library has had a series of talks or papers in the library. It was intended to have one each week, and, with the exception of an interval at holiday times and two disappointments from sickness, this has been carried out.

The time given to this was from 9 to 9:30 in the morning, and although the library was open it was so quiet at that time that one assistant could do all that was necessary.

The programme has been as follows: A critical synopsis of "Macbeth," with readings by Mr. Covert of the *Leader*; a paper on "Miracle Plays," by Miss Urann; a paper on "Early English Drama" and one on "Petrarch," by Mrs. May Alden Ward, whose life of "Petrarch" has just issued from the press of Roberts Bros., and whose "Dante" was so well received a few years ago; "George Eliot," by Mrs. Covert; "The Influence of Poetry in Politics," by Mrs. E. M. Avery; "Comparison of Religions," by Mrs. Lydia Hoyt Farmer; a "Day in Concord," by Mrs. Burns; "Giotto," by Anna M. Pratt, whose verses the readers of *Life* may recall; and "Theory of Art," by Mrs. King.

The papers and talks have been without exception interesting, and promise to prove helpful in the work.

The Denver (Col.) P. L. is alive. The 3d no. of the Bulletin announces that "at the request of Frank H. Collins, director of the study of drawing in the schools of East Denver, the Century Company has lent to the library 50 of the original drawings made to illustrate the *Century* and *Saint Nicholas*. Some of the engravings have been placed upon the walls by the side of the corresponding drawings.

No. 2 of the Bulletin contained our "Novels, oh novels, oh novels," a 5-page list of fiction, over a page of titles of "books and articles of interest to novel readers," and ends with "Thackeray in praise of novels." The library has three reading rooms, visited by 12,000 people a month, about 4000 well selected volumes, one third of which are always in circulation, and \$2000 worth of reference books. Under its auspices six lectures are to be delivered on the local history of Denver and Colorado by six of the early settlers.

Detroit (Mich.) P. L. Added 10,646; total 101,390; circulated 228,817; consulted 64,060; total books and periodicals used 409,201; borrowers 18,744.

The percentage of the character of the books drawn out for home reading last year was as follows: History, biography, and travel, 10.76; literature, poetry, and drama, 4.70; religion and philosophy, 1.58; science and arts, 5.12; fiction, 56.46; juvenile books, 15.34; German, 4.15; French and minor languages, 1.04; miscellaneous, .85.

"The foregoing illustrates the good work done in the public schools in the way of instructing and guiding young people in the selection of their reading, and in cultivating a taste for a more substantial class of books. It is only within the last three or four years that systematic measures have been pursued in schools to broaden the instructions imparted by going beyond the textbooks. The education which inspires an appetite for independent investigation of subjects for the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake, is an education which is only begun in school, and which goes on for life. It is in this latter stage that the public library is a necessary factor. The young man or woman who is taught in school how to read, and whose taste in the selection of reading is guided in the right direction, finds, after passing beyond the portals of the schoolhouse, that, with the aid which the library affords, he or she may still tread the same delightful path, and enjoy in books the companionship of noble and gifted minds. It is on the basis of the service thus rendered the people that the maintenance of the library by public taxation is justified. It stands on the same ground as the public school, which it should complement and supplement. It is needless to say that the present administration of the library is thoroughly in earnest in its efforts to make the institution useful in the largest and best sense, and especially to facilitate in every possible way the movement to encourage the reading by young people of only the most suitable books."

Easthampton (Mass.) P. L. Added 190; total 9000; circulated 12,000.

Fort Dodge (Iowa) P. L. (1st rpt.) Added 569; total 4007; circulated 15,307; borrowers 1127; receipts \$834.03.

At the last regular meeting of the City Council the matter of continuing the Free Library was considered and affirmatively acted upon. A proposition from the committee representing the Library Association was presented, asking that a contract be entered into by the city, by which the same arrangement as was had this year shall be continued for four years more, at the end of which time the association would agree to turn over the library to the city, to have and to hold for all time. The Council accepted the proposition and passed an ordinance making the appropriation. The city solicitor was also instructed to draw up a contract. The proposition of the library committee is to the following effect: The city shall give \$795.20, being the equivalent of a 1 mill tax on the assessed valuation of the city to the library for 1 year, and annually thereafter shall make an

appropriation of an amount equivalent to a 1 mill tax on the assessed valuation of the property of the city. That the library assoc. shall give to the city for all of said years, and to the 1st day of Jan. 1895, free of charge, the use of the library, to be free to all the residents of said city, subject however to such rules and regulations in regard to the drawing, care, and returning of said books as shall be necessary for their convenient use and preservation.

The association and W. H. Johnston, the librarian, agree to keep the library in a convenient and accessible room, without further expense to the city for rent, printing and other incidental expenses, and open for the drawing of books as above stated, for four years, 1890 until 1895.

Not less than \$400 of the annual appropriation of each year shall be paid out for the purchase of books; said books to be the property of the city.

Germantown (Pa.) Friends' F. L. Added 592; total 45,424; issued 12,442 (history 1500, science 1389, travels 2750, miscel. 2080, biog. 2050, juveniles 2463, educational 210, fiction 0); borrowers 1500.

Harvard Univ. L. Added to College L. 13,365 (gifts 7633); to all the libs. 1651; total in College L. 281,916 v., 267,092 pm.; in all the libs. 371,255 v., 300,863 pam. Besides this there are 4321 v. in the laboratories and class-rooms; issue from the College L. 74,906; used in the building 17,203; books reserved 6215; sent to the "Annex" 1329; Sunday visits 3089; admission to the shelves 158 students; using the cards 6490 times; 5513 volumes have been added to the new classification, making 115,807 classified in 13 years.

"Until Gore Hall is reconstructed there can be no further progress in reclassifying the library.

"In the stack, particularly in those sections most frequented by holders of 'admission-cards,' many cases of disarrangement were discovered, 200 books being found on wrong shelves, and 283 shelves more or less disarranged. Such misplacement always causes delay in finding books, and in the case of books placed on a wrong shelf is equivalent to actual loss. It is clear that the facility of access to the shelves now granted brings with it results which, in the interest of the greater number of users, should be counteracted.

"The Index to the Subject Catalogue has made better progress than during the previous year. 128 pages are now printed, and the manuscript is finished nearly through the letter S. There is every reason to expect that it may be completed in the course of the next winter."

Hilton (Ill.) Hayner Memorial L. The library will soon be ready for occupancy, and as it receives the last inside finishes the beauty of the structure becomes more apparent. The basement story is now completed, finished in wainscot of yellow pine, the main apartment being a roomy, well-lighted hall for social gatherings or suppers.

Lexington, Ky. Fire broke out in the experimental agricultural and chemical department of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College Feb. 23, and in a very short time the building

was entirely burned out. The experimental department was totally destroyed, with the library, etc., and material.

Methuen, Mass. The will of the late Mary A. Nevins, of Methuen, filed for probate Feb. 19, contains a bequest of \$20,000 to the Nevins Memorial Library of Methuen, to be known as the "Mary A. Nevins fund," the income to be devoted annually to the purchase of books.

New Hampshire has appropriated \$175,000 to the construction of a state library building and the purchase of a lot therefor.

Minneapolis (Minn.) Athenaeum L. (29th rpt.) Added \$4000; total 25,000; receipts \$15,244.39. Expenditures \$12,793.51.

Monticello (Ind.) The *Chicago Tribune* states that Mrs. S. W. Allerton and daughter, of No. 1986 Prairie Avenue, will present the city with a library and memorial hall.

To a *Tribune* reporter, before her departure for a southern trip, Mrs. Allerton stated that while there were certain plans in regard to the proposed endowment, nothing definite had been agreed on, nor would be until her return to Chicago in April.

New Hampshire State L. Net growth 2356 v., 2351 pm. The librarian, Mr. Arthur H. Kimball, demands a new building. He recommends "that the trustees be empowered to purchase, whenever the chances occur, independently of the annual appropriation, the volumes necessary to fill breaks in sets of State laws and documents, and the English and Canadian reports. There is a general awakening among the various libraries throughout the country to the importance of this class of records, and, in the general competition that is setting in, it is wise to be among the first. When such sets are once completed, their maintenance will be very inexpensive, since the States are now more particular and thorough in their distribution of the same. The present cost of the English law reports complete is \$19.50 per year. The current American law reports, with exception of a few series, are donated by the respective States issuing them. This is almost universally the case with State laws and documents. It is thus evident that the law department of the library, when once perfected, will take care of itself with but trifling outlay. It is the aim of the New Hampshire Historical Society to collect the miscellaneous matter relating to the political, religious, biographical, and general history of the State; for which reason the management of the State Library previous to the present board, not deeming it good policy to cripple the meagre resources of that time by a duplication of such miscellaneous matter, applied itself more particularly to building up a court library and library of legislative documents. During some periods of the past the historical society has carried on this work of general collection effectively. However, it now conclusively appears that to have this work well and effectively done, without loss or interruption, it must be done by the State. At this period a few thousand dollars, yearly, spent by the State in the accomplishment of this special work, will prove of incalculable value to the future and

rescue from loss a large mass of pamphlets and documents which bear important witness to be transactions of the past. Book-collectors outside of the State are zealously picking up this matter and carrying it to foreign purchasers. The booksellers even of England and of Germany are gaining very complete collections of the publications relating to New Hampshire, so that in one way or another the local market is becoming exhausted. During the present year a copy of early Province Acts of New Hampshire found a private purchaser in New York. It was the only copy known to exist, and the price paid to a London collector was \$300. Such purchases are of course beyond the present appropriation of this library, but this is a matter which legislative action should speedily remedy by a generous provision for the purchase of this particular class of books wherever and whenever they may be found for sale."

Mr. Kimball refers to the meeting of the A. L. A. at Fabyan's. "Only four libraries of this State, two of these situated at the capital, were represented at the meeting; but the many expressions elicited by the event from various parts of the State showed conclusively that interest in the matters to be transacted there was widespread. Examination of the results of the few years of the Association's existence leads not only to conviction of the practical utility of its achievements, but gives an assurance of the vast importance of its aims to the future. Its purpose is the consideration and discussion of all the problems, great and little, which afflict the struggling library, and in becoming older it becomes each year stronger and abler to solve them. It seeks to promote all the larger questions of the theory of the library, the policy of the library, the relation of the library to State and individual, and descends thence through the entire scale of library economics to the minutiae of technical detail. It collates experience, and is fast transforming, through its influence, library experiment into library science. Aside from the profit gained from a comparison of methods by a body of librarians and directors drawn from every part of the country, the Association offers advantages of co-operation and combined power which, if carried to the ends they suggest, will open a new epoch in the history of the library world."

He urges the New Hampshire Legislature to follow the example of the Legislature of New York in making libraries a part of the public educational system. "To this end, all the scattered local libraries, which otherwise are likely to pass a lingering existence, unconscious of their true mission and newest methods, are brought into one active, connected library system, in which the State Library assumes duties and relations analogous to those of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the common school system. An important step in pursuance of such a plan would be the establishment of a central agency which should act as a bureau of information and as a State clearing-house for the collection and distribution of books and documents throughout the State, not necessarily involving any expense for the acquirement of

books, but merely an authorized medium of circulation. Such an agency, too, would be fitted to utilize the results of the work carried on by the National Association.

"The New Hampshire Library Association, which held its first meeting for temporary organization at the time and place of the National Association meeting, has the distinction of being the first incorporated society of the kind in the country. If the Association meets the encouragement and support which it has reason to expect, it will maintain New Hampshire among the foremost as she was among the earliest patrons of library progress."

He then states the purpose of the State Library section of the A. L. A., and recommends several improvements in the printing of public records, particularly continuous pagination.

In addition to the regular report there is a large amount of carefully tabulated information in regard to the public libraries of the State and other matters. The whole makes a volume of 216 pages.

New Hampshire. NEW HAMPSHIRE State Librarian. Statistics relating to state libraries of 300 vols. and upwards in N. H., incl. school libraries, etc., Oct. 1, 1890. Manchester, 1890. 9 p. O.

From the state librarian's report, which is reviewed in the last No. of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

N. Y. (N. Y.). The Hebrew Journal (No. 7) says: "The city spends now about \$40,000 annually in subsidies to three private organizations maintaining free circulating libraries. The municipal authorities have no control over the management of these institutions, no supervision over their contents and conduct. They are confined to a few districts in this vast metropolis. Now, if the city authorities would spend say about twice as much, they could devote \$1000 a year to maintaining a free library in every Grammar School house in this city. This would place books for home use within the reach of every single person living within the municipal boundaries. One active librarian could control the whole system. Exchanges could be effected between the schools, so as to insure constant variety at each. One attendant at each school could conduct the delivery of books at each school. This is a scheme worth thinking about, and, according to my view, worth carrying out."

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. "In January a beneficial change was made in the messenger service—girls being employed to perform the work formerly done by boys. Three of the staff, including the librarian, attended the annual conference of librarians, and returned to their work better able to cope with the difficulties which constantly beset library workers."

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. (1889 and '90.) Total 22,848; issued (6 weeks of 1889) 31,823 (1890), 320,810 (fiction 254,428).

"1 $\frac{3}{4}$ volumes were issued to every resident of

Newark. Paterson circulated 1 volume to each inhabitant; Baltimore (Md.) $1\frac{2}{3}$; Buffalo (N. Y.) less than $\frac{1}{2}$ volume to each person; Milwaukee (Wis.) about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a volume, and Detroit (Mich.) $\frac{3}{4}$.

"Your librarian is convinced of the importance of Delivery Stations—not fully equipped Branch Libraries—and feels sure that if four or five such stations were established in different sections of the city the usefulness of the library would be enhanced.

"Teachers now send pupils to the library just as though it were a part of their education—which, in fact, it is. The work now carried on is something as follows: The teacher sends word to the librarian that on a certain day the class will take up the study of Bryant or Longfellow, or something else, and if convenient she would like to have for consultation such books as we possess bearing on the subject.

"On the appointed day the class, sometimes accompanied by the teacher, arrives, and finds the resources of the library placed before it. The books are looked over, teacher and librarian giving a hint here and there as to the character of the books, and certain ones are selected and taken home. Again, the pupils come and make their own selection.

"A teacher requested her pupils to write a composition on 'The Free Public Library.' One scholar exclaimed that she couldn't do it, for she had never been to the library; and it soon leaked out that nearly all the members of the class were in the same predicament.

"So much the better," said the teacher, "for now you will get something new." The pupils were told to go to the library and find out what they could about it. They did so most thoroughly, as can be attested by the assistants who were assailed with questions relating to the cost, running expenses, work, etc., of the library. A few days ago I had the pleasure of reading some of the compositions. They were carefully prepared and well written, and in nearly every instance brought out the fact that the teacher, in naming 'The Free Public Library' as a subject, had introduced the pupils to a hitherto unknown 'temple of learning.'

"In August machinery for a bindery was purchased, and in September the library began to repair its own books. While the cost may be no less than if sent to binders, the advantage is derived from the fact that the books are never out of the building except when used by the readers."

N. Y., Aguilar F. L. Added 1541; total 13,925; issued 137,607 (9375 more than the year before).

"In the Lexington Avenue Branch, 80 per cent. of the books taken out are fiction, while in the East Broadway Branch only 48 per cent. are fiction. This seems to indicate that the downtown readers desire books of information, while the up-town readers prefer books of entertainment.

"The reading-room has grown in popularity steadily, but seems to have taken a sudden spring in the last few months, and we find it necessary

to send children out to make room for grown people. It is used by ladies in the morning, by college students, teachers and children in the afternoon, and in the evening we have a great many working boys.

"During the coming year the new Institute building will be completed, and the Aguilar Library removed to its new quarters. With enlarged library accommodations, new wants will be created. Many volumes must be added, and departments of the library totally neglected must be provided. The library-room, too, should be made as attractive as possible by engravings, casts, maps, photographs, etc. In order to make the newly equipped branch a success, the best energies of the library management should, for some time to come, be directed to the 'down-town branches.' The term 'branches' is used; let it be hoped that the Aguilar will never become a great central library, but will remain a library composed of various branches. In this way it can accomplish most good; in this way light can be taken to dark places. For this reason we urge the development of the East Broadway and 5th Street branches. It has been suggested that when the new building shall have been completed the 5th Street branch be closed. It is our opinion that this should not be done. It is a mile from 5th Street to East Broadway, and the closing of the valuable little library would be a serious blow to the good cause we are engaged in."

On St. Valentine's night an entertainment was given for the benefit of the equipment fund. It opened at 8 o'clock with short addresses by Carl Schurz and Brander Matthews. At 8:30 o'clock the 'valentine bazaar' was opened."

N. Y. (N. Y.) Astor L. Added 3117; total (excl. of pam.) 235,101; consulted 167,584; readers 62,778; alcove visitors 9,745; receipts \$23,982.50.

The library has come into possession of a small art collection presented to it by W. Waldorf Astor, after the death of his father. The paintings represent a value of \$75,000, says the *Times*, and are twenty-two in number.

The library's collection of portraits has been enriched by one of the late Alexander Hamilton, for some years President of the Board of Trustees, painted by Mr. Huntington.

N. Y. (N. Y.) Harlem Law L. A meeting to further the project of establishing a law library in Harlem was held Feb. 9. It is purposed to issue 140 shares of capital stock at \$25 a share. At a second meeting the committee announced that 151 shares at \$23 each had been subscribed for by 81 members of the bar—more than enough to insure the establishing of the library. It was decided to adopt the name "Harlem Law Library," and a committee was appointed to secure incorporation. Committees were also appointed to secure a suitable site for the library, and to obtain estimates for books.

N. Y. State L. Chancellor George William Curtis presided at an adjourned meeting of the Regents of the University at Albany on Feb. 12. The library-school which Director Dewey has been conducting in the State Library was designated, and will hereafter be known as the

New York State Library School. The Regents also agreed upon three degrees—one honorary, the others to be earned. Bachelor of Library Science may be given after a residence of two years on studies prescribed by the faculty and theses on subjects directed and approved by the faculty. Master of Library Science will be given to persons who have for five years been engaged in active library work, and may pass in theses on subjects prescribed and accepted by the faculty. Doctor of Library Science may be conferred upon such persons as have especially distinguished themselves in library work. Each student has to pay the State \$50 a year for the privilege of attending the school; those who take a two-years' course must pay \$100. Then, too, the pupils have to give the State two hours' service in the State Library, daily, without pay.

Commenting on the proposed "University extension" and this action, the N. Y. *Sun* says, editorially:

"When Mr. Dewey first went to Albany we expressed an apprehension that he would endeavor to draw the State into schemes of this sort, with which the State properly has nothing to do. There is no more reason why the State of New York should maintain a school of library science than there is why it should maintain a State menagerie. The menagerie, indeed, would be far more useful, for it would interest, entertain and possibly instruct a very large number of persons who among others had to help pay for its maintenance; but precisely what interest the people have in promoting a knowledge of library science, as it is called, at the public expense, we are at a loss to understand.

"The subject of cooking is a great deal more important to the community at large than this new science of Mr. Melvil Dewey's; and the Regents of the University might just as properly establish a State cooking-school at Albany, and confer degrees in that important branch of knowledge, as to do what they have done at Mr. Dewey's instance in connection with the State Library.

"The scheme is nonsensical, and the degrees originating in this manner, and proceeding from such a source, will be ridiculous."

North Carolina State L. Added (in two years) 1631. "The number of visitors during the past two years has far exceeded that of any period during the history of the State Library. The young people, especially those of the schools, are using the reference books very largely in the preparation of their lessons."

Paterson (N. J.) P. L. The last session was chiefly spent in discussing new systems of catalogues. It was finally agreed to adopt the dictionary system, and Mr. Winchester, the librarian, was instructed to enter all new books accordingly, and report at the next meeting the best method of arranging books on hand after this manner. The arrangement will make several years' work for the officials of the institution, and some of the Trustees were in favor of hiring special help and perfecting it at once. Others felt that there was no hurry, and that five years would be time enough in which to complete the job. They finally agreed to leave the matter with the librarian and abide by his judgment.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Univ. of Pa. L. Prof. McMaster, of the University of Pa., wishes to start a subscription to raise \$75,000 to buy the library of the late George H. Bancroft, the historian. He desires to place the Bancroft collection in the library of the prospective School of American History that will be located at the University.

When Profs. McMaster and Thorpe learned that the Bancroft library was for sale, they wrote to the executors of the estate, asking at what figures the library was held. \$75,000 was the sum asked in the reply.

In speaking of the matter Prof. McMaster said: "The price is a fabulous one, and for that reason the library will not soon be sold.

"While I say \$75,000 is a high price, still you must remember that to collect such a library as Bancroft collected would cost much more than the figure at which the executors hold it. Being a man of such wide fame, every author, petty and great, sent Bancroft a complimentary copy of his production. In this way many valuable and rare books were gotten together. Then, while Bancroft was Minister to Germany and other foreign countries, he collected a great many foreign books."

Reisterstown, Md., Tillard Mem. F. L. Feb. 27, 1891. A certificate of incorporation has been filed for record in the Clerk's office of Baltimore County, Md. The founding of the library is designed as a memorial to the late Algernon Tillard, who lived in the vicinity of Reisterstown. The incorporators are Bertha Whitridge Smith, Mary W. Tillard, Louise Dawson, Alice Gilman, and Ellen H. Perot.

Rochester, N. Y. Reynolds L. (5th-rpt.) Added 3322; total 20,283; readers in the ref. dept. 17,218.

From the first organization of the Board it has been the unanimous and frequently expressed opinion of the members that the funds of the library could be most advantageously expended in the collection of valuable works of reference which are indispensable to every intelligent person, but which are often beyond the reach of private means, and that the circulation of ordinary books should be only incidental and subsidiary to this main purpose.

Richmond, Va. A meeting was held at the Young Men's Christian Association, Feb. 26, for the purpose of establishing a free library in Richmond. The *Times* writes of it:

"The necessity of such an institution is, or should be, patent to all. That it has not been established before is a misfortune which was rapidly bringing in its train other evils. It has been, indeed, more than a misfortune; it has been a shame. A city of one hundred thousand people that affords so few opportunities for the employment of the leisure or idle moments of its citizens must suffer in its moral and intellectual development. The splendid record which Richmond has as a religious and church-going community is something to be proud of, and should act as a stimulus in creating other agencies for the enlightenment, amusement, training and advancement of our people. It is a low plane on which

to put an appeal for a public library that it may, at least for a few hours each day or night, keep the young men and young women from other less intellectual if not more harmful amusements. But even in this aspect the appeal for assistance to enlarge the forces and scope of the Rosemary Library should not be made in vain.

"The theatre, which is even condemned by some, is the only attraction, except the Mozart Musical Association and the Christian Association, that we can offer to our young men, as against the bar-rooms and billiard saloons of this town. It is not necessary to be either a teetotaler or a fanatic on the liquor question to justify us in saying that this is a sad admission, and one which our public-spirited citizens should hasten to rectify.

"Other and much weightier arguments can be advanced in support of the necessity for the immediate and successful establishment of a fully equipped public free library. Of these, more hereafter; for the *Times* is enlisted for the fight, hopes to aid every way the gentlemen who have begun this enterprise, and extends to them sincere wishes for a speedy realization of their hopes. That this will be secured the enthusiasm of the audience assembled at the Christian Association Hall, as well as the earnest advocacy of the speakers, was a good augury. The audience was fully representative of all classes of our citizens, whilst the large number of ladies present was one of the best signs that a public library is recognized as a crying need both for the women and the men of Richmond."

San Diego (Cal.) P. L. Added 1250; total 8289; circulated 69,631; receipts \$10,581.32; expended \$7,679.16. Circulation for 3 years: 1888, 26,582 vols., 68 per cent. fiction; 1889, 53,070 vols., 65 per cent. fiction; 1890, 69,631 vols., 61 per cent. fiction.

San Francisco Merc. L. Assoc. Added 1079; total 61,187; issued 29,894 (fict. and juv. 71.72 %).

Washington (D. C.) P. L. A bill was introduced in the Congress just ended, by Mr. Hemphill, to establish a free public and departmental library and reading-room in the second story of the new post-office building, capable of accommodating 50,000 volumes. The bill proposed that all the libraries now in the various Departments shall be transferred to this new library, and the librarian of Congress is authorized to turn over all the duplicate books that are now in the latter library and that are not needed; the librarian to receive \$2,500 per annum, and to have 2 assistants at \$1,500 and 2 at \$900. All citizens of the District and all officers, clerks and other employes of the Government here are to be entitled to the privileges of the library, which is to be kept open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m., Sundays and holidays excepted.

FOREIGN.

Chelsea, Eng. BRYDON, J. M., *archit.* The Central Lib., Chelsea. View and 2 plans. (In *Builder*, Jan. 24.)

If we can trust the plans, light has been badly provided for; the alleys between the shelves are unnecessarily wide, and are not made to come

uniformly against the windows. The book-store, 50 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, gets its light from the end, when it might have got it from the sides.

Crema, Italy. BARBIERI, L. Per una riforma di regolamento della biblioteca comunale di Crema. Crema, G. B. Nigrotti, 1890. 27 p. 8°.

England. The editor of the English professional journal, the *Library*, J. Y. W. MacAllister, proposes to the English Library Association the establishment of a library bureau. It should embrace:

1. A permanent exhibition of models of all library contrivances, especially bindings and the like.
2. A list of duplicates of different libraries.
3. A list of books sought for by libraries.
4. An exhibition of new publications, together with an extended bibliographical apparatus.
5. Plans and drawings of libraries, as well as careful statistics concerning the cost and administration of libraries.

Translated fr. *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Ja. - Feb., '91.

St. Helens (Eng.) F. P. L. Added 1532; total 18,073; issued 372,816. An exhibition of the rare, curious, and valuable books in the library (about 200 vols.) was attended by some 1200 persons.

Schlettstadt. GÉNY, Jos., and KNOT, Dr. Gust. Die Stadtbibliothek zu Schlettstadt. Strassb, Teubner, 1890. 9+75 et 13+109 p. 6 fr.

Toronto (Can.) F. L. At the last meeting a committee were appointed to devise a scheme for the formation of an institute containing a free library and reading room, and also to consider the advisability of securing a site, and erecting a suitable building. The committee are also to consider the advisability of recommending the city council to grant the sum of \$300 towards the purchase of books.

Gifts and Bequests.

JAMES R. GILMORE has given Johns Hopkins Univ. a collection of 1000 autographs. The Peabody Institute has received the bequest of W. H. Rinehart, amounting to \$95,000. The medal awarded by the Paris Exposition to the Chicago P. L. has been received by that institution. \$20,000 has been left by the late Mary A. Nevins to aid the Nevins Memorial L. in Methuen, Mass. Mrs. S. W. Allerton states her intention to give a library to Monticello, Ind. The Astor L., of N. Y., has been given the art collections of the late J. J. Astor, valued at \$75,000.

Librarians.

NORTON, Gen. C: B., well known in former years as the agent of librarians in New York, and the publisher, proprietor and editor of *Norton's literary register* and *Norton's literary gazette*, died at the Palmer House in Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 29. Mr. Norton was born in

Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1825. All the early years of his life were passed in the bookselling and publishing business, mostly in New York. His little store in the rear of the Irving House was the place of resort for librarians and literary men, and many rare books went from him to grace the collections of Lenox, Brown, Murphy, Barlow, Hart, Ives, and other noted collectors. It was at his suggestion and through his efforts mainly, that the first Librarian's Convention known in the world's history was held in New York in 1853. He published the original "Poole's Index," in 1853, and in 1858 Guild's "Librarian's Manual." At the breaking out of the war he organized the "Garibaldi Guard," with which he went to the front. He was a member of Gen. Porter's staff, and was mustered out of service with the brevet rank of Brigadier-General. Gen. Norton has devoted much of his time in late years to the study of world's fairs, having been a commissioner to the first one in London in 1851, and to that in Paris in 1867. He was Secretary of the Board of Finance of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and he organized the Foreign Exhibition at Boston in 1883. He resided in Paris many years, and published there the *Centennial Gazette* in 1867. He wrote an official report on "Rifled guns and munitions of war," published by the State of New York, and also a costly and illustrated volume on the "Centennial in Philadelphia." He also published other works. He leaves a wife and five children, the oldest a married daughter.

R. A. G.

Cataloging and Classification.

DELISLE, L. *Instructions élémentaires et techniques pour la mise et le maintien en ordre des livres d'une bibliothèque.* Lille, imp. Danel, 1890. 76 p. 8°. 2 fr.

MANCHESTER PUBLIC FREE LIBRARIES. Occasional lists No. 2. The Fuller collection in the free reference library. Manchester: 1891. 8 pp. O.

Consists of "works by or relating to T: Fuller, D.D., and other authors of the name of Fuller, collected by J: Eglinton Bailey." It is thus a pretty full bibliography of this author, followed by quotations "in praise of Fuller," tending to show his place in literature.

SALEM P. L. No. 4. Books on the growth of the government of the English colonies in America, to accompany a lecture by A. M. Mowry, Feb. 23, 1891. n. p., n. d. 2 p.

SAXONY. *Königl. Sächs. statistischen Bureau.* Katalog der Bibliothek: hrsg. von der Direktion. Dresden, v. Zahn & Jaensch in Comm., 1890. 16+633 p. O. 12. 50 m.

FULL NAMES.

Giles, Alfred Ellenwood (The Mormon problem, Boston, 1882, and many other pamphlets).

Furnished by Harvard College Library.

Chester, Arthur Herbert (Trinity church, Boston);

Clark, Willis Gaylord (History of education in Alabama);

Crook, Harriet Booth (One Christmas eve);

Schmitt, Edmond J: P: (Lose Blätter aus der Geschichte der deutschen St. Marien Gemeinde);

Warren, B: Harry (Report on the birds of Pennsylvania);

Winship, Albert E: (Methods in Bible study. The shop).

CHANGED TITLES.

Adventures on the Mosquito Shore, by Ephraim George Squier, copyright 1890, is the same as *Waikua*; or, *Adventures on the Mosquito Shore*, pub. under the pseudonym of Samuel A. Bard in 1855. H. M. UTLEY.

Bibliography.

BACKER, Aug., and others. *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus.* 1^{re} ptie: Bibliographie, par les Pères de Backer, 2^e ptie: Histoire, par le Père Carayon. Nouv. éd. par Carlos Sommervogel, S.J. Brux, O. Schepens.

Father Sommervogel, who assisted in preparing the 2d ed., now promises an "édition corrigée et considérablement augmentée," adding "un volume de tables — des anonymes, méthodique, des auteurs par nationalités." The work will fill 9 or 10 vols., at 30 f. a vol. for subscribers, 40 francs for others.

BERNARDINI, avv. Nic. *Guida della stampa periodica italiana*, con prefazione di R. Bonghi. Lecce, 1890. 7+744 p. 8°. 10 lire.

BIBLIOGRAPHISCHER MONATSBERICHT über neu erschienene Schul- und Universitätsschriften (Dissertationen, Programmabhandlungen, Habilitationsschriften, etc.); hrsg. von d. Zentralstelle für Dissertationen und Programme von Gustav Fock. 2. Jahrg., no. 1, Okt. 1890. Lpz., 1890. O. 2 m. for 12 nos.

The first year gave titles of 3345 dissertations.

FROMM, Dr. E. *Die Literatur üb. die Thermen v. Aachen seit der Mitte d. 16. Jahrh.* Nach den Beständen der Stadtbibliothek zu Aachen bibliographisch bearb. Aachen, Barth in Comm., 1890. 6+32 p. 8°. 1 m.

GOTTLIEB, Dr. *Ueber mittelalterliche Bibliotheken.* Lpz., Harrassowitz, 1890. 520 p. O.

"Consists of a series of papers in which the author has collected and presented in available form all accessible and authentic information concerning the character and contents of mediæval libraries, of which he publishes or summarizes more than 1400 catalogs, many of them derived from manuscript sources and here printed for the first time. His account of the formation and

growth of libraries before the invention of printing, and of the manner in which this work was carried on by monks and princes, is an interesting contribution to the history of culture as well as to bibliothecal science. The efficiency of cloisters in preserving the remains of classical literature has been greatly overestimated. Long before the close of the middle ages, monastic institutions had ceased to be seats of learning, and naturally took no care of the ms. treasures which had been confided to their keeping. Many abbots, as, for example, Conrad and Rumo, of St. Gall, towards the end of the 13th century, could neither read nor write. In 1440 the works of Propertius were discovered in a cloister—not, however, in the library, but in the cellar, where they served to support a cask of wine. And we learn from contemporary descriptions into what utter neglect even the library of the famous Monte Cassino had fallen at this time. For critical editions of classic authors, the genealogy of mss. in which they have been transmitted to us is a matter of first importance. It is impossible to determine the worth of a ms. unless we can trace its history and know its origin; and it is only by learned and laborious investigations, such as Dr. Gottlieb has undertaken and prosecuted with so untiring industry and conscientious care, that satisfactory results of this kind can be obtained."—*Nation*, Jan. 1.

C: GROSS's Guild merchant, Oxford, 1890, 2 v., O., has, in v. 1, p. 301–332, a list of authorities.

The HARTFORD (Conn.) L. ASSOC.'s bulletin for Jan. contains A–L of a list of "Short stories, selections, and humorous works" (12 p.). It is arranged by authors, and the Contents are given.

HEINSIUS, W: Allgemeines Bücher-Lexikon, 1885–88, hrsg. von K. Bolhoevener. 1. Bd. Lpz., Brockhaus, 1890. 800 p. 4°. 40 fr.

HEYER, A. 3e Nachlese zu Weller's deutschen Zeitungen: Deutsche Zeitungen des 17. Jahrhunderts aus der Kgl. und Universitäts-Bibliothek und Stadtbibliothek zu Breslau. Leipzig, Harrassowitz, 1890. 47 p. 8°. (Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen, Beiheft 5.) 1.80 fr.

LASTEYRIE, R. de. Bibliographie des musées de province. Chartres, Paris, E. Leroux, 1890. gr. 4°. (Album archéol. des musées de province, pub. sous les auspices du Min. de l'Instr. sous la direction de R. de Lasteyrie, livr. 1.)

A. E. MIDDLETON's Memory systems, old and new, enlarged by G. S. Fellows, N. Y., G. S. Fellows & Co., 1890, 25 cts., contains a bibliography of about 400 titles.

PELLECHET, M. Catalogue des livres de la bibliothèque d'un chanoine d'Autun, Claude Guillaud, 1493–1551. Paris, A. Picard, 1890. 12+240 p. 8°. cart. 7 fr.

PETIT manuel du bibliophile et du libraire donnant la valeur actuelle des livres recherchés et appréciés, gravures, mss., reliures, etc., réd.

par B. H. Gausseron. Paris, No. 1, 1 Jan., 1891. 12+4 p. D. (19x9.2 cm.)

Fortnightly, 16 fr. a year; will have alphabetical tables of authors and titles at the end of the year. It is apparently intended to give the most remarkable prices obtained at current auctions; but it is not stated at what auction each book was sold.

PICARD, Edmond, and LARCIER, Ferdinand. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge. Brussels, V^e F. Larcier.

"The publisher has done well to print an alphabetical subject-index to that excellent work. Six pages of addenda bring the total number of title entries up to 9510, and the index swells the number of pages in the book to 1354. The new title-page which is supplied for the completed volume states the exact period covered by the bibliographical record to be from the time of the separation of Belgium from France, in 1814, to October 1, 1889; and supplements are announced to be published to cover every subsequent five years. The index is furnished without charge to all subscribers to the original work."—*Nation*, Feb. 19, 1891.

RIETH. Repertorium der technischen Journal-Litteratur, im Auftrage des Kaiserl. Patentamts hrsg. Jahrg. 1889. Berlin, C. Heymanns Verl., 1890. 12+362 p. 4°. 15 m.

RÖHRICHT, R. Bibliotheca geographica Palæstinæ; chronol. Verzeichniss der auf die Geographie des Heiligen Landes bezüglichen Literatur von 333 bis 1878 und Versuch einer Cartographie. Mit Unterstützung der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Berlin, H. Reuther's. 20+744 p. 4°. 24 m.

RUMOR, don Seb. Bibliografia della città e provincia di Vicenza. Vol. 1. Vicenza, tip. s. Giuseppe, 1891. 10+712 p. 8°. 6 lire.

SAWIN, James M. 11th annual list of valuable and reliable books for young people, with brief annotations. Providence, J. M. Savin, 1890. 20 p. D. 2 cts., at which price lists 6–11 can be furnished.

SZCZEPANSKI, F. v. Bibliotheca polytechnica; wissenschaftlich in Schlagwörtern geordnetes Repertorium der gesammten deutschen, französ. und eng. technischen Litteratur einsch. ihrer Beziehungen zu Gesetzgebung, Hygiene, und tägliches Leben. Jahrg. 1, 1889. St. Petersburg, F. v. Szczepanski, 1890. 80 p. 8°. Gebdn. 2 m.

SZCZEPANSKI, Fritz von. Bibliotheca polytechnica; directory of technical literature; a classified catalogue of all books, annuals, and journals published in England, America, France, and Germany, including their relations to legislation, hygiene and daily life. 1st annual is-

sue, 1889. Szczepanski (St. Petersburg), Low, 1890. 80 p. D. 2s.

Also issued with a French title, Paris, Bernard.

TAVAGNUTTI, M. S. Die Kansel; ein nach 116 Materien systemat. geord. u. mit e. Autoren-, Stich- und Schlagwort-Register versehenes Verzeichniss von kathol. Predigten und einschlägigen Werken. 2: 1862-90. 3. Aufl. Wien, Verlag Austria, Drescher, & Co., 1890. 6+96 p. 8°. 1 m.

TAVAGNUTTI, M. S. Kathol. theol. Bücherkunde. 2. Christologische Bibliographie. Verzeichniss der wichtigsten üb. Christus 1837-90 erschien. Werke, Predigten und Andachtsbücher mit besond. Berücks. der Herz-Jesu-Verehrung; systematisch nach Materien geord. und mit e. Autoren-Register versehen. Wien, Verlag Austria, Drescher & Comp., 1890. 72 p. 8°. .60 m.

INDEXES.

BULLETIN annoté des chemins de fer en exploitation: tables générales des 20 années 1868-87. Table alphabét. et anal., table chronol. des lois, décrets, arrêtés, circulaires, arrêts, jugements, etc., table des noms des parties, table des articles des actes principaux et des codes Paris, Chaix, 1890. 415 p. 8°.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

The Anglomaniacs. N. Y., Cassell & Co., 1890. \$1.

"We take pleasure in informing our readers, 'by authority,' that this novelette, which has made the success of the season, was written by Mrs. Burton Harrison." — *Critic*.

"*The black box murder*," to be published by Lovell, is announced anonymously. It is pretty well known, however, that the work is from the pen of Maarten Maartens, whose recent work, "The sin of Joost Avelingh," attracted much attention. — *Pub. weekly*.

E. Clodd has been given in at least one library catalog as a pseudonym of R. A. Proctor, owing to a statement to that effect in the *Critic*. It is a real name, however, as was stated in the *Critic* of October 13, 1888.

Ossip Schubin, ps. for Lola Kirschner (not Kürschner). — *Kürschner's Literatur-Kalender*. He states that the information comes from her direct.

Pirated poems. Says the New York Sun: "Messrs. Howe & Co., of London, found on a bookstall an American book of anonymous verses, which they reprinted under the title of 'Pirated poems.' The English reprint has run into the twelfth thousand, and the publishers express a desire to become acquainted with the author, and

to share with him the profits arising from the sale of the book. The poems are witty, philosophical, graceful, and altogether delightful. The author is Mr. E. S. Martin, of Rochester, in this State." Mr. Martin is a Harvard man, who wrote his first verses for the *Advocate*, of which he was an editor, 15 years or so ago. His poems, with additions, have just been reissued by the Scribners, under the title of "A little brother of the rich, and other verses." — *Critic*.

"*Shirley Dare*" is the pseudonym of Mrs. Susan C. Powers, a well-known newspaper writer.

L. D. "Miss Harriet Waters Preston and her niece Miss Louise Dodge (the 'L. D.' of the *Atlantic* essays) are," etc. — *Critic*.

Michael Field. "Here's a mite of gossip, writes F. D. S. 'Michael Field' is the pseudonym of two English women." — *Critic*.

"*Reading without tears.*" Who wrote it and a dozen other books "By the author of —"? The Harvard Library says "Mrs. J. Mortimer;" Cushing's Anonyms says "Mrs. *Elizabeth Mortimer*;" American Catalog says "Mrs. *M. Mortimer*," and the *Publishers' Circular*, in noticing her death (22 Aug. 1878), gives her name as signed to a letter as *Favel Lee Mortimer*, and adds that her maiden name was Bevan. — W: M. G.

Francis Leathe (H. C. 1849), recently deceased, was the author of a poem entitled "A Glimpse at Watertown," by a native. I have now in my possession a copy (Boston: 1851), pp. 42 (r), which had reached a second edition, a 12°.

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

The Mormon problem, a letter on plural marriage, its morality and lawfulness, Boston, 1882, was by Alfred Ellenwood Giles.

MR. W. CUSHING sends us the following corrections for his "Initials and pseudonyms," derived from Mrs. J: Ward Dean. Vol 1, page 193, MIDDLEY R. L. *David Pulsifer*. Inscriptions from the burying-ground of Salem, Mass. B. 1837.

"The Inscriptions, says Mr. Dean, are by my friend, David Pulsifer, and are pseudonyms, but the pseudonym is not 'R. L. Midgley,' but 'Old Mortality.' A copy of the Inscriptions is before me.

"I have seen in other places, 'R. L. Midgley' given at the pseudonym of Mr. Pulsifer, in 'Boston lights.' There was a book by this title, by R. S. Midgley, published by James Munroe & Co. in 1857, but Mr. Pulsifer says he is not the author. He purchased the stereotype plates and copyright of the book some years after, from other parties, and made it the basis of Pulsifer's 'Guide to Boston.' He says that R. L. Midgley he thinks was the real name of the author, but he knows nothing more of him, Mr. W: H. Dennet, of Beverly, Mass., the surviving partner of the firm James Munroe & Co., the publishers of the book, writes me that he was well acquainted with R. L. Midgley, who kept a lawyer's office, and was also a writer for one of the Boston daily newspapers and for other publications. He was

unsuccessful in Boston and went to New York City, where he died a few years since.

"I wrote you a few years ago that I thought Gumbo Chaff, the compiler of the 'Accordion Songster B, 1860,' was more likely to be Elias Howe, Jr., the music publisher, than the inventor of the sewing machine by the same name. I have since seen the music publisher, who is now in business at 88 Court St., Boston. He informed me that Gumbo Chaff was his pseudonym and that besides the 'Accordion Songster' he published under that name Ethiopian Glee Books, four numbers (afterwards bound together). Another pseudonym was Patrick O'Flanagan, under which name he published 'Songs of Ireland.'

"Mr. Howe is the son of Elias Howe, of Framingham, Mass., where he was born Aug. 9, 1820. He said he had compiled about two hundred musical works."

Private Libraries.

MR. JAMES BELL, a wealthy gentleman, lives in a large old-fashioned house on Sands Street, Brooklyn, just beyond the entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, and in the very noisiest part of that very busy thoroughfare. Thirty years ago, when Mr. Bell—then in the prime of manhood—took possession of the house, it was one of the finest residences in the street. The locality has gradually changed, from an aristocratic residence section to one of business, but Mr. Bell's house has not changed, except to grow old in appearance.

On the third floor Mr. Bell has perhaps the largest and finest private library in New York or Brooklyn; its money value is estimated at \$100,000. Mr. Bell has travelled all over the world, and for years he has made it a point to purchase at least one book every day of his life.

Mr. Bell owns an island in Long Island Sound, twenty miles from New Haven, and passes his summers there, where he has an annex to his city library. — *N. Y. herald, Brooklyn ed., July 20.*

Humors and Blunders.

A MAN has just complained to me that there was nothing under the head Photography in our card catalog, pointing in proof to a guide block labelled Phy. I said, "We do not spell Photography Phy." "No," said he, "but it ends in y."

ON THE STEPS OF THE LIBRARY. — *Grind.* "Hello, Billy, what book have you got?" *Billy Lowstand*, '93: "Why, I've just got a new book written about our class, called 'Ninety-three,' by a chap called Hugo." — *Yale Record.*

"ENGLISH as she is wrote" in the "Woolly West," from a bookseller's catalog:

OWEN. The Debatable Land. 12mo, cl. N. Y., 1872. Slightly shaken. 86c.

OVID, Opera Omnia, Recensione, Heinsii, fronts,

Very thick. 18mo. Vellum. Leip. 1758. All shook up. \$1.00.

Salem Public Library. In our reading-room, the other day, we had verbal inquiries for "The Ulcerated London News" and "The Grabbic." — G. M. JONES.

The Real Reason. A Bou Ben Adhem (*to the Angel*): Why doth my name lead all the rest? *Angel*: Because we arrange them alphabetically.

Called for. American men of letters: Byron.

THE librarian of a club in Southern India, a young lady, had to classify Mr. Montagu Williams' "Notes of my life." Biography, of course, thought she, looking at the title. But in a fit of conscientiousness she read the book through. The result was that it appeared in the catalogue under the head of "Fiction." The fair librarian obviously found Mr. Williams' vivacious pages "too good to be true."

"*Calf bindings* are held in less favor because they are so frequently only imitations, being made of sheepskins instead of *goatskins*, of which the *genuine calf* is made." (See L. J., Aug., '90, p. 235.)

Wicked human nature, I know, but a blunderer at catalogue making cannot repress a thrill of something akin to delight to find "Idle thoughts of an idle fellow," by Jerome K. Jerome, under *American literature*, in the carefully edited bulletin of the B. P. L., 9 : 25¹⁸. (July, 1890.)

A. B. J.

From a N. Y. auction catalog. Mendelssohn. Ein Deutonal [Denkmal] für Feine Frenude Von Lampadius. W: I. F.

Hamlet left out. Some little New Yorkers came to the free library to find suitable recitations—"dialogues" they wanted very much—for school exercises in honor of the Washington Centennial. They were served as well as might be with poems, eulogies, and descriptions in which the Father of his Country had place of honor, but none were satisfactory, and at last one small searcher explained, apologetically, that they did not think it hardly proper to say so much about Washington when this was a Harrison centennial. M I. C.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

NOTICE.—The "Index to Periodicals" will be issued shortly, as copy is nearly through printer's hands, and those subscribers who paid \$6 in 1890 (\$5 for LIBRARY JOURNAL and \$1 for "Index to Periodicals") will receive the latter in sheets, completing their subscription for last year.

Those who desire bound copies (half red leather same as previous years) can have them by remitting \$1 additional.

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VOL. 16. No. 4.

APRIL, 1891.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

APRIL, 1891.

No. 4.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

IN regard to the extract from the *Boston Herald* on the choice of a librarian for the Boston Public Library, which we print elsewhere, we will only say now, that there are serious difficulties, whether a trained librarian or an unskilled scholar is selected. It would seem that to adapt the library to its new surroundings in the Copley Square building would require the whole force of an experienced man fully acquainted with all the details and all the possibilities of his craft, and that a man who has to direct this adaptation and at the same time to learn his profession will have a very hard time. On the other hand, with a board of trustees who appear, judging from their course with regard to the plan of the new building and from other indications, to agree with their late chief's opinion that "all librarians are cranks," and with a code of rules which takes away all real power from the official who should be the executive head of the establishment, the best trained librarian could do little more good than the most ignorant member of any other profession. Indeed we have heard it said by persons outside of our profession that they should not suppose that any self-respecting librarian would accept the position.

WHILE there has been a great deal of comment in Boston upon the looseness of financial methods in the construction of the new Public Library building, very little has been said as to its merits as a working library. We have hitherto refrained from touching upon this subject; but it seems wrong to allow the discussion to go on before the public without a definite expression of opinion. We will therefore say that (so far as we hear) those librarians who have given the most thought to library plans believe unanimously that the new building of the Boston Public Library is far from representing the best ideas of modern library science; that in some respects it is very faulty; and that its chief value as an example for future building will lie in the expedients the architects may devise to overcome the difficulties they have themselves needlessly created.

It may throw some light on this state of affairs to record the opinions of librarians (also unanimous, so far as we can learn) that the Boston Public Library in its methods and results is not holding its former position as the leading library in the United States; that it is necessary to look elsewhere for the best examples of development in usefulness; that it is especially lacking in that work among the industrial classes and in schools which is so marked a feature of recent library growth; and that the management seems to be intentionally blind to the experience and progress of other libraries.

THE article which we copied in our March number from the *Hebrew journal*, advocating the discontinuance of the subsidy now paid by the city to free circulating libraries and the establishment of a free library in each grammar school, with an allowance of \$1000 a year, proposes a plan which is a little in the line of the Boston home libraries, though it lacks the feature which gives the Boston plan its chief excellence. Far be it from us to object to grammar-school libraries, but how much good they would do would depend in great measure on their management. They would not be an automatic machine. If a really competent man were placed in charge of the whole work something might be accomplished. If the head were wanting in judgment and energy the money would be wasted, and the whole scheme would come to naught, as the district-school libraries did in the last generation. Let New York establish such libraries, if she likes, in addition to giving her assistance to the great free circulating libraries. She can afford to do both. But to withdraw her aid from the agencies for circulating good books already established would be a piece of most expensive economy. Those libraries have already large stocks of books, have able librarians, have a force to run them; all of which costs the city nothing. To abandon the free use of this in order to set up such meagre little libraries as could be made and administered for \$1000 a year each, is like the policy of founding little one-horse colleges all over the country instead of fostering our great universities. If it be pleaded that books ought to be brought

close to the dwellings of the people, which is very true, let the New York Free Circulating Library be aided in establishing numerous branches. That library has an able head, a corps of competent catalogers, a fund of experience, and a stock of books, meagre it is true in proportion to its needs, but opulent in comparison with what could be bought for some time with whatever of the \$1000 a school could save from expenses of running. We have said that the *Hebrew journal's* plan lacked the best feature of the new Boston movement—that is, the personal element. In having few books, interchanging its books, in having libraries in many places, it is similar; but it lacks the immense advantage of intelligent, sympathetic intercourse; it wants the missionary feature, the characteristic part of the Boston plan; and therefore it cannot be defended on the same lines. One argument used by the *Hebrew journal* strikes us as singularly weak—that the libraries now aided by the city are not under the control of the city. Good heavens! is it possible that any person living in New York, with his eyes open, desires to put libraries under municipal control?

Communications.

ORDER POCKETS.

I HAVE had in use for a year or so a device which I can recommend to libraries which have adopted the Boston Athenæum charging system. It is a manilla paper pocket 5.4 cm. wide and 12.5 cm. long. That is wide enough to hold our charging cards, not too wide to go into the charging boxes, and just long enough not to hide on the manilla the two lines bearing the class mark and author of the work charged. This pocket serves to hold the charging card and any written order which has been sent for the book, so that if any borrower denies that his messenger had authority to ask for the book he is confronted with his own signed note. Memories fade, but, *littera scripta manet*.

C: A. CUTTER.

CATALOGUE CARDS ON TYPEWRITERS.

KANSAS STATE LIBRARY, TOPEKA, KAN.

I THINK I to-day made a discovery. I have for some time been casting about for a typewriter that would hold and print library cards.

The American Library Association, I believe, has not found one and, I think, objects to the typewriter for that purpose.* It seems to me, however, that by using an indelible ribbon the impression would be as durable as with ink, and it would certainly be plainer; more could be put upon a card, and all the cards would be uniform in appearance. We to-day experimented with a Remington machine, as follows: We took off the roller and placed upon it one of Faber's rubber

bands, No. 0000 $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, and slid it forward so as to hold the right end of the card when in place in the machine. Putting the roller in place and inserting a card, we found it to be held nicely in place, and that it printed clearly and evenly to a line space from the bottom of the card. When it is necessary to use the large-sized paper, the band can be moved back to the right end of the roller, and it is not in the way, and the machine can be used as before. And when we return to the cards again, we have only to slide the band back to place according to length of card. "Eureka."

H. J. DENNIS.

[* This is an error. The American Library Association has never expressed any opinion on the subject. Many of its members use typewriters for cards, usually the Hammond. The Public Library of New Bedford has been very successful with the calligraph. — Eds. L. J.]

THE USE OF "IMPRINT."

SOME persons have criticised our use of the term "imprint" to cover several facts besides place, date, and publisher (see Library School Rules, 42). I am delighted to find that you use it in the same broad sense (see Cutter's Rules, p. 13, and §§ 178 and 207). Your definition is a little ambiguous, but in §§ 178 and 207 you seem to include all that we do, except editions.

As I say, I am pleased that you have done this; but how do you defend this use, except on the score of convenience? The "Century Dictionary" sticks to the derivation meaning of the word.

M.. S. CUTLER.

In re "imprint" the "Century Dictionary" is perfectly right, so far as it goes. It gives (1) the general sense of the word, and (2) one technical sense, namely, that used by the publisher, printer, and bibliographer. It does not give a second technical sense in which the word is used by catalogers. I hold that any art has the right to extend the sense of common words so as to cover related ideas which it needs to express. It must do this unless it will coin new words, which is generally to be avoided. Now catalogers need a word to signify all that part of the cataloging record which pertains to the printing of the volume. They have just as much right to use "imprint" for this idea as the bibliographers had to use imprint to signify that part of the title-page which pertains to the printing of the volume. Both of these uses are aside from the original use of the word. Catalogers have used their right, and the dictionaries ought to recognize the word.

I prefer not to include "edition" among the imprint items, because, though it is in part a matter of printing, it still more belongs to the preparation of the volume. Sometimes a new edition is the result of the work of the author, in amending and enlarging; sometimes merely of the publisher and printer; and sometimes there is nothing new about the "edition" but the title-page. The statement of edition does not belong exclusively either to title or to imprint. I prefer therefore to put it between the two. All the rest of the title I make one sentence (§ 207); but the record of the edition is a new sentence. C: A. CUTTER.

COLLECTION AND REGISTRATION OF FINES.—No. I.*

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By the charging system in use in this library the applicant for a book makes his application upon a slip provided for the purpose. These slips, in the handwriting of the book applicant, are filed in chronological and in alphabetical order at the return desk. When a book is returned against which a fine is chargeable a memorandum of the amount of the fine is made on the upper left-hand corner of the face of the slip. If the fine is paid the slip is deposited in the cash drawer with the money. The slip having the date upon which the book was originally drawn stamped thereon shows for itself whether the proper amount of fine has been collected. These slips are counted, together with the cash, after the library closes at night, and of course the two should agree. The aggregate amount of the fines of the day is entered upon a bank-book and the slips showing the details of the fines are fastened together with Novelty binding staple in such manner that they can be examined. The package is stamped with its proper date; those of the month are tied together and filed away for reference. The fines are turned over to the Treasurer at the close of each month, and his receipt is taken on the bank-book.

It sometimes happens that persons return books overdue, and for one cause or another are not prepared to pay the fine. The rules of the library allow credit for not more than two weeks on the whole or a part of the fine. If the card-holder does not wish to draw another book the card is retained at the library, and with the fine-slip attached to it is filed away in the fine-drawer, to await redemption. If the card-holder wishes to draw another book the card is punched under that date to warn the attendant when the book is returned that a fine is standing against it and the slip on which the fine is charged is attached to the slip on which the book is drawn and turns up when that book is returned.

No further credit is allowed, and if the fine is not paid, then the card is taken up, the fine-slip is attached to it, and the whole is filed away for redemption.

If a portion of the fine is paid a memorandum showing the amount paid is deposited with the cash, and the original slip showing the credit and balance due is treated as before described.

* Several contributions on this subject are reserved for the next number, when the symposium will be continued. We trust that any librarians who have not already contributed will do so for that issue.—EDS. L. J.

No book entries are made other than the entry of the total receipts of each day in the bank-book, as before stated. The slips upon which fines are paid from day to day are accessible whenever wanted. The amount of fines collected during the last year averaged about \$2.46 for each working day, paid by 47 different persons, or about 5¼ cents for each person. The collection of such a trifling sum from so many different persons does not justify any elaborate system of individual accounts or double-entry bookkeeping. The main thing is to see to it that the fines are impartially collected and faithfully reported. To this end the matter is, as far as practicable, placed in the hands of one assistant, who turns over cash-box and slips every morning to the librarian for verification. No system can be devised which will not, in the last analysis, depend on the honesty of the individual charged with its enforcement.

The system above described appears to me to answer every purpose of simplicity and efficiency, and in the many years of its use I believe the library has not been cheated out of a penny.

H. M. UTLEY.

NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

"WHY, I thought this was a *free* library! I didn't know I would have to pay for my book," was the remark overheard one day at a busy loan-desk. Nevertheless, fines are as necessary to bring some of the books back again as the fact that they *are* free is necessary to send them out.

The following Article, from the Regulations of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., explains our rules in regard to fines:

A fine of two (2) cents a day shall be imposed if a book is kept overtime, and at the expiration of three weeks (if the book is not returned) a messenger will be sent for the book, and shall have authority to collect the fine incurred, and an additional fee of twenty (20) cents for such messenger service. No book will be delivered to the person incurring the fine until it is paid.

NOTE.—The day on which a book is taken out is not counted in computing the time under the rules, during which a book may be detained; but Sundays, holidays, and other days on which the library may be closed, are always counted, except when such day happens to be the one on which the count ends, and then the count shall end at the close of the first day thereafter on which the library may be open. If the library should be closed after a book becomes overdue, all the days during which the library remains closed will be counted in computing the fine. Delinquents will be notified by postal-card on the first day after their delinquency has occurred, but the library is not responsible for failure of notice to reach the person.

The fines are collected at the loan-desk as the books are returned, and a hurried memorandum is made at the time of the amount received. At the close of the day the account is balanced, and later the entries are made in the cash-book. At

the end of the month the entries in the cash-book are summarized; thus we are enabled to show exactly how much has been collected from fines and other sources during the month.

Each morning an assistant carefully looks up all books overdue, and sends postal-card notices to the delinquents, sending some days as many as sixty, again as few as six — averaging between thirty and forty each day.

At the time the postal is written, a "fine-slip" is filled out, with the facts in condensed form, and this is filed for future reference. From this sam-

[FORM F.]

Card No. 123201

Book 743 B 41

FINE.

From 10 Jan. 91

To 14 "

..... 8 Cts.

NOTICE SENT.

No. 1 Jan. 14 8 Cts.

Sent for " 20 20 "

6 days 12 "

Total 40 Cts.

Paid F. B. Knott

ple we see that the reader, whose number is 123,201, took out the book numbered 743 B41 and that there is a fine of 8 cents from the 10]91, when the book was due, to the 14]91, when the postal was written. Then the "fine-slips" are filed for reference in case of any future misunderstanding, or if the person still fails to return the book.

The postal usually serves its purpose, and most of the books are returned very soon; but after waiting seven days, if all are not in, the "fine-slips" for the few remaining are taken out and filled in with the extra fine, and the 20 cents additional for messenger service. The name of the reader and the address are then written on the

back of the slip. These are given to the regular messenger, and he goes for the books they represent and brings back the books, slips, cards and fines — if he can get them — to the library. The "fine-slips" are filed away once more in their places and left at rest. They not only give the history of the fines at the library, but show the messenger the facts of the case in a systematic form when he goes for the book; and they also give an official appearance to the matter which oftentimes is a great help.

If any one refuses to pay the fine incurred, the privileges of the library are denied to him until he decides to abide by the rules.

(Miss) C. M. UNDERHILL.

P.S. — If a book is returned without card, the fact is noted on the application and in the record-book; so that it is almost impossible for a person to escape the fine, even though he try to get a new application.

F. P. H.

NEW YORK APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

OUR arrangements for collecting and recording fines we regard as one of the strongest features of our charging system. Our method is as follows: Books are allowed to be kept two weeks. We allow one week's grace before we send for the book, on which there will be seven cents due for the first week over time. On and after the second week the fine is doubled; that is, two cents a day is charged. Every book issued has a slip pasted on the fly-leaf, on which is stamped the date of issue. As the same date is stamped on the issue card, which is filed in the order of dates in the library, there is a double record of the date of issue of every book. The date in the book enables the reader to compute when its return is due and cuts off all dispute as to the validity of a fine. When a book is one week over due the arrangement by days enables us easily to send notices to the readers. A separate record is kept of such notices, in a book prepared for that purpose, in which all returns, payments of fines and fines due, are noted as they occur, so that we have an absolute check, enabling us to tell exactly how each account stands at any time. Books over time less than a week are fined one cent per day. Every issue card has two columns, one for fines paid and the other for fines due. When a fine is paid or due it is noted in its respective column; those paid being placed in the cash drawer as a voucher and check. These are entered in detail in a book provided for that purpose, and the cash must balance with the amounts recorded on the cards. If there is a shortage the clerk in charge of the cash must

make up the difference. We have thus a check on all fines paid. We obtain a similar check on fines unpaid by going over the cards every morning on which no fines have been paid, noting in

its proper column all fines the clerks have neglected to charge. We are thus certain that *all* fines due will be properly charged against the reader.
JACOB SCHWARTZ.

DUTIES OF A LIBRARY TO ITS STAFF.*

BY MISS MARY IMOGEN CRANDALL.

OUR subject has at least the merit of being unhackneyed. While much has been written and yet more has been said on the subject of a librarian's duty to the public, and to his library, Poole's Index and my memory furnish not a single instance of any allusion to the duties of a library to its staff. So if for once librarians should meet to discuss what is justly due from others to their profession, the rarity of the proceeding should atone for such unwonted egotism.

While in almost every other line of work the tendency of the time seems to lie toward an effort to produce easier conditions of work for the laborer, as in the case of shorter hours and more frequent holidays for the "laboring man," so-called, the tendency in the library world, while it has been toward improvement both in the quality and quantity of librarians, has also been toward increase in all the requirements of the position. One of these requirements, and an excellent one, has been a demand for longer hours of opening for libraries. In a great many instances, the first and the most eager demand for the longer hours has come from the librarians, and in many instances the longer hours of opening have necessitated the lengthening of the hours of labor for the staff. And there never seems to be any protest, because this is the case. Library piety, if one may use the phrase as it finds expression in the Association meetings, has seemed to require that the librarian shall cheerfully lay what the majority of other workers regard as but their legal and human rights — immunity from labor on legal holidays and Sundays — on the altar of the library he serves; that he must do this with an eager alacrity, whether it is required of him or not, or he is unworthy of his position and his profession. If it is necessary for him to work 14 hours a day in order to have his library open from 8 till 10, he should do it; and if seven days a week, that his library may be open on Sundays, he should insist on having that privilege from his Board of Trustees. Do I misstate or overstate the case? Let me read you from the Proceedings at the St. Louis Conference an example of the exhortations to self-sacrifice to

which I refer, and the tone of which, as it seems to me, appears to charge with flagrant impiety, as regards library work, the person who when he enters this profession expects to retain the ordinary right of every workman and business man, that he shall not have to meet unreasonable requirements, or do more work than human nature can safely endure: "Let us first do what ought to be done, and then ask and get the help we need to do it, but do it even if it requires extra hours and added labor. Some ask, Why do you do what you are not paid for, and what is not really demanded of you? A man who sets up such a standard seems to me a selfish shirk. Let us do the work first and then ask for support from the public after it sees our good works."

I take pride in being even a heretodox member of a body of workers actuated by such altruistic motives. It *is* true, as one knowing well the library world, and yet not a librarian, has recently said, "The typical librarian of our generation is a more active, constant, unselfish, conscientious enthusiastic worker than his contemporaries of any of the learned professions, the clergy not excepted. He thinks, talks, acts, dreams, lives library work. He gives to the public — from pure public spirit and love of his calling — double and treble the work he is paid for."

It is a generous characterization, a spur to increased effort on the part of all library-workers, and I am not willing to be understood as wishing any one of them to be less than worthy of such praise.

But when the librarian in the abandon of his self-sacrifice forgets that he has any rights as a human being which even these pressing demands of his beloved work are bound to respect, and when in his zeal and public spirit he forgets that he cannot make self-sacrifice obligatory on his assistants, he injures the library cause which he would advance.

The best interests of the library require that the librarian shall not become a mere plodding machine; yet this he will become — still more easily *she* will become, if in this self-forgetful devotion to the direct ends of the work in hand, it is forgotten that the workman is an important factor in the product to be obtained, and that if

* Portions of a paper read before the New York Library Club, March 12.

the value of this factor is lessened, the final result will be very greatly lessened.

This is the reason why I think it is time for the libraries to recognize for their own sake, and the sake of the ends they are striving to attain for humanity, that the self-immolation movement on the part of the library profession has gone far enough. Granting that the attitude of the library to the librarians can only be governed by interest, an "enlightened self-interest" should impel each library, when it has first obtained the best staff possible, next to *keep* it the best possible. Keeping it the best possible involves the discharge of those duties whose nature we have met to consider.

It would be useless, it would be absurd to attempt to formulate specific rules which should govern the relations of library and staff in all cases; the conditions and character of the work discharged are so various that what applies specifically to one library will not apply to its neighbor. Then back of this word "library," which for the sake of brevity and convenience we consider to-day as having a duty to discharge, there is some personality which will be different in each case. In some libraries, as regards all other members of the staff, the librarian is this personality. We do not need to linger long over what concerns such cases. If the librarian has any right to occupy the position he holds, he knows, independently of the enlightening efforts of the Club, that he owes his fellow laborers the debt that every honorable and upright man and woman know they owe their fellow men and women—fair, honest, considerate and kindly treatment. Because this man is manager of a library he does not feel himself discharged from a regard for the welfare of his subordinates any more readily than he would absolve from such regard the manager of a shop, a factory or a business office. The duties are the same in kind, but the more familiar association, and probable equality of social position in the library often make the relationship subsisting between the more and the less experienced members something like that of teacher and pupil than that of employer and clerk. I think librarians are inclined to live up to their duty in this as well as in other respects. Those of us who are or have been librarians will confess that one of the pleasantest features of this "being a librarian" is in the friendly guardianship which we may sometimes exercise over other minds and lives, even while we recognize it as one of our most serious responsibilities.

But while the librarian may have a friendly eye for the interests of the staff he is not the library, and it is the duties of the latter of which we are speaking. Sometimes a board of trustees, or some active officer of the board is the library's animating spirit, the keeper of its conscience, or it is the great public whose voice speaks loudest, or the municipal powers who direct its action, or again it may be the creature of traditions and precedents, and can only act in the line of its established policy. Such a conscience is a much more difficult thing to awaken than the tender and active one of our typical librarian. It is usually very much alive to the duties of the staff to itself, and usually, too, sees clearly its own duty to the public, but is inclined to be oblivious as regards anything due the servants of the public. They are, in the phrase of a newspaper which perfectly voices the spirit of which I speak, "the paid help from whom the suffering paying public has a right to expect some work."

But what work is it that the suffering paying public demands? It is a work which constantly requires a well-stored mind, general culture, as well as special training, infinite patience, unflinching courtesy; all these must be preserved in the midst of, it may be, a round of routine and mechanical work, in the midst of bustle and hurry, and constant contact with all sorts and conditions of men, to not a few of whom, it may be, culture, patience, and courtesy seem alike unknown. This "paid help of the suffering public" knows that to serve the public as it should be served, he must be human, accessible, alert, ready, fresh, winning in manner and personality—a human being with symmetrically developed and cultivated faculties, intellectual and social; and he knows, too, if he is to be anything of this—and not merely an animated book-mill warranted to grind out so many volumes per day, he cannot be in contact with the suffering public every waking hour; he must have some opportunity for intellectual growth, for mental and physical recreation. He knows that if the experience he has acquired of men and books is to be a cumulative force, benefiting this public to whom it is of considerable value, it cannot afford to let him work in impure air or with insufficient light, any more than it can afford to allow his knowledge of the intellectual life of his own day to degenerate into a mere knowledge of bindings and titles. It is recognized now that the clergyman must be a constant and industrious student, if he is to be a useful man in his calling, but the "public" would

seem to cherish the idea that the only mental ailment required by the librarian, the president of a "people's university," is the order-book, the accession-book, and the card catalogue.

The introductory paper may shed but a nebulous light, if any, on the topic for discussion; what may be the specific duties in specific instances I leave to you to determine; but the great duty of the government of a library is to make the most of the capacities of those persons through whom the library does its work; and in no way can this be better accomplished than in a regard for physical health and intellectual growth, and in the

shedding abroad of that atmosphere of friendly appreciation and co-operation which is the sunshine in which all human plants best thrive and blossom.

The object in thus urging wider opportunities and brighter conditions for librarians is not self-seeking or captious criticism; it is the expression of a sincere desire that the ruling spirit of the library world shall be human, kindly and broad-minded; that it shall not be dominated by the self-seeking of the shops, but shall fitly express the liberal and enlightening tendencies of institutions of learning.

CATALOGUING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

BY W. A. MERRILL, LIBRARIAN MIAMI UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

THE public document collection of Miami University is quite large, numbering over 5000 volumes. They are kept by themselves in a document-room and catalogued in both the authors and subject catalogues on salmon-colored cards, the ordinary books being catalogued on white cards. The color is distinctive both in natural and artificial light.

As is well known, the documents supplied to depositories bear double titles, the first being the serial number of house-executive, senate-journal, etc.; and the second, in most cases, describing the subject of the work, e.g., House Reports Nos. 1500-1659; Geological Survey, etc. Again these documents are sent in a varying order, some of them ten years later than others; hence some relative system of classification is desirable. I have selected 328 in the Dewey system as the class number of these depository-documents. I then form a numerator of a fraction, by which a book is to be known, by adding as a decimal to 328 the number of the Congress, then the number of the session, and finally an arbitrary number indicating the classification adopted by the government, viz., 0, Senate Journal; 2, Senate Executive; 3, Senate Miscellaneous; 4, Senate Reports; 5, House Journal; 6, House Executive; 7, House Miscellaneous; 8, House Reports. The figures 1 and 9 are left for extraordinary use, e.g., the Smithsonian Report was formerly called a House document only, and during that period it took the figure 9.

Suppose we have House Exec. 49th Cong., 2d Sess., the numerator will be 328.4926; the denominator will be the volume of the document printed on the label. If it should be Vol. 22, the

entire fraction would be 328.4926 ; in practice I disregard the 328 and write $.4926$, which is self-interpreting: 49 Cong., 2d Sess., House Exec., Vol. 22, and I have a convenient fraction for cross-references. If vol. 23 comes some years after vol. 22, there is room for it on the shelf, and in the system. In the subject catalogue I write the sub-title printed on the book, e.g., Coast Survey, 1886. In the authors' catalogue the book is indicated by the fraction. I find the following advantages: the documents are kept together by Congresses, sessions, and classes, whenever and however irregularly they may arrive; the notation is self-interpreting and saves much writing in all the catalogues, particularly in the shelf-list; the fraction is convenient for cross-reference, and in both the author and subject catalogues are easily used. The principal objection is the necessity of cross-referencing, but I do not see how that can be avoided as long as the documents are bound up as they are. By this method the *indigesta moles* published by the government as a catalogue in 1884 can also be used, as well as Mr. Hickcox's lists.

The cloth-bound documents are numbered like ordinary books, but being in the document-room are catalogued on the colored cards. The date is added as a sub-number, e.g., 526_{1-86} is U.S. Coast Survey, 1886, if we also have it in cloth. A cross-reference card under 526 to 328.5926 shows that we have another copy in sheep. State documents are treated in the same way, whether bound in sheep as part of a set, or in cloth as separate reports.

ADDRESS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
PENNSYLVANIA.*

BY TALCOTT WILLIAMS.

FOR the first and for the last time, the voices of men are heard in this place, dedicated to the more eloquent silence of books. Nowhere is man more and men less than in the library. In the presence of books individual learning pales. The scholar dies; the library lives. Yet only in part. In this bookish age, we fondly impute immortality to books. Nothing could be more false. Few books have the power of an endless life. Against these books of power stand a great multitude of books of use, which perish with the using. The vast mass of books, like the thoughts in our daily lives, sink into the background of the recollection of the race and furnish the soil from which fresh growths spring. Few there are who have written books of power. Not a score in all. Poets for the most part. High priests forever after the order of humanity, whose flaming message burns from age to age in the great tree of human existence, consuming and unconsumed. These books of power, which live that humanity may not die, and books of use, which die that other books may live, divide literature between them. They constitute the warp and woof out of which the university weaves the higher education. In its last analysis a liberal training is the mastery of books of use and a glad yielding to the mastery of books of power.

Controversy over the classics, wrangling over Greek, vain jangling over required and elective courses—these are details. Direct contact between the growing minds of each generation and the great minds of the race—this is essential. We smile at the space given Confucius in Chinese education; the Koran in Mohammedan schools; but this is only a perversion of the sound instinct which everywhere puts the young to school to the teachers of the race. Unless your education does this, it stands where the electric telegraph did before its wires were grounded—its batteries and instruments, its poles and wires useless until they were in direct contact with the elemental source of electric energy in the earth itself. So-called and mis-called practical systems of education, *realschulen*, which omit these eternal realities of the race, find when they have stuffed their pupils with the facts of the day that they are still insulated from the thinkers of all time. Fortunately for us and for our education, these books of power exist in more than one language and are accessible through more than one channel of learning. Thanks to our matchless translation of the Bible, one incomparable group of books of power is taught in every Sunday-school, though I doubt if this will always be held a sufficient reason for neglecting their study in every university. Greek holds another group. But it is a pitiful pedant's plea to urge their study because Greek is difficult. It is not because Greek is Greek, but because Homer is Homer that Chapman "spake out loud and bold" of the solitary text-book

which has held its own for 2500 years, and links, as may it forever link, this university with the schools of Athens.

"Yet still your Homer, living, lasting, reigning,
And proves how truth builds in poets feigning."

It is because these books of power hold the truth that makes men free, working thoughts that perish never, that they live when the tongues in which they speak are dead. Books of power which transmit the spiritual life of the race keep the self-same spirit through all the transmigrations of speech. The scriptures of the race, no less than the scriptures of religion, enjoy a pentecostal gift of tongues, and are heard by every man in his own language. Where such books are few in number, which a shelf or two will hold, there is a liberal education, and no elective course which permits their exclusion offers intellectual salvation. Some such books every race has found in its own literature as it reached the full stature of universal humanity, as our own English-speaking race, well-nigh within this generation, has discovered in adding Shakespeare to our general schooling. By the production of such books of power nations are justly measured. This is the wisdom which keepeth a city from destruction. The ship of state, however weighted with worldly wealth, moves a trackless keel through the waters of history unless some poet wings its course with "the proud, full sail of his great verse." We have all heard to-day from one whose lifelong devotion to one such book of power has raised him to the foremost rank of scholarship:

"Weave a circle round him thrice
And close your eyes with holy dread,
For he on honey-dew hath fed
And drunk the milk of Paradise."

The study of such books is possible without any aid or apparatus whatever; so near is the diviner life of letters to every one of us. But the first office which a library discharges in a university is in providing the limitless and manifold interpretation which the ages have builded about these great books of power. Better than all other books as are books of power when read without study, they are infinitely bettered by all study. The literature of interpretation is only second in value to the literature of inspiration. The study even of books of power tends to become scholastic, narrow, provincial, letterwise, and spiritually dead, unless it is quickened and corrected by the fruits of the entire field of critical science. For lack of this more than one sacred book has met a fate which makes one feel, as well kill a book as give it a good name. Even in the teaching of books of power—which of all teaching needs but a soul and the book to awake eternity—the scholar is saved from himself by the library. He learns that with all the inspired prophets of the race no scripture is of private interpretation, that only time unlocks the weaving of these deeper oracles of humanity, because they spake not of themselves, but for the spirit of man. Nor need we fear that they will be smothered by their interpretation. The mountains bear easily the weight of forests they uprear, and at the last and highest, no tree ascends above the snow-line of eternal thought.

*Delivered February 7, 1891.

But such ascents are as little the normal work of the university as of the road-builder. Its course lies chiefly along the broad highways of learning. Not books of power, but books of use, which sum first general, and then special and professional knowledge, occupy the greater portion of its time, just as the most saintly of mortals devotes more of his days to earning his living than to saving his soul. If the study of books of power is rendered more valuable by a library, the adequate teaching of books of use without one is impossible. Every text-book is a compromise between what is known and what can be taught. Two classes, I know, the publishers and the public, cherish the belief that there are text-books which sum current knowledge on this subject and that; but there are none. Every text-book is out of date the day after it goes to the printer, and the day before it gave not what is known, but the view of what is known then in teaching vogue. It measures the advancing tides of learning by a gauge itself incessantly changing. We love to speak of authorities and standards. We delude ourselves. The whole field of letters and of learning is in a perpetual flux, whose only complete record is the library. We know that in science discovery succeeds discovery. There is nothing certain about a scientific book except that it will be wrong in five or ten years. Only now and then does some lawgiver in science, some Newton or Darwin, descend the mount of discovery, bearing eternal and lasting laws of nature, writ by Nature's God. But in literature we dream of permanent reputation. Here, too, "Every century gives the last the lie." All the lesser priests of letters stand at shrines like that of Nemi and the Golden Bough,

"Beneath Aricia's trees,
Where the ghastly priest doeth reign,
The priest who slew the slayer
And shall himself be slain."

Every new book enters the arena about to die. The friendly verdict but deters fate; it does not avert it. The lesser criticism of letters must be done anew for every crop of readers, and in fifteen or twenty years most essays are left behind. The procession of novels passes almost as rapidly. Few are read for thirty years, no English novels have held a popular place for past half a century, and a decade before the centenary of *Waverley* it begins to be whispered that Scott is no longer read by the young. Every generation must have its own translations of the classics, or reprints of those which have been forgotten. Morals, philosophy, and religion must be rewritten for it. Even histories, which linger a little longer on the stage than all the rest, yield to inexorable change. It is barely a century since Gibbon launched his mighty fleet, freighted with the fall of empire. It has long ridden the seas, but I think we are all well aware that its masts are already low on the horizon. No one author, no one work, can longer satisfy the world for the story of ten centuries of the race. For most of us these changes do not exist. Unconsciously we go on down the stream with the favorites of our youth and forget that both are growing old together. If literature is to be taught as it is, and not as it seems, to take one pregnant illustration, true of all studies,

teacher and taught must have instant and vital access to that great body of books to which in every subject a text-book is but a rude and makeshift guide. The present can only be understood by the past, and both are needed to prophesy of the future. When this library has been enlarged to the utmost bounds of our anticipation, it will still have its limits to the specialists — joints in its armor of learning. Even at the British Museum I was told and discovered that no man is long at work without wanting some book with which it is unprovided.

But if teaching requires this great array, much more does the wider work of the college professor. To look upon him as set only to teach, to hear recitations, is as narrow and barren a view of his work as to think of the farmer as only occupied in feeding his calves. If a university is in the highest sense to be a teaching body, it must cultivate knowledge as well as pupils. Its professors must do more than harvest the learning and teach the discoveries of other discoverers. They must produce and discover. The spirit of genius bloweth where it listeth, but those books of use which play their part in giving each generation its critical standards, its histories, and the results of research are born only in full libraries. If a university is deficient in them, the lack is apt to be in that laboratory of learning, its library. Unless a university is producing these, it is teaching only its matriculates when it ought to be teaching the public.

Much may be done, much accomplished, in the university without the library. Professional schools may multiply and grow, for in these men of professional learning supply the lack of books. It is even possible to carry on much research and produce valuable results along any narrow rising line of discovery in some science, which, like the coral, has but its growing edge alive, and for the rest is dead and under water. But if a university is to fill the whole round and play its true part in society, it must enjoy, employ, and extend the organized memory of man as represented in a great library. As the chief value of this lies, not in any view of its mere bulk and size, but in its relation to the recollection of the race, so the work of the university pivots on its ability to make vital the study of books of power, without which all learning and letters and science are but a vain show. Better, a thousand times better, the solitary study which brings men face to face with the spirit of man in these great movements than any university study which dwarfs to routine or degrades to mere rote these great works. For the object of all our study is not knowledge, but wisdom, and we move to dwindling ends if we search out all the secrets of matter and forget the secrets of the spirit. The great round of studies which make up the university, its libraries and laboratories, the accumulation of the past and the discovery of the future, these are each and all but the scaffolding by which the race rises to those conceptions of the Divine and the spiritual uttered and summed in its books of power. Listening to their teaching we may even learn that the ascent of man is more important than his descent, his future of more consequence than his origin — that it is his

birth, and not his death, which is a sleep and a forgetting.

But books of use or books of power — the indiscriminate eulogy of books and reading has ceased to be possible even at the opening of a building dedicated to both. Their criticism has begun. Books are no longer the unique property of the scholar. We all buy books. Most of us read them. Many of you write them. The use of books is the one side of learning on which we all claim an opinion. Yet owned, read, written, or wholly laid aside in a busy life, the use of books, which each of us knows, is individual and personal. Standing to-day in the home of a collection which, we trust, is to be one of the larger libraries of learning, landmark, and lighthouse at once, recording the past and lighting the pathless future, this individual and personal use is inevitably before us, cramping and limiting our conception of the relations, the aims, and the ends of a great library. Its very beginnings about us raise a doubt as to the wisdom of these endless accumulations of print. The peril of the mere aggregate was, perhaps, never plainer than in these days, when the great glacier of democracy slides on, making high places low and low high — one would be glad to believe, preparing the pathway of a new lordship of learning, but one is fain to fear making easy the track and broad the road for an evil over-lordship of mediocrity in learning and in literature. Our own democracy, we are assured, has ceased to read anything but fiction, and demands this, not book-meal, but piece-meal, in monthly, weekly, or even daily doses.

The vast book-stack of the modern library, in which volumes lose their individuality as completely as urns in a columbarium, and like them but too often hold naught but dead and forgotten dust, is far removed from the still air of delightful studies which we associate with our own loved libraries. "I seldom go there," says Emerson of the University Library he used, "without renewing my conviction that the best of it all is already within the four walls of my study at home." The ablest of American editors recently urged in the most brilliant of American newspapers that the Library of Congress should be reduced to a sound working collection of 50,000 volumes, and the rest of its treasures dissipated or stored. I have myself heard the suggestion in regard to this library, and from one of academic connection, that its future usefulness would be increased if its future bulk were restricted. Whether we listen to the philosopher, the editor, or the university trustee; whatever fanned and winnowed opinions we apply to the great threshing floor on whose round the feet of the ages slowly tread out the wheat from the chaff in the garnered harvest of human thought, the remnant will be small — measured by high thought or narrow utility. The mere mass of our libraries already overtaxes our utmost ability to classify, to catalogue, and to administer. As we watch their bulk grow, on whatever side of the great altar of learning we worship, our fears increase that these heaped offerings will stifle the sacred fire. This weighty weapon of letters forged by generations, this mighty armor and panoply of learning on whose myriad rivets so many hammers have

rung, has outgrown the individual, and we begin to doubt its ultimate value to society.

Thus men ever err in their early thought on the new duties and fresh responsibilities created for men by associate man. In the field of organized life the whole is always greater than the sum of its parts. The body is more than an aggregate of cells. The soul wiser than all its faculties. A nation more puissant than any census of its citizens. Man more than men. The secret of this supremacy over the sterile synthesis of sense, the root and germ of this mastery over the mere mechanics of life, and the bald and barren arithmetic of existence, lies in the capacity to know the present and to remember the past — in consciousness, out of which conscience grows, and in memory, Mnemosyne, mother of all the Muses and parent of all learning. Rightly in all history do we measure the value of every human society to Humanity by its power to awake to its own existence and be aware of its own past. This is the

— "mystery in the soul of State
Which hath an operation more divine
Than breath or pen can give expression to —"

This exalts the microscopic municipalities of Greece. This abases the dumb millions of Asia. Our own articulate millions, deficient in much, have done most for the world, not by material development, but by demonstrating that 62,000,000 spread over a continent can enjoy a consciousness as constant, continuous, and complete as the handful of citizens in the market-place of a Greek city, less in population than the ward in which we stand, smaller in area than the open spaces about this University. This general capacity to think as one and remember as a whole differences modern societies from all the past, save that of Greece. This has brought the awakening of nations in this century, a mightier resurrection with power than the awakening of men in the sixteenth century. With the future awakening of man the work will be complete. Until it is, national consciousness and national memory, creating conscious national life, are the determining conditions of human progress. The problem which Greece solved by making its communities small, the modern world triumphantly meets by making them large and live. It secures this through the newspaper, the print of the present, which sets at one in consciousness vast masses of men which set apart in space. For generations separated in time, the library, the print of the past, preserves for society the sacred oracles of memory. Misunderstood, misappreciated, placed in opposition, treated as antagonists, the editor assuring us that the newspaper has superseded the printed book, the librarian hesitating to cumber his shelves with the fugitive issues of the newspaper, these twin and vital organs in society still supplement and correlate each other.

The newspaper is the library of the moment, the library is the newspaper of all time. We open a newspaper to learn what we are as a nation. We enter a library to learn what we were. The revelations of neither are altogether satisfactory. We object to the library because it does not tell enough of the past. Too often we object to the newspaper because it tells too much of the present. The faults and shortcomings of the

past, however plainly told, rouse no unpleasant sense of responsibility. In our own individual experience we have each of us had our private and personal quarrel with consciousness and memory for setting in too clear a light the sins and duties, the lacks and demands of the past and passing day. The revelation is no pleasanter when consciousness, memory, and responsibility are social and national. Yet it is only by accepting both a complete social consciousness and a complete social memory that a society can be created whose ultimate end is the highest development of each of its individuals, whose service is the highest duty of all its members. Lavish margin of error in the newspaper too often leads us by some slain truth to ask with the soldier at Philippi:

"Messenger of error—
Why dost thou show to the apt thoughts of men
The things that are not?"

But, like Cassius, the truth is self-slain and dies among its friends. It still remains true that the newspaper is oftener challenged for telling what is unpleasant than for recording what is untrue, and the refined and cultured soul, which objects to the newspaper because it reeks with the ill news of society for whose ills no man can avoid his just share of responsibility, but imitate the Pharaoh, who slew the messengers of evil and sunk in wilful ignorance to an ignoble grave.

The nation which lives by the newspaper will lose touch with the past. The nation which lives in the library will want knowledge of the present. We know all too much as Americans of the peril of thinking by newspapers. German thought has run in the seclusive channel of the academic library to the lack and loss of civic consciousness. Germany was the last of modern States to act as a people. We were the first. The balance and connection between the newspaper and the library, news and liberal letters, the reporter and the professor, cuts up by the roots the frequent conception of the library as a place occult, withheld, untrod; shut apart from practical ends, the grant of society to the scholar—useful to letters, useless to life. This "idol of the marketplace" falls to pieces confronted by the facts of social structure. As well might the brain be held silent, the voice of memory dumb, the light of consciousness darkness by the side of the brute mechanical forces of the body, silence, seclusion, separation from the active life of society, these may be for the exchange and the market-place, the railroad and the factory, vast, dumb mechanic processes which perish in producing, but not for the library—not here, not here. These walls ring with war. They sound with the conflicts of the race. Here, rather than in any arsenal is heard

—"the infinite fierce chorus,
The cries of agony, the endless groan,
Which, through the ages that have gone before us,
In long reverberations reach our own."

Thus much 'or the library in organized society. Long since have we known of books as the counsellors and comforters of men. To us all they have been teachers, to each of us companions. That great majority, greater in wisdom no less than in number, in which by the iron decrees of fate so many are called and so few are chosen to

lasting immortality, holds all of whom living the world was not worthy, but of whom dead it slowly seeks to be. Here and here alone in all shapes and forms, we build the sepulchres of the prophets whom our fathers crucified and here doubtless our children will build the sepulchres of those who in our day are despised and afflicted of men for the truth's sake. In joy and in grief, in life and in death some book supports, sustains, and soothes each of us, and in this library the very light has been trained to teach us at every window and door that we enter it to pass within the presence of the mighty dead, to enjoy the companionship of that great company no man can number of wise men made perfect by time.

But to the seeing eye and the hearing ear, awake and attent to all that a library is, not for men but for man, not for individuals but for the race, a greater than Solomon is here, and a mightier shape fills these halls and looks down from these shelves than all the trooped and illustrious dead. These books, shelf on shelf, these volumes, which fit subject by subject into the storied arch of human knowledge, resting one side on metaphysics and the other on history, the science of mind and the science of man, seem existent human memory. The complete library would round and fill the record of the race. At best, we have but a beggarly fragment. If a single copy of each of the 13,000,000 volumes which have dropped from the press in 450 years were by some glad miracle multiplying knowledge gathered in one place, human memory would be unbroken for this short span of its long stay on the globe. Of 13,000,000 but 1,000,000 rest in the largest library on earth in Bloomsbury Square, and not a half are gathered in all known libraries. But such as it is, large or small, complete or incomplete, a great library to its capacity gives, as this has begun to do, the only measure we have of the recollection of the race. Here we stand face to face not with men or nations, race or people, but with man. Blindly our humanity still struggles to shape its thought, dumb, inarticulate, unconscious, travelling in darkness and laboring in pain, century by century, and generation by generation, in the slow pilgrimage toward the consciousness and consecration before it. The thunder of its power who shall know? Who shall sound its depths or scale its heights? Who shall know it in all its compass and sound, measure the confines thereof or prophesy its far final coming? These are all hid in the inscrutable decrees of God from the sight of men, but here, here and in places like this, there rises before us like an exhalation of the past in these volumes, in this library, the majestic and visible memory of man.

Rightly here, as in that larger treasure-house in London, have we gathered museum and library under the same roof. These shapeless fragments worked by the early cunning of savage man, these inscribed marbles and sculptured slabs, these tablets and relics of another and a distant life, these all, each in its place, play their part in the recorded memory of the race. Out of every fragment, from every book shines this Ancient of Days, who before Abraham was and after us shall be. Who and what are we, creatures of a day, toilers of an hour, to be measuring by our experience the metes and bounds in the manifesta-

tions of his mighty memory. Rather let our labor be given to render complete and to transmit unbroken our share in this great heritage by preserving the universal printed record of the life about us. The librarian, falling far short of the honor and amplitude of his office, standing between the living past and the slowly dying life of the present, now and then apologizes for saving every empty volume, because none but prescient omniscience can tell which of 10,000 titles will be demanded by some solitary reader a century hence. How petty the plea, how narrow the argument, how infinitesimal the claims of this distant reader who, after all, may never appear! But how simple, how sufficient, how adequate becomes the reason for the preservation of every volume when we remember that it, too, is a part of this vast image of human memory seated by the slow River of Time, more vocal than that of Memnon, older and younger, and with every fresh unburst of genius breaking into fresh song!

In high reason has our own Historical Society gathered every volume which fell in this State and city from the press of the last century. Only thus can this span of human memory be set forth without a single forgetful flaw. If the like effort is made here to fill a like responsibility for the passing moment to the future, it is possible that the Historical Society of another century will not find it necessary to pay \$700 for an almanac which might once have been had for a penny, and yet how grievous the gap in the continuous and social memory of this our city if the solitary copy left of Bradford's Almanac, the first product of our press, had not found a secure resting-place.

A great library, therefore, does not merely transmit the memory of the past; it is daily providing memory for the future, safe, preserved "against the wreckful siege of battering days." For the individual no worse hap can fall than loss of memory. All other powers may remain. This lost, all are worthless. Stripped of memory, the soul has no future and no past, naught save an infructuous now. Nor less, the race. The destruction of the Alexandrian Library, whether with Abulfaraj we attribute it to the intelligent Moslem, or with Gibbon to the ignorant monk, was not the loss of so many books and parchments. It was the paralysis of a great lobe of human memory. Fatal lesion had fallen on the localized organ of recollection in the brain of humanity. If we had the 200 plays of Æschylus, the 160 of Sophocles, the last books of Livy, the missing annals of Tacitus, which this library held, the stature of these writers would not be increased. Like the greater peaks of every chain they already rise as they recede. It is only the foot-hill which needs bulk. These, and lost books like them, would fill for us the full measures of classic memory. As library after library perished and book after book shared the fate of those gathered by Ptolemy, the wreck and loss of human memory went on. The ages that we call dark lacked not in men of action. Those ages of faith had their men of thought matching any before or after. They laid for us the foundations of a civil liberty more indestructible than that of Rome. The piers of that great arch of law along which our rights daily travel in safety were built

by them. Their architecture and their sculpture equals any. Their knowledge of the earth, as a whole, was immeasurably in advance of classic conception. They furnished in Dante one of the two or three poets for all time, and in the Roman Church they gave the race a creation and conception of whose future it would be a rash man who ventured to say that it was destined to be less than its past, imperial as its history has been. These ages were dark, not from lack of light and of leading, but from lack of memory. The ages had lost touch of the elbow in their march through the dark defile of time. The Renaissance was less the revival of human knowledge than the recovery of human memory. Age was joined again to age in the unbroken sequence of continuous recollection, and Greece laid her hands to transmit an Apostolic succession of memory on the bowed and studious head of the modern world.

To play its part in transmitting and preserving human memory this library is to-night opened and dedicated. Our Library Committee, and you, sir, its head, who have shown us that whole libraries of comment may be condensed into a volume by your magic alembic, providing for criticism a new instrument of precision akin to the measurements and the analysis of the exact science—you, sir, in the loving care you have given this building, have not been providing a retreat for scholars; you have built and fashioned here another refuge and stronghold, fortified

"Against confounding Age's cruel knife
That he shall never cut from memory."

The architect of this building has not wrought in mere brick and stone; he has added to those shrines and centres of human memory to which its treasures gravitate for their security and convenience. This university, in receiving this building from its Finance Committee, has raised its cost, and whose head first suggested its erection, is placed in a position where it can discharge not only the first duty of a university, to which it has always been true, of thinking for the community, but the second, which is like unto it, of remembering for society.

LIBRARY OR LIBRARIES.

BY CEPHAS BRAINERD.

From the Young Men's Era, Mar. 12, 1891.

THE *Young Men's Era* of January 1 contained an article entitled "Libraries vs. Library" by Mr. Poole, the long-time and faithful librarian of the Young Men's Christian Association of New York City. His views are always entitled to consideration, but somehow there seems to be a sort of incompleteness in the article to which he has attached his name.

There are not wanting gentlemen connected with the Associations who have given a great deal of reflection and labor to matters connected with the library, who cannot agree with Mr. Poole as to the importance and need of a number of circulating libraries. On the contrary, it seems unwise for the associations having a metropolitan organization, as in Philadelphia and other large cities, to attempt to establish more than one circulating library. There are many considerations favoring this view.

First, the immense cost of the mere books necessary for a respectable library of that character. A reasonably good circulating library must contain a multitude of books other than those essential in a reference library; that is, those books usually classified as "standard." There is a raft of what might be called ephemeral literature which is the very material of which a circulating library is largely composed, and the expense of keeping up the number of volumes necessary for a half dozen or a dozen circulating libraries in a city would, in respect of this ever-changing class of books, be very great.

Second, the space which a circulating library would occupy is large, and there is not to-day probably an association building in the country which has room for anything like a decent circulating library. Take, for instance, the city of Chicago. The room necessary for one adequate circulating library would be greater than the whole space occupied by the association, exclusive of its lecture-room; indeed that space would accommodate a very small circulating library. In addition to this central space, how are the branches of the Chicago Association, the branches of the Philadelphia Association, or the branches of the Boston Association or of New York, to acquire the money needed for the erection of the buildings necessary to contain the branch circulating libraries?

Third, to this should be added the expense of conducting such a library. Suppose the eleven branches of the Association in New York were each to set out to pay the salaries of the men necessary to run a good circulating library in each, where, in view of the difficulty of obtaining the money *now* necessary to carry on the work as it is conducted, would they obtain the funds required for the administration of each of these libraries?

Fourth, it is hardly to be expected that the representative of a circulating library would do much in suggesting reading for the young men; that relation would not subsist between librarian and applicant for books, nor between applicant and the assistant of the librarian. Mr. Poole must not judge of the interest which the ordinary librarian would take in the young men who come to his room, by the interest which he, an old-time Association worker, takes in young men.

No, the true plan is, certainly until the Associations get to be much richer than they are now, to establish in the branches the best reference library that can be acquired. It should be strong in theological and biblical literature; strong in encyclopædias and books out of which other books are made; fairly supplied with books on practical topics for young men and students. Such a library of two or three thousand volumes would make a very handsome collection, and would be a very good educational agency. To this from time to time should be added the books necessary for a reading library, as standard histories and biographies. Books on art subjects, poetry, general literature, travels, and books which are works of art in themselves, should be acquired as the means are furnished. There should be one great circulating library, convenient of access, and from this should be distributed to the branches the books required by the members of the Associations at their homes, and about

this there would not be the slightest difficulty. The telephone service in all our cities would enable each branch without any trouble to call up every day all the books that are required for distribution to the members on the evening of that day, and such books could be placed with each one of the branches without the slightest inconvenience.

This system of distribution has prevailed in many cities for years, in respect of other libraries, and no complaint has ever been made that any real inconvenience had been experienced. Persons familiar with the book distribution in large cities understand this well.

Then in regard to the art-books of exceptional value and great rarity, there would be no difficulty in having these on exhibition and for use at one or another of the branches from time to time; a series of cases could be prepared and always at hand at the book centre in which these valuable works could be placed for transportation to the branches in turn, there to remain for such time as might be desirable.

Let no one suppose that the writer is unwilling that each branch should be possessed of a great circulating library. On the contrary, he is perfectly willing that each branch have such a library of a hundred thousand volumes, if that can be had. The trouble just now is that no Association in the country is able to acquire one good circulating library, much less as many as it has branches. But each Association can address itself to the obtainment of *one*, larger or smaller; and it is a great deal wiser to try for one with a prospect of success, than to talk a dozen when everybody knows it is impossible to obtain them.

AMHERST SUMMER SCHOOL.

DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY ECONOMY. — W: I. FLETCHER, A.M., LIBRARIAN OF AMHERST COLLEGE, INSTRUCTOR.

INSTRUCTION in this department will be given daily (except Saturday) from two to four p.m., in the form of practical lectures by Mr. Fletcher, in which the whole field of library work will be gone over. The class will be furnished with necessary blanks, etc., and required to go through with each process as it is described. The class will be conducted as one of beginners, no previous knowledge of library work being expected. At the same time, care will be taken to make the work at each stage so thorough as to be of use to those already possessed of the mere rudiments.

The class will also meet forenoons from 10 to 12 o'clock, for practice, under Mr. Fletcher's supervision, in various forms of library work, according to the needs of the different pupils. For those who wish to take these hours for language work, other arrangements will be made.

The fee for this course is placed at \$10, and is the same for all pupils, whether members of the Summer School of Languages or not. Special arrangements will be made to accommodate any pupils who may wish to do more work than that of the regular class, and additional tuition will be given at modern rates.

For further information address Wm. I. Fletcher, Amherst, Mass.

With regard to rooms and board address Elmer P. Smith, Amherst, Mass.

American Library Association.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

THE amounts that were promised by Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania have been raised.

State Library Associations.

MAINE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of librarians was held at the State Library, Augusta, March 19, 1891, for the purpose of forming a State Association. The organization was effected, and the following officers chosen for the first year: President, Leonard Dwight Carver, State Librarian. Vice-Presidents, E. Winslow Hall, Librarian Colby University, G. Willard Wood, Librarian Bates College. Secretary, Harriet Converse Fernald, Librarian Maine State College. Treasurer, G. T. Little, Librarian Bowdoin College.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. I. — NAME. — This organization shall be called the Maine Library Association.

ART. II. — OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION. — Its object shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Maine.

ART. III. — MEMBERS. — Any person interested in promoting the object of the Association may become a member by vote of the Executive Board and payment to the Treasurer of the annual assessment.

ART. IV. — OFFICERS. — The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, who shall together constitute the Executive Board, and serve until their successors are chosen.

ART. V. — MEETINGS. — There shall be one or more meetings each year, at such times and places as may be fixed by the Executive Board.

ART. VI. — ASSESSMENTS. — The annual assessment shall be fifty cents. No officer, committee or member of the association shall incur any expenses in its name, unless authorized by specific vote of the Executive Board.

HARRIET CONVERSE FERNALD, *Secretary.*

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A WELL-ATTENDED and enthusiastic meeting was held in the hall of the Newark Library, April 2. There were representatives from libraries in various parts of the State, besides a large delegation of the pupils of the Library School of Albany.

When Friday's meeting opened there were 36 members on the roll-book. At the close the number had swelled to 57. A committee of three was appointed to select the Association's colors. It has been proposed that the library associations, as fast as formed, should adopt the colors of the leading college of the State in which it was. There was objection to this, and "Jersey blue" was chosen by the committee with a majority vote of one. Mrs. Williamson, of Elizabeth, who is prominently connected with the library in that city, touched upon an interesting point when she asked for information as to what method should be followed to make the Elizabeth Library a public institution in the full sense of the term, so that it might receive aid from the municipality. Librarian Hill, of the local institution, stated that he has received letters from many quarters of the State asking for information on this very point. In a great number of the towns and smaller cities there are free libraries, but they are supported by subscriptions from individuals solely. President Prall explained that he was the framer of the bill under which the libraries in the larger cities now obtain support from the State. A committee composed of Wm. R. Weeks, of Newark, Mrs. Williamson, of Elizabeth, and Professor Richardson, of Princeton College, was finally appointed to prepare a general library act to have reference to towns and villages and to make provision for State Appropriation for their sustenance.

The most interesting feature of the meeting was a short but pointed address made by Mr. Melvil Dewey. The aim of his address was to explain the truest and highest use of the Public Library and what part the State Library Association might play in furthering the efficiency of the library.

Mr. Eastman, a pupil of the State Library School, gave a short talk in which he described the workings of the school. A telegram was received from Nathaniel Niles, of New York, in which he expressed his regret at not being able to attend, and concluding with the statement that there are a thousand school libraries in New Jersey, where children are being educated to help on the cause of the Public Library.

At the close of the meeting President Prall tendered his resignation, on account of his departure to a new pastorate in the State of New York. Resolutions were passed, thanking him for the service he has rendered the Association, coupled with an expression of regret at his resignation.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual meeting was held March 11. It was well attended.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 p.m. by the President of the convention, Dr. K. A. Linderfelt, who delivered an address on the general objects of the Association. He showed that Wisconsin was much behind surrounding States in the matter of free public circulating libraries, although strong in large reference libraries, and that much missionary work could be done by this Association.

Mr. F. A. Hutchins, Secretary of the Association, then read a carefully prepared and instructive paper on the condition and prospects of the Wisconsin town libraries. He thought that much might be done by this association, in suggestions to the department of public instruction, in the supervision of these libraries. A healthy library sentiment should be worked up in the Wisconsin towns; only 25 per cent. of them were taking advantage of the town library law, and there is a general lack of appreciation of the beneficent possibilities of the law.

The paper was followed by a vigorous discussion by Messrs. Salisbury, Chandler, F. A. Hutchins, Linderfelt, Birge, Thwaites and others.

Dr. E. A. Birge gave an informal talk on the proper conduct of free city libraries. The questions which he freely speered at the librarians present brought out a lively debate, in which nearly all those present took part. Much valuable information was brought out, and there was a free interchange of experiences.

In the evening there was also a good attendance, and much interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Secretary Hutchins opened with a talk on the manner of establishing free city libraries under the State law, and the cultivation of public sentiment in communities that should have such libraries. The fact was brought out that Whitewater, Oshkosh, Racine, and several other cities would like such libraries, and Mr. Hutchins was kept busy answering a cross-fire of questions as to the methods of inaugurating them. The Secretary was well informed, having been chiefly instrumental in securing the city library in Beaver Dam, and being in charge of the town library system, in the State Public Instruction office.

Secretary R. G. Thwaites, of the State Historical Society, then spoke on the work of city libraries in the line of local history. Mr. Thwaites said that such libraries should make full collections of local newspaper files, and of pamphlets,

addresses, sermons, directories, maps, and other matters illustrative of the town's life; there should also be scrap-books made up of historical and other newspaper clippings relative to the town; the library should also have on its shelves a full line of State, county, and local histories; and the library board can in many cases become the centre for work in the line of popular historical lecture courses for young people, after the fashion of the "Old South" lectures, in Boston, Indianapolis, Chicago, Madison (Wis.), and other places throughout the country. The interesting discussion which ensued was participated by Messrs. Linderfelt, Birge, Thwaites and Salisbury, and Miss West.

Prof. W. D. Parker, Inspector of High Schools, was unavoidably absent, but had left a paper on Free High School Libraries, in the improvement of which this association will do a great deal of good work. These libraries have been greatly improved in the past year.

After an informal discussion of the various matters that had come up during the conference officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President, K. A. Linderfelt, Librarian of Milwaukee Public Library.

Vice-President, R. G. Thwaites, Secretary State Historical Society, Madison.

Secretary and Treasurer, F. A. Hutchins, library clerk Public Instruction office, Madison.

The meeting then stood adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

New York Library Club.

MARCH MEETING.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the regular March meeting of the New York Library Club was held on the 12th in the Railroad Men's Building, Madison Avenue. About 50 members attended. President Baker, after calling attention to the varied character of the libraries in which the Club had met during the current year, introduced Mr. G. A. Warburton, Secretary of the Railroad Men's Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, who was announced to speak on the work accomplished by the libraries for railway employees.

Mr. Warburton.—Mr. President, and friends: Our work among railroad men began at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1874. It was started by a railroad man, one who had been dissipated, but had begun a new life. He knew the nature of the temptations to which railroad men are exposed, induced

ministers to preach to them in the waiting-rooms, and finally obtained rooms for organized work in the depot building. He made a visit to this city; the matter was laid before Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt; he became interested, and the result is this building for the railroad men of New York. Any employee of any road terminating at the Grand Central Station, or of any company associated with such roads, is entitled to its use. There are 1400 members in the city, and over 2000 altogether. The map before you shows the railroad branches of the Young Men's Christian Association that are in the United States. There are 98 of them; 26 are in New York State. Their methods do not differ greatly from the other branches. Their results are evident in greater cleanliness and in intellectual growth. Most of them have small libraries. This is the largest of any, and some are very small indeed. Thirteen librarians are employed by the Young Men's Christian Association, and the railroad branches have one of these. At important terminal points branches exist, but there are 301 stations on the Grand Central road, and at most of them the men cannot get books to read. If libraries exist, the length of the men's hours prevent them from getting books. So the plan was adopted that any man between New York and Buffalo can become a member on payment of one dollar, for which books are sent and returned by railway service. Some weaker associations are not able to add new books; we lend to these as well. An old railroad man was recently remarking the change which has been wrought. Railroad men used to be spoken of as a rough set; they had a disreputable name. The only place they had to go to during off-time, when they must remain near the station, in case they are wanted for extra service, was to some old baggage-car or a saloon. Naturally the men were rough and the work was unpopular. Now it is their boast that they are the employees of a railway company; their self-respect has been developed. Some feared it would make the men idle and unruly to have these privileges. Permission was obtained to open three branches on the Union Pacific road, and the effect was noted. The government of the road report that the character of the service has greatly improved wherever these stations are started. [In reply to questions of members:] The station agent is instructed to handle our business as though it was the road's. We have had no serious difficulty in getting books back. About 200 volumes a month go to other stations. We intend to extend this out-of-town circulation. The out-of-town men have

our printed catalogue and requisition blanks, on which they must put 10 books; this gives the librarian some chance to direct the reading. Books may be kept two weeks, exclusive of time required to send and return. There is a fine of 5 c. per week on overdue books. Fiction is 65 % of the whole circulation; the rest is largely history, useful arts, and religion. We have a special division for railroad literature, of which 40 volumes per month circulate.

Mr. Peoples. — A great many librarians would be glad to get fiction down to 65 %. It is the more creditable, as you have no class "Juvenile Literature" in which to bury a great deal of fiction.

The President. — There is fiction and fiction; good fiction is a good thing to have and to read. When I hear statistics as to fiction read in libraries I want to know what proportion the fiction *on the shelves* bears to the whole, and what its character is. Will Mr. Warburton tell us what the character of his is?

Mr. Warburton. — The catalogue will show the character of the fiction. Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, George Eliot, and the other standard writers of fiction are read.

The President suggested that a recess of fifteen minutes be taken, in order to view the building. The arrangements for the comfort, refreshment, and entertainment of the men met with hearty approval; among them were noted a reading-room, a tidy lunch-room, where substantial eatables were set forth, a room for games, its occupants intensely interested in dominoes, backgammon, and draughts, and a roomy hall with a piano and a handsome carved organ for social and religious assembly. A dignified entrance-hall, offices, and sleeping-rooms comprise the remainder of the building, in which the library, with its air of comfort and privacy, is, after all, the most attractive portion.

The meeting was again called to order at 3:30 p.m. The Treasurer's report was read. The following persons were elected to membership: Miss Sarah W. Cattell, Miss H. E. Branch, Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, Mr. Alfred C. Herzog, and Mr. W. K. Stetson. The reports of the November, December, and January meetings, as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, were accepted.

The President informed the Club that three invitations had been received by the Executive Committee for the May meeting. One of these invited the Club to meet at Princeton. It would pleasantly vary the programme of the Club, but as the annual elections were to be held at that

time, the committee would like some expression of opinion from the Club to guide their choice. Twenty-one voted in favor of meeting at Princeton; six were opposed.

Mr. Cohen suggested that the Manual Committee confer with the makers of the City Directory then preparing, and use the material collected by them in making the directory as complete and trustworthy as possible in its library information. No action was taken.

It was voted that a Nominating Committee be appointed for the May election, when a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary are to be elected by ballot.

The President appointed Mr. Poole, Mr. Cohen, and Miss Denio as the committee.

The President spoke briefly of the topic for discussion, "The duties of a library to its staff." He believed the Club was broad enough and comprehensive enough to be able to view the subject from all sides, and requested a general and frank expression of opinion on a topic in which it was to be presumed all were interested.

The Secretary read a paper introductory to the discussion, which was designed to suggest some general phases of the question. The body of the paper is printed elsewhere.

The President. — The paper touches a point in which I heartily concur with the position taken. There is too much talk which is merely sentimental in regard to "a spirit of devotion" and the "missionary spirit" in library work. It no more devolves upon librarians to sacrifice themselves and their own interests than upon other men and women. They, too, have families whose welfare they are bound to consider; or they at least owe something to the dignity of their own profession. They are bound to make a fair and just return of work done for pay received; to do their full duty they are not bound to sacrifice themselves, their opportunities, their health, to advance what is termed the interests of libraries. There needs to be a different attitude on the part of the public. Entire strangers will coolly request some busy and overworked librarian to spend hours in making them out lists of books, when they would be astounded if a person should demand their own time and professional knowledge without hint of recompense in like manner. No one would approach a lawyer or member of any other profession thus. I leave such requests on my table until they are too old to answer, and then throw them in the wastebasket. My time and services are due to the institution to which I belong.

Mr. Poole. — It is certainly true that the library

staff needs opportunity to read, to cultivate the mind and broaden ideas. They cannot devote all their time to mechanical work. As regards the librarian's duty to his staff, he should look to its interests, show a kindly feeling in its welfare. If an assistant shows aptitude and is likely to expand, advance him; give him some variety of work and an opportunity to learn the different classes of library work. Promotion should be in the line of the staff if possible.

Mr. Stevens. — I take a deep interest in the subject. My staff and I are fully agreed as to our duties to one another; in fact, we agree on all points. We come together and go together, and we are tenderly mindful of one another's well-being. In fact, I may say that my staff and I are *one*.

The President. — Mr. Stevens, we see, makes the interests of his staff his own. For my part, I should not think I was getting good work unless I felt my staff were satisfied with their conditions, worked willingly and kindly, and took a direct personal interest in their work. Mr. Hill has had plenty of experience, and looks as though he had something to say on the topic.

Mr. Hill. — My staff is here and I dare not say anything; but I disagree with some of the things which have been said. I do not believe librarians are ground down, and I do believe in making out lists of books. I think a great deal of good may be done in that way. As to letting assistants learn all the varieties of work, it is not possible in a busy library. My assistants have seven hours a day, and during off hours they may learn considerable here and there in different departments. Many do learn in this way, but the newcomer wants to learn it all at once. It all requires time.

The President. — I agree that the librarian's knowledge should continually be on tap, for his own customers.

Dr. Richardson. — I have had some experience, I think, which entitles me to speak on this subject. I have had thus far 175 members on my staff, and yet they were not "staff," because they were not bred to it. Student helpers are a poor staff to the librarian. The librarian's first duty to his staff is to see that they have plenty of work and that they do it well. He should take an active interest in keeping up their ideal of work and see that they receive a rational compensation.

Mr. Hill. — It is the trustees of libraries who are behind in this matter. The effort should be to educate them.

The Secretary. — The topic is not "the duties of the librarian" but of the library. In the paper,

"the library" was regarded as a composite made up of trustees, the public, the former government of the library, its established precedents, and other elements. It was taken for granted that the librarian knew his duty and was performing it.

Miss Mosman.—I have wanted to hear more said on the opposite side—in defence of the "spirit of devotion" and of sacrifice. I think our ideals are much too low. We need to have them raised at these meetings; to have our wish to serve the public increased. We need all the encouragements we can have to be philanthropic, to have "the missionary spirit."

The Secretary.—I think the attitude of the paper has been misunderstood on that point. It was not meant to dampen zeal for the public good or philanthropic endeavor, but to urge librarians to make the most of their own capacities in order to be still more philanthropic; in order to show a wiser zeal. The idea is that they require larger opportunity for mental and physical recreation, in order to do the best work of which they are capable. My own opinion is that library hours are, as a rule, too long.

Mr. Poole.—This question concerns us all, and is of great interest. The position of the essayist is, I think, tenable. The idea is that library workers should not wear themselves out uselessly. They should place a proper estimate on their services. They should be more assertive of their own needs and requirements. There is no reason why they should not strive to bring about more favorable conditions for themselves. Men strike for an eight-hour day. The librarian has certainly as just a right to demand that his hours shall be properly apportioned.

Mr. Hill.—There has been a reduction in library hours, rather than increase.

Dr. Richardson.—Where are the figures?

Mr. Hill referred to statistics collected by Mr. Winchester.

Mr. Winchester.—I sent out a circular letter asking for hours of work in different libraries. Eight hours, I think, will be found to be about the average. There were three who reported less than eight; a few had nine or ten hours, and in one instance the librarian gave eleven and twelve hours as his own daily hours of work. One leading librarian gives $5\frac{3}{4}$ hours as his own office hours—9:45 a.m. to 12 and 2 p.m. to 5:30.

Dr. Richardson.—This is a practical question for me. I have been trying to decide whether to make an eight or a seven hour day. At the Association I asked all the librarians I could buttonhole. Most of them seemed to think eight

hours a fair day. Three of my assistants have a seven-hour day.

The President.—It certainly would be for the interest of librarians to have the hours of their staff reduced, as that would be the first movement necessary toward having their own hours lessened.

The meeting then adjourned. At an informal meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved that a vote of thanks to Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Warburton, and Mr. Stevens be recorded, for their kindly hospitality to the Club.

M. I. CRANDALL, *Secretary.*

Reviews.

GRÄSEL, Arnim. Grundzüge der Bibliothekslehre mit bibliographischen und erläuternden Anmerkungen. Neubearbeitung von J. Petzholdts Katechismus der Bibliothekslehre. Leipzig, J. J. Weber, 1890. 12+424 p. D. (Webers illustrierte Katechismen, no. 27.) Price, 4 m. 50 pf.

Petzholdt's Katechismus is one of our classics. In other words it is, like, for instance, Aristotle's "Politics," a book more talked about than read. But now that the "Constitution of Athens" has been discovered, probably some people will read the "Politics" too. And similarly Dr. Gräsel's book may lead some of us to the discovery that Petzholdt knew more than those who have not read him are likely, in the bottom of their hearts, to have given him credit for. Nevertheless his book was sadly behind the times; it needed the thorough remaking to which Dr. Gräsel has subjected it. The new book has been praised by a number of reviewers, and is probably by this time so well known to the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL that each of them has quite made up his mind with which passages he agrees, and from which he dissents. Under such circumstances a detailed criticism of the text would be useless, if not impertinent. But perhaps the notes deserve more attention than they have received. On account of the fulness with which they cite the literature—especially the American literature—of each subject discussed, they are, for American readers, not the least valuable part of the book. Opening them at random to page 384 and counting the citations for only six pages, one finds that the LIBRARY JOURNAL is mentioned 28 times, *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen* 17, *Petzholdt's Anzeiger* 14, the several publications of the L. A. U. K. 7, other periodicals 2, books and pamphlets in English 11, in other languages, chiefly German, 20—in all 99 citations. Now every well-furnished library will have most of the books cited. The beginner, therefore, who cannot escape from the "well-defined rut of one library" can nevertheless make himself, by the help of these citations, somewhat at home in the literature of the craft.

The last fifteen years have added to the literature of library economy a number of monographs far superior, for American purposes, to Dr. Gräsel's discussion of the same subjects. But (except Cousin's not particularly valuable book) no comprehensive survey of the whole field has been made. We have several good books on classification, and more and better books on cataloguing, while much of value is buried in the 1876 Report, in the *JOURNAL*, in the Transactions of the A. L. A. and of the L. A. U. K., and in the three periodicals successively published by the latter Association; but the major part of this was emphatically buried—it needed to be dug up. In the foreign literature of the subject the case was similar. Dr. Gräsel attempts to be the needed miner. He has staked out a large claim and worked it diligently, preserving most of the gold and washing away most of the gravel. His process of separation, which we can judge only by its results, may seem to American readers imperfect. At any rate it is doubtful whether a single one of us would have saved all that he has saved, or have rejected all that he has rejected. But even if we find in his book much to disagree with, we shall find much, perhaps more, that we can approve. Nor indeed need dissent from some of the opinions advanced blind us to the force with which they are presented. Indeed if we feel that library methods should be adapted to the library in which they are used, that they are relative, not absolute, we may profit most by the very passages from which we dissent. Dr. Gräsel himself is fully convinced of the relativity of library methods. He thinks (p. 152) "that system the best which most appropriately and completely corresponds to the special peculiarities and real needs of the library." His book is, therefore, rather suggestive than dogmatic. It is perhaps allowable to emphasize this one of Dr. Gräsel's many merits because the spirit which produces it seems to be vanishing from among us. The writer of the first paper ever printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* appreciated this relativity fully. But that was in the Dark Ages, in 1876. Since our Renaissance we are prone to attempt the solution of all, or nearly all problems without reference to their conditions. Hence the frequent advocacy of various schemes suited perhaps well enough to the ideals of the schemers, but without adaptability to any collection of existing facts in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth. And when these carefully graven abstractions have been made unto us, the tendency has not been wholly wanting to bow down to them and serve them. With this tendency towards the hard and fast Dr. Gräsel shows little sympathy, and his book, written with primary reference to conditions quite different from ours, must be read, if we are to get the most possible out of it, in the same spirit of catholicity with which it was written. Those who are able to approach the book in this spirit—that ought to mean all of us—cannot do better than to buy and read it. It is not the long-wished-for American manual of library economy, but the author of that future book, while he will not simply translate this one, will owe a large debt to Dr. Gräsel.

C. H. HULL.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

DZIATZKO, K. *Bibliotheken*. Abdruck aus dem Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften. Jena, G. Fischer, 1891. 542–549 p. gr. 8°.

O'BRIEN, M. D. *Free libraries*. (Pages 327–349 of MACKAY, T: *Pleas for liberty*. London, 1891. O.)

PUBLIC library note-book; list of books wanted and remarks on those read; with preface by Hew Morrison, Chief Libn. P. L., Edinb. London, G. Waterson & Sons, 1891. 3d. and 6d.

LOCAL.

Atlanta (Ga.) Y. M. L. Assoc. At a meeting held March 8, Mr. Gress, chairman of the citizens' committee for purchasing the Armstrong Library, suggested a plan by which he thought the money could be raised in a short time. It was that the public be asked to contribute to the fund on the instalment plan, paying their subscriptions in ten months. Thus a man subscribing \$100 could pay \$10 a month for ten months. On these terms, he felt sure, many would subscribe much more than if the money had to be paid all at once. Many would subscribe on these terms who would not subscribe at all otherwise. He himself would subscribe \$200 payable this way, but would not like to pull that sum out of his pocket now. Mr. Rice liked the idea and said if it were adopted he would subscribe \$25 instead of \$10. Mr. Kempton said that it would enable his firm to contribute \$50 instead of \$15. These remarks created no little enthusiasm, and it was unanimously agreed that this was the solution of the question of raising the money. The indications are now that if the plan presented is acceptable to the family of Dr. Armstrong, the money to purchase the library for the Young Men's Library will be raised in a short time.

Auburn (N. Y.) P. L. At a meeting of the trustees of the Auburn Public Library Corporation at the office of J. W. Mitchell, March 7, it was proposed to push the subscriptions, make collections, and obtain a temporary home for the library. There has been enough money subscribed for some time to assure the success of the library and give it a good start, but on account of the stringency of the market it was decided not to push collections until money might be easier. A committee was appointed to look after and lease suitable rooms which should do for the library until a building could be erected.

Baltimore (Md.) Mercantile L. The library has opened a new field of work which promises to be remarkably successful. A musical library has been started and, as a nucleus to what will eventually be a complete collection, the piano scores of a large number of standard musical works have been handsomely bound and will be circulated under the same rules that govern the ordinary book circulation. Operas, overtures, symphonies, sonatas, and miscellaneous works

will also be procured. It is said that there is only one other library in the country which has a musical library in connection with its other volumes, that being the Brooklyn Library.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (8th rept.) Added 1411; total books 7629, pms. and period. 6178; circulated 46,467, consulted, 29,853; receipts \$6046.57; expenditures \$6106.48. "In 1889, through the kindness of Mrs. R. G. Thompson, the library received a complete set of bound volumes of the *Bangor Daily Evening Times*, 1858-1867. We hope to obtain other files of the early newspapers of Bangor, as well as any pamphlets relating to the history of our city. Such works are especially valuable in a library where they are often consulted, and books, which would otherwise be hidden in attics, when placed on our shelves, would be of inestimable value to local historians. If our friends could only realize how frequently such books and newspapers are called for, they would be less likely to dispose of them as useless rubbish."

Bayonne (N. J.) P. L. A public library, consisting of 2000 volumes, with leading newspapers and magazines, was opened at Bayonne, March 20. It is the gift of a few leading citizens to the Workingmen's Library and Reading-Room Association, which has also been provided with a commodious library building at a cost of \$5000.

Bay Ridge (N. Y.) F. L. A certificate of incorporation of the Bay Ridge Free Library Association of the town of New Utrecht was filed March 14, with the Secretary of State.

Belfast (Me.) F. L. Added 600; total 4717; card holders 1635 (30 % of Belfast's population). The small sale of the finding-lists does not warrant, in the opinion of the librarian, the time and expense of preparing them. The report closes as follows: "I wish to express my thanks to the public for their patience with delay when many are waiting for their books."

Bloomington (Ill.) L. Assoc. Added 421; total 11,535; circulated 13,103; borrowers 250.

The year just closing has been one of quiet usefulness on the part of the library, unmarked by any remarkable achievements or misfortunes. Notwithstanding the closest economy the revenues have not been quite sufficient to meet the running expenses. No attempt was made during the year to wipe out or reduce the debt of about \$4500, which still remains on the building. For two years the board has felt that the library should give way to the new churches and other important objects, but a plan for materially reducing if not entirely cancelling this debt is now maturing, and it is confidently expected that the incoming board will be able to successfully carry it out. The people of McLean County, who contributed over \$20,000 to secure this beautiful building, can certainly be relied upon for \$4500 more to entirely free it from debt. The work of arranging and cataloguing the books received is not yet completed. The value of the books is more than was at first believed, and quite a number of persons have become subscribers to the library in order to enjoy the new arrivals. The institution is very largely dependent on aid through

subscriptions from those who are not members but who wish to read its books.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. Mr. W. H. Whitmore, before the Committee on Cities of the Mass. Legislature, on March 13, spoke in favor of increasing the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library from five to nine members, three to be chosen each year. The present Board, he said, was unsatisfactory; that it had not acted for the joint benefit of the library and the people. So long as the different sections of the city were not represented, the increasing demand for branch libraries would continue.

LEAD, The, of our Public Library. (In *Boston Herald*, Mar. 27.) 1 col.

"It is the opinion among those who are acquainted with library work, and know how a great institution ought to be managed, that the next librarian in this institution should be not only a gentleman and a scholar, but a man competent to serve as the responsible head of a great library, and able to lift it into the prominence in the community which it deserves. He must be a man either acquainted with library work and strong enough to handle it in a large way, or he ought to be a person of such pronounced capacity that he can master his profession quickly and rise to the handling of the institution which the trustees may place in his hands.

"Dr. Winsor had no special training as a librarian, but in our Public Library he developed a genius for both the administrative and the technical work of his office. The prominence which he gave to the library was felt throughout the country, and it compelled such attention abroad that almost the first question that intelligent and cultivated foreigners used to ask on reaching Boston was: 'Where's your Public Library?' He made Boston a part of the learned constituency of the world. He did this by the virility of his management. He kept himself in touch with the people, and caused the library to respond to their needs. He also did it by increasing the supply of rare and remarkable books that give distinction to a great collection and cause it to be visited by scholars. He made our library useful at home and talked about abroad, and since his transfer to Cambridge the Harvard Library has been increasingly talked about and has deserved its growing reputation, while the Boston Public Library, even with its magnificent collections, has gradually come to a standstill. It has almost ceased to be felt as one of the active literary workshops of the United States, and the Harvard Library is constantly put before it, because there is a man at the head who knows what is in his library, and how to put its contents within the reach of those who desire to use it.

"It needs special and rare ability to fill the position. The only way to secure a suitable person is to place the man first and his technical training for his work second. It needs a man of large and varied executive ability, a man of wide acquaintance with books and with readers of books, a man who is himself a ripe scholar, a man who is at once able to command both the respect of his fellow-citizens and the honor and confidence

of scholars, to fill such a position and put his large personality into it. Other men may come and go; the trustees may resign or die; the librarian is their responsible representative; and they are simply the watchmen of the city and the people, charged with the duty of holding the librarian responsible for the success of the institution, and seeing that the library is administered in accordance with its traditions and laws.

"Much depends in the future for the people of Boston, and for the reputation of this city in Europe and America, upon the choice of the next librarian of our Public Library. He has his desk and office in the library, but he is really a permanent minister of public education, in touch with half a million of readers, in working relations with the public schools, supplying the highest and best sort of literature to people of cultivation, in daily contact by correspondence and by calls with the most eminent scholars abroad and at home. This is the sort of man we are anxious to see in the office of our public librarian. Such a man will reflect credit upon the trustees who may select him, and in due time he will increase even their own official importance by the dignity and character which he gives to the institution of which he is to the public the head and front. If a person of inferior endowments is chosen, we shall find the trustees chiefly engaged in trying to make a man of him, and the library will fail to make the impression which its merits deserve."

Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. is to receive \$1000 by the will of Phineas T. Barnum, the showman.

Burlington, Vt. Fletcher F. L. (17th rept.) Added 1000; total 20,306; issued 45,828. "About 66% of the volumes loaned were fiction and juvenile reading, but if the time spent in reading and understanding a book could be registered, the preponderance would be with the more serious reading."

Chicago P. L. By the will of the late Jerome Beecher, a citizen of Chicago, the library receives \$2000 to be expended for books.

Cincinnati (O.) Hospital L. The trustees of the Cincinnati Hospital held a special meeting Feb. 11 to consider the question of removing the medical library of the institution to more commodious quarters than those in use at present. A number of plans were submitted, and it was finally determined to establish the library on the fourth floor of the Twelfth Street side of the institution.

Cleveland (O.) P. L. (22d rept.) Added 6223; total 62,380; circulated 234,238; membership cards 22,814.

More books (996 v.) were added in the class juvenile than in any other. These are largely duplicates of the best stories for children. Some of them have been purchased to the extent of from 20 to 40 or 50 copies, and of one book, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," 60 copies have failed to supply the demand. This, however, is not all that has been done for the young people. Many of the books noted as purchased in other classes, notably in American history, travels, and science, were bought especially for the use of the boys and girls both in school and out. The issue of books to young people was larger than ever before. Next

in order of amounts purchased come fiction (869), and history (344). 43 copies of the current numbers of the more popular magazines have been placed in the circulating department and issued for home use.

Dover (N. H.) P. L. Added 1205; total 14,602; issued 53,240. "During seven years the library has progressed at a rate that is remarkable, considering the resources at command. Starting at about as near nothing as possible in point of circulation and influence among the people of the city, with very few attractive and readable volumes in its possession handed down from a private corporation of comparatively ancient origin, it sprang into existence the liveliest of all the more or less lively institutions of the city and the age. The first purchase of books aroused a very active interest all over the town and it has never flagged, but is even more apparent than ever to-day. It comes from the fact that it has been the constant effort, and really the fundamental principle with the trustees and the librarian, to keep abreast or a little ahead of the public demand for books and all sorts of publications that were both instructive and entertaining. No new works have come out to claim public attention and approval that have not been carefully scrutinized and voted in or out as their actual merits or demerits appeared. With the removal to the present quarters, almost five years ago, we obtained better conveniences than before and the public benefits became more apparent, until long since the business and the demands upon the library had become so largely augmented that the present rooms were found to be inadequate, and it was decided by the trustees and the City Council that other provisions must be made, more ample and better suited to the public requirements. In pursuance of that purpose new library-rooms are now in process of construction believed to be sufficient for the next quarter century at least, centrally located, easy of access, and intended to embody all modern requirements for such a purpose.

"No library anywhere can pride itself in having a more intelligent, efficient and polite librarian than ours, and all can be always assured of the respect which one of that character knows how to manifest.

"Especially pains have been taken to reduce the number of school pupils who had been in the habit of studying in the reference-room, by providing books for them to use at their school-rooms, and thus leaving room for others. It has, however, become quite a problem to know what to do with the small urchins who would gladly take possession of this room to look over pictures. These boys, who have spent the hours of the day, perhaps, in the mill, have learned to come with clean hands and are usually quiet and well-behaved. They will look all the evening at the pictures in 'Our Dumb Animals,' or illustrated histories of the Civil War, and it seems contrary to the aim of the library to send them out into the street. Yet, by mere force of numbers, they sometimes keep out older persons who would like to use the room for purposes of study. At the new rooms it has been supposed that room has been provided for all who may wish to come. Yet, taking into account the increase of 2500

this year in the number of reading-room visitors, even with the limited number of chairs at their disposal, it may be safely predicted that the new room will very soon be well filled.

"This work has to be done by personal conversation, recommending books, and sometimes by inviting boys to the shelves and directing their attention to specially attractive books. It is sometimes slow, but generally sure in its results; and the large number of readers, among old as well as young, who rely on the library attendants almost wholly for their selection of reading, is proof that this study of individual tastes and needs is appreciated by the patrons of the library.

Durand, Ill. For a year the library has been a private institution, until now that it has become a valuable thing the parties interested in it propose to make it public property. In fact, they started it with the agreement that when it held 500 volumes they should offer them to the town. Accordingly, at the village election the residents will vote on whether they shall pay a tax of twenty cents per cent. for its support, with the understanding that, should it be carried and they ever rescind the action, it again becomes the property of the original holders. Andrew Ashton recently presented the society \$700, and other parties have contributed valuable books.

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. (31st rpt.) Added 1392; total 36,777; circulated 93,269; card-holders 8965; receipts \$4622.49; expenses \$7617.46.

Farmington (Me.) P. L. The recently opened library contains nearly 1500 volumes, and in the near future this number will be increased to 2500 by the addition of the old Social Library, whose shareholders are readily handing in their relinquishments to the Secretary of the new corporation. It is one of the best starts ever made in this direction in the State, and phenomenal, considering that there was no endowment to start with.

Jacksonville (Fla.) P. L. Added 341; total 4585; circulated 6720.

Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L. (28th rpt.) Added 834; total 21,585; issued 12,824.

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. Added 7053; total 17,925; issued 119,833; reference and periodical depts. (estimated) 54,000; Sunday visits 8046.

"It must be borne in mind that a great circulation in a small library with few duplicates entails far more labor than the same circulation in a large library with many duplicates; for the reason that in a small library a large proportion of the books are always out and there will necessarily be frequent calls for books which are out. In the large library a requisition will seldom require more than one visit to the shelves, whereas, in the small library the attendants will oftentimes have to make many trips before the patron is supplied with some substitute for the book first called for.

"In the item of expense the reports of other public libraries in the United States show that our expenditure on salaries and working expenses has been remarkably less, in proportion to the amount expended in the purchase of books, than is the case with many of these other libraries. A comparison of the figures herewith submitted will make this point more clear.

	Books, Binding, and Periodicals.	Salaries.
St. Louis.....	\$8,105 98	\$10,409 23
Chicago.....	16,429 08	49,531 91
Detroit.....	10,247 53	14,702 17
Cincinnati.....	11,597 97	29,396 25
Paterson, N. J.....	1,565 09	3,388 35
Portland, Me.....	1,795 65	3,556 22
San Francisco, Cal.....	5,112 98	16,211 88
Springfield, Mass.....	8,949 07	6,125 81
Toledo, O.....	2,803 83	3,185 75
Los Angeles.....	11,803 49	6,156 83

"The importance of magazines and reviews cannot well be overestimated, having in view the fact that the best thought and most intelligent observation not only of questions of the day and of current literature, but on all branches of thought, is found in monographs contained in these periodicals and scientific and literary reviews. Indeed, the possession of complete sets of such reviews would alone form a library which would be a mine of the richest kind for all students. This mine has been made available by Poole's Index.

"We found one set, comprising 73 volumes of periodicals in the library when we took possession, and we have added 1430 volumes to this department. Our library is also enriched by the addition of a considerable number of musical scores, which have been eagerly availed of by the public. This new departure, for it is such, there being but about six libraries in the United States which have music for circulation, should be followed up, and the stock of scores on hand increased. There are a large number of musical people in this city who desire to see the best that is published in their profession, but who cannot afford to buy expensive scores for mere information. The library is thus enabled to furnish, at a small proportionate cost, the means of information for which the musical community is hungry. In the Art Department a number of important purchases have been made which have greatly increased the resources of the library and have afforded valuable assistance to the art clubs and other students of art. The extent to which they have been used shows their great popularity. We have also endeavored to make the library virtually a part of our public school system, by, firstly, giving all teachers the freedom of the library. Secondly, by supplying pedagogical literature, and, thirdly, by special attention upon the part of the librarian to the wants of the teachers, and lastly, by the addition of a large number of books for juveniles, and in making the free use of them by school-children dependent upon their school reports. The teachers have appreciated and availed themselves of these facilities, and that the attendance of school-children has been very gratifying both as to numbers and deportment.

"The Committee on Attendants has taken care to select from the crowd of applicants for positions only such as showed some promise of fitness, and capacity for the work required. Candidates have had to file written applications, and appear before the Committee for examination as to their qualifications. In fact, the Civil Service rules have been observed in making all appointments and promotions in the library. The management of the library, which has been entrusted entirely to the librarian, has given great satisfaction to the Board, and we believe also to the public.

"That the circulation of current periodicals is popular may best be judged by the fact that with

52 periodicals the circulation amounted to 4391 for the year.

"The large number of newspapers from surrounding towns, on file in the reading-rooms, required so much space that their continuance was deemed impracticable, and the donors of the papers have since transferred them to the Chamber of Commerce, where they are on file for use of the general public.

"On the 1st of July the Board of Directors extended the privileges of the library, during vacation, to all pupils of the public schools who attained an average of 90 per cent. in their examinations. Cards were issued to 272 pupils and the increase of juvenile visitors to the reading-rooms averaged 100 per day. The circulation of books to these children amounted to 11,830 volumes in ten weeks.

"The library staff deserve especial mention and praise for the patience and effort exerted to impress the youthful readers with a proper understanding of the use of the card catalog and other aids and guides, and to inspire consideration for the books; the result of the care exercised is very apparent and highly satisfactory from the moral effect and from a business standpoint as well; since the principles of care and cleanliness thus instilled in the minds of juvenile reader add 50 per cent. to the length of the life of a book on the library shelves."

Lowell, April 5.—The worst fire Lowell has had in many years occurred this afternoon. Boys set fire to a box of waste paper in the alley back of the Edson block, and the fire dropped into H. C. Church & Son's cellar. It spread rapidly, and consumed the basement of this shop and a store operated by the Goody Company, with a large stock of rubber goods put in only last week. On the second floor is the Public Library of the city, with 41,000 volumes.

The fire burned all of the library books in the alcove under the stairs leading up to the Masonic quarters. The rest of the library was wet, but the shelves gave considerable protection from the water that poured through the building, and many thousand volumes escaped. A great number, however, were blackened by smoke or soaked with water. The library has an insurance of \$20,000.

The private library of the late Dr. Nathan Allen, which was purchased by the city, was completely destroyed. Among the others was a file of the London *Lancet* from the first number.

Marlboro (Mass.) P. L. The trustees of the library met March 4. The following communication was received from Dr. H. E. Bigelow: "Given to the Marlborough Public Library from the estate of Levi Bigelow five hundred dollars (\$500) as a permanent fund, to be known as the March 12, 1891, fund, of which the income only is to be used annually. This income to be used as the trustees may direct, in the purchase of autographs, photographs, etc., or to help in taking care of old town records, or for any other similar purpose. Should the Marlborough Public Library cease to exist the five hundred dollars to go to the city of Marlborough, not to revert to the estate.—H. E. Bigelow."

Merrill, Ill. T. B. Scott F. L. The library was formally opened to the public March 25. Over 2000 volumes are now on the shelves. This is the carrying out of one of the provisions of the will of T. B. Scott, who bequeathed the city \$10,000 to establish and maintain a free library.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. At the last board meeting Librarian Putnam read a communication signed "A Patron," suggesting that cuspidors ought to be provided in so American an institution as the public library. Mr. Putnam said it had been rather a matter of pride that the library had been able to dispense with cuspidors, and that it was the only library in the United States which had been able to do so.* The result, he said, was highly satisfactory so far as the floors of the reading-room were concerned. The board voted to leave the matter to the discretion of the librarian, and it is not probable that the prayer of the petitioner will be granted.

The matter of the east side branch library did not come formally before the board, but was the subject of some conversation before and after the meeting. The board once voted to open a branch in the Winthrop school, but for a number of reasons it was never opened. The east side people apparently want the branch as much as ever, but some members of the board fear that if their desire is granted the board will be obliged to open several more branches in other parts of the city.

Mount Airy (Pa.) Memorial L. (6th rpt.) Books added 876; total 4504; loaned 10,151; receipts \$1821.58; disbursements \$1542.19. These figures do not include the cost of the erection of a handsome addition to the building last fall, through the generosity of a Mt. Airy lady.

North Granby, Conn. The Frederick H. Cossitt Library at North Granby was dedicated March 26. The building was planned by J. D. Sibley, of Middletown, and is of two stories, the lower, containing a hall, of brick, the upper, for the library and reading-room, of wood. The library is lighted by windows all around the dome, which is of nearly the size of the room, 24 x 36 feet. It is finished in Gulf cypress, and has natural wood cases for 5000 volumes, 1300 of which are already upon the shelves. About 100 volumes of standard works in fine bindings have just been given to the library by the family of Mr. Cossitt.

The Hon. W. C. Case made an eloquent address, beginning with a biographical sketch of F. H. Cossitt, who was born in North Granby in 1811, and spent his boyhood there, with the exception of a short time passed in Westfield, Mass. His father died about 1826, and at the urgent request of an uncle living in Tennessee, he went to that State to begin his business career. He was in several cities in the region between that time and 1842, when he went to Memphis, where he remained in the wholesale dry-goods business until 1859, when he moved to New York, where he led an active life until his death in 1887. He had always regarded his native town with great affection, and left it \$10,000 for a free library in a manner to which his heirs had no legal obligation to pay the slightest regard.

* This statement is erroneous. — EDS. L. J.

They, however, generously fulfilled his wishes, and the result is the library dedicated to-day.

Mr. Case spoke of the elevating influence of such a library, indeed, of all of the best books. He urged his hearers to read books somewhat above them, as Carlyle has said. He spoke of the communion with the souls of great authors, which may be held by looking along the library shelves, of the effect which the few books of his early boyhood, notably the "Pilgrim's Progress," had had upon him, and of the world of imagination which was revealed to him by the first novel which he read, Cooper's "Red Rover." He made a strong plea for good novels, whether novels of purpose or not, since the old objections to them as untrue have died away, since historians from Herodotus to Macaulay, and biographers from Plutarch to John S. C. Abbott, have distorted facts and painted men as demigods, whose documents prove to be monsters. He impressed upon his audience the fact that if a book is worth reading at all, it is worth reading many times, and closed with a glowing tribute to the library. After a third song by the choir, Miss C. M. Hewins read "The Story of a Town Library."

The library is to be open on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 3 to 5 and from 6 to 9. The librarian is Mr. G. S. Godard.

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L. At a meeting, March 15, of the trustees lately appointed under the general law, it was agreed to lease the old library at Albany and Peace Streets, and the whole of the books in the Free Circulating Library for one year. Hitherto the library has been sustained by voluntary subscriptions only, whereas under the new law it will be maintained by a tax, which will be one-third of a mill upon all taxable property.

New Orleans, La. Howard Mem. L. Added 3766; total 16,393 (+ pms. 1178); readers 45,548.

During the year the public card catalogue has been increased by 8764 author, title, and subject cards, making the whole number 22,264, and zinc guides bearing printed labels have been inserted, greatly facilitating the use of the catalogue. The Murray books, as fast as received, have been fully catalogued, and the insertion of these cards, 3093 in number, in the card catalogue for the public, has made it necessary to use both card cases outside of the delivery-desk. The official card catalogue has been revised and increased to 8539 cards.

A notable work in the interest of the library has been kept up through the year by Mrs. L. H. Hinsdale, in preparing for the leading papers, at an average of three columns per week, a series of articles on special topics, thus bringing before the public the resources of the library in respect to each subject.

N. Y. Academy of Medicine L. The library contains over 40,000 volumes, about 12,000 pamphlets, and takes regularly over 400 current periodicals, comprising nearly all the medical journals of value published throughout the world. It is open free to the medical and legal profession and the public daily, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

N. Y. Maimonides L. Added 1711; total 36,367; home use 30,184; ref. use 9563. "That the percentage of fiction circulated has fallen from 85 per cent. of the reading in the year 1883, to 48 per cent. in 1890, is indeed remarkable, and would be phenomenal, but that the number of works other than fiction on the shelves of the library have been very materially increased during the period in question. That is to say, that while much of the increase in the use of the better class of literature is attributable to the improved tastes of many of the readers, this is not the sole cause. Much of it must be credited to the acquisition of a larger supply of books of a more instructive, more elevating character. It certainly vindicates the policy of endeavoring to appeal to the most diverse tastes of the readers, by securing an equitable adjustment in the contents of the library of works suitable for amusement or recreation, for information, and for inspiration to nobler ideals and purposes."

Peabody, Mass. Peabody Institute. (39th rpt.) Added 880; total 29,471; issued 34,807 (an increase of 13 %).

Pennsylvania, University of. The library building, 5 views. (In *Harper's weekly*, Feb. 14, p. 124.)

Richmond (Va.) P. L. The Executive Committee of the Library Association held a meeting March 18 at the office of Mr. Thomas Nelson Page.

The committee appointed to report a charter submitted a plan of organization, which also provided for trustees to take and hold property on trust for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and carrying on the library upon conditions to be determined by the Association.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported that they had selected the building at No. 9 East Main Street as the one where the library is to be established.

The report also stated that it would require \$3000 to run the library for the first year. It was recommended that a book reception be held as soon as possible on two consecutive evenings, and that each white person contributing a book should become a contributing member of the Association.

The report was adopted without any opposition.

The President was requested to appoint an auxiliary committee of ladies.

It was decided to move the Rosemary Library at once into the new quarters on Main Street.

Rowley, Mass. Efforts are being made to establish a public library in the town. The town in fact has already accepted the legislative act of 1890, which insures the donation of \$100 worth of books from the State annually. An association known as the Rowley Book Club has been in existence some 25 years, and has accumulated about 1000 volumes, comprising many valuable works. This library it is proposed to place in the hands of the trustees for the use of the citizens, which will certainly form a very respectable nucleus for a public library. Mr. Mighill has been

appointed town librarian, and for the present he will receive books at his home.

Rutland (Vt.) F. L. A. Added 749; total 6116; circulated 33,767. Mr. Reuben Ross, of New York, who was born within half a mile of Memorial Hall, has generously sent the library a check for \$500. This whole amount will be at once expended for sterling reference-books of permanent use and value.

St. Louis (Mo.) Merc. Lib. Assoc. Added 2854; issued 75,679; home use 102,951; lib. use 83,188 (fict. and juv. 70.2% of home use, 12% of lib. use). "Until the second mortgage bonds are paid off" (\$10,000 a year for 3 years) "a frugal management of your resources" is necessary. "We need at least \$5000 a year above our ordinary income to enable us to do justice to our members and satisfy the growing thirst for knowledge which we ourselves have created."

The directors are not disposed to engage in argument with the gentlemen who, through the columns of the *Republic*, have openly criticised the action of the board in supplanting St. Louis employees of the library with Boston men. Mr. Waterhouse explains that he does not care to enter into a controversy on the subject, adding: "I will say, however, that the policy of the directors has been governed solely by what, in their judgment, has seemed conducive to the best interests of the library, that no St. Louis employee has been unnecessarily replaced, and that no retrenchment beyond what is required by the financial condition of the Association has been made. The present librarian has had nothing to do with the changes effected since he went into office. The directors alone are responsible, and they are satisfied that their course will in time meet with the approval of St. Louis people."

Salem (Mass.) P. L. Added 5800; total 19,691; issued 141,237 (fiction 85%); Sunday use 2551 persons.

San Francisco F. L. At the last board meeting considerable discussion took place regarding the newspaper stands in the library. It was generally agreed that they take up much valuable space where they are, and it was finally decided to remove the newspapers to the corridor on the next floor above, and have it open to the public from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening, and the Building Committee was authorized to make the necessary arrangements.

Springfield, Mass. The SPRINGFIELD City L. (Pages 149-152 of *Progressive Springfield*, March 1891; repr. in the *Springfield Library bulletin* for March.) With portraits of the librarian and trustees, and view of the building.

Thompsonville, Ct. "Mr. Root, of Haverhill, a native of this place, who has not been here for many years, has made a very natural mistake. During the week about 20 books were received here from him addressed to 'the town library,' and as no such institution exists the books are in the hands of the selectmen. Probably Mr. Root will be a trifle astonished to learn that in the latter part of the 19th century there still exists a town of the size of Thompsonville without such

a necessary adjunct of moderate civilization as a free library. A good way to set the matter right is to take steps to secure a library. About eight years ago a sort of revival took place in literature here, and the village fathers secured a library charter all ready for any one to take who would go ahead and supply the cash, and there were some faint offers of carrying out the plan. Somehow the scheme did not materialize, and several people who made their wills in favor of the library had had to change their minds and give to some more progressive enterprise. The town in this lack is behind the smaller places around it. Hazardville, Enfield Street and Suffield have all enjoyed the privilege, and Windsor Locks offers reading opportunities which at least surpass Thompsonville's. The high school pupils have the only chance at a decent library in the place, and it is rather hard for a graduate, when he has secured his education and presumably is in a position to follow it up by general reading, to be thrown out into the cold world, where he has to dispense with the luxury of a library. It certainly would be the best thing in the world for the young men who have proved energetic enough to help themselves, to be helped to the general education supplied by a good circulating library. Besides the institution might prove profitable to the older members of the community."

Trenton, N. J. W. C. T. U. L. The library has circulated 14,983 books and 19,271 persons have used the tables in the reading-room during the year. The receipts do not cover the running expenses, and the Union is dependent on contributions to renew the supply of books.

Uxbridge (Mass.) F. P. L. (16 rpt.) Added 305; total 5805.

"The report shows a falling off in the delivery of books for home reading, and an increase of visitors for reading and study in the reading-room. A considerable falling off in the number of volumes of fiction (441) given out for home reading, with an increase of the other classes."

The librarian calls the attention of readers to the list of American history, more than 200 volumes, that has been published in a separate list in the 5th supplement, which will attract the attention of those who would be well informed on subjects relating to their own country.

Watertown (Mass.) F. P. L. (23d rpt.) Added 653; total 19,565; issued 31,010; lib. use 4630.

"If we have all the advantages enjoyed by the largest and best equipped libraries, both printed catalogues, printed bulletins and a full card catalogue always during these more than twenty years kept up to date, you must not allow those people to go unanswered who compare the expense of your library with libraries in smaller or larger towns and cities where they have only one form of catalogue, or in some instances, as they do and will, with towns whose libraries have the briefest finding-lists and no proper catalogue at all. There are towns and cities also where the bulletins are printed without expense to the library. Yours may be so printed if you wish, if you will allow the alternate pages to be used for the paid advertisements of your own citizens. If the matter of expense is more important in the

minds of our people than the cultivation of the good taste and convenience of readers, you certainly will adopt the cheaper plan.

"To the end of 1890 there have been purchased 13,396 volumes, at a cost of \$19,445.14, or an average of \$1.45 per volume; while 4792 volumes have been given, and 1373 volumes have been obtained by binding pamphlets and periodicals, some of which had been purchased for the reading-room, some of which had been given to the library.

"The building has cost, with its improvements and fixtures, about \$45,000, making the present value of the whole establishment at least \$75,000. What it is really worth to the town depends entirely upon its use. If used by all, or even by half of the people, as it is used by a few, its real value to the town, counted in the years to come, would doubtless be capable of measurement in dollars and cents only by figures many times as large as these named; while in increased technical and business knowledge, in enlarged views of life, in better trained minds, in well-balanced characters, in greater satisfaction in living, its value can be estimated only by such as have learned to prize such things."

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. Added 862; total 13,163; issued 56,519 (26,521 through six agencies), (fiction and juv. 73 %). "About 30 of our teachers avail themselves of the 'special-card' privilege almost constantly, and at the request of some who have found the number formerly loaned on these cards too small for the demands of the work they wished to accomplish, the number of volumes which may be borrowed at one time on each of these cards has been increased to six."

Woodstock (Ill.) P. L. was formally dedicated March 24. The library will have room in the new City Hall, and will be under the charge of the city, assisted by the Woodstock Literary and Library Assoc., composed of 200 of the citizens of Woodstock. The library will be opened with about 1000 volumes, and more additions will be made as soon as possible, as the citizens will be asked to vote a tax at the next spring election to aid in advancing it. The library was started a dozen years ago by the Literary Society, and it was finally decided to turn it over to the city, the society still retaining an interest in the library and a share in its management.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Cambridge Univ. L. The library syndicate recommend that the annual grant from the chest towards the maintenance of the library be raised from £4000 to £5000. The estimated expenditure includes £2850 for salaries and wages; £1600 for purchase of books, and £650 for binding. — *Acad.*, Mar. 21.

Hamilton (Can.) P. L. (2d rpt.) - Added 5751; total 14,577; issued 100,249 (fic. and juv. 62.43 %). The new library has a new and commodious building. "When asking for something in fiction it is invariably a 'good novel,' 'something worth reading,' that is called for. As a consequence, the works of the great novelists — Scott, Dickens, Thackeray and others — are in constant demand, and although liberally duplicated they are seldom on the shelves."

Queensbury, Yorkshire, Eng. New jubilee lecture-hall and reading-room and library view. (In *Illustrated London news*, Feb. 7, p. 186.)

Winnipeg, Can. Manitoba Provincial L. Added 1278; total 14,035; receipts \$3600; expenditures \$3526.84. The demand for office-room in other departments necessitated changes in the library that will prove anything but satisfactory, unless steps are taken to provide some permanent home for the institution. It is at present scattered all over the building, and is exceedingly inconvenient for purposes of reference. It is suggested that a suitable fireproof annex could be erected in rear of the present building in which to store the contents of the museum, collection of archives, public documents, rare and other volumes that have been collected in the past six years, and valued now at about \$30,000.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Improvement in card catalog drawer labels. Our catalog case having grown so that there are 196 drawers occupied and that single letters fill from 5 to 17 drawers each, it becomes desirable to show quickly where each letter begins. I have done this by making the first label of a different color from the others (pink instead of tea color) and printing the first initial in twice as large type as the others (6-line pica instead of 3-line pica). C: A. CUTTER.

Mr. W: A. Borden, librarian of the Young Men's Institute, New Haven, has invented a desk file for newspapers. It is adjustable so that the reader can move his paper on the desk up or down nearly two feet at pleasure, so that stretching the neck to read the top of a column or bending down to read at the bottom of a column is uncalled for. The file is attached to the desk by means of springs through which screws pass. The springs pass through what might be called the backbone of the file, and by giving the screws in the springs a turn the hold on the file can be tightened or loosened at will. The file is provided with six or seven wands, according to the number of papers which are received in a week. When a new paper arrives the oldest paper — that to the extreme left — is removed and the new paper is put in at the right, so that the reader can begin from the left and by turning over to the left find in order all the papers for a week.

The new file is to be known as the Institute file, and has been adopted by the Institute Directors. Mr. Borden will place the manufacture and sale of the file in the hands of the Milton Bradley Company, of Springfield.

Gifts and Bequests.

The Bayonne (N. J.) P. L., built at the expense of a few liberal citizens, has been opened. The late Jerome Beecher left the Chicago P. L. \$2000. Andrew Ashton has given the Durand (Ill.) L. Assoc. \$100. The Marlboro (Mass.) P. L. has received \$500 from the estate of Levi Bigelow. The library in Merrill, Ill., founded by the bequest of \$10,000 from T. B. Scott, has been opened. Reuben Rose has given the Rutland F. L. A. \$500.

Librarians.

TENNEY, Mrs. Harriet Augusta. In speaking of her recent retirement from the office of State Librarian of Michigan, *The State Republican* says:

"Mrs. Tenney was born April 1, 1834, at Essex, Vermont, being the daughter of John Leffingwell and Delia (Doud) Edgerton. She received an academic education at Franklin, Vermont, and March 29, 1854, was married to Jesse Eugene Tenney, of the same place, coming immediately with her husband to Homer, this State, where both were engaged in teaching until the fall of 1855.

"In April, 1859, Governor Moses Wisner, recognizing the adaptabilities of the man for the office, appointed Judge Tenney State Librarian. During the ten years her husband held the position Mrs. Tenney spent much of her time in the library, and in 1869 Governor H. P. Baldwin, realizing her fitness for the position, appointed her to the place so ably filled by Mr. Tenney. She was successively appointed by Governors Bagley, Crosswell, Jerome, Begole, Alger and Luce. Mrs. Tenney had charge of removing the library twice, first in the fall of 1871 from the old capitol to the State Office Block, and again in 1878 to its present elegant and commodious rooms in the new capitol.

"With all her arduous duties necessarily connected with so important a position Mrs. Tenney has found time to mingle with the outside world, and is a member of and holds office in several societies in which she is a shining light and an earnest worker. She has been Recording Secretary of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society since its organization in 1874, is a member of the American Association of Librarians, is a corresponding member of the Chicago Historical Society, and a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; was President of the Lansing Military Aid Society from 1861 to 1866, and President of the Lansing Woman's Soldiers' Monument Association. In December, 1887, she was unanimously elected President of Charles T. Foster Woman's Relief Corps, No. 7, holding the office until the present year. She was Department Counsellor of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Michigan, 1886-7; Department Treasurer, 1887-8; Department Aid, 1888-9; and for the years 1888 to 1890 was Worthy Matron of Arbutus Chapter, No. 45, Order of the Eastern Star, of Lansing.

"Mrs. Tenney was one of the organizers of the Lansing Library and Literary Association, and when the Public Library was established in the High School building the society presented to it its valuable library, and shortly after disbanded. Mr. Tenney was also one of the organizers of the Lansing Woman's Club, in 1874, and was its President for the three succeeding years."

Cataloging and Classification.

BELLUZZI, R., and FIORINI, V. Catalogo illustrativo dei libri, documenti, ed oggetti esposti dalle provincie dell' Emilia e delle Romagne

nel tempio del risorgimento italiano. Vol. 1. Bologna, Zamorani-Albertazzi, 1891. 13+247 p. 8°.

INDIANAPOLIS P. L. Finding-list of poetry and the drama literature and polygraphy. Ind., 1891. 47 p. Q.

No imprints. The order is Poetry and drama: collections, individual authors, plays arranged by titles. Literature, classified by languages and in the case of English literature sub-classified by forms. The "Polygraphy" is merely the "collected works," "speeches and addresses," "collected miscellany," and "essays and miscellany" of English literature.

MAIMONIDES L., M. Y. Supplement to the Catalogue of German fiction and juveniles. N. Y., 1890. 34 p. O.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY. Bulletin: Legislation no. 1, Feb. 1891: Comparative summary and index of state legislation in 1890. Albany, 1891. 84 p. O.

"A classified comparative summary of legislation with a subject index is made on cards by the legislative sub-librarian, Mr. W. B. Shaw, as fast as the session laws come into the State Library. This is necessary in order to enable him to answer promptly frequent inquiries as to legislation in other States. The references cover the laws of 16 States and 1 territory. The summary is classified under general heads; the index is an alphabetic list of all the specific topics contained in the Summary and refers to each entry by its marginal number."

The work is indispensable in State libraries and must be useful in all law libraries.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF EDUCATION. Supplement to the Catalogue of the Pedagogical Library and the books of reference in the office of the Superintendent of Public Schools, edited by James MacAlister. Philadelphia, 1890. 47 p. D.

PROVIDENCE, R. I. Co operative list of periodicals and serials currently received at the libraries and reading-rooms of. Providence, 1891. 16 p. D.

WELLINGTON (Province), N. Zealand. GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Annual supplement to the catalogue. Jan. 1891. Wellington, 1891. 2 l.+30+10+8 p. O.

FULL NAMES.

Cahoone, S. Sayer (Sketches of Newport and its vicinity, 1842).

Torrey, Dolphus (Contribution toward a genealogy of all Torreys in America).

The following are furnished by Harvard College Library.

Arnold, James Newell (Vital record of Rhode Island);

Finley, J. Park (Storm track, fog, and ice charts of the north Atlantic ocean);

Orton, R. H: (Records of California men in the war of the rebellion, 1861-67);

- Welch, S: Manning, Sr. (Home history ; recollections of Buffalo, 1830-40);
 Lord, C: Chase (Life and times in Hopkinton, N. H.);
 Rhawn, W: H: (An introduction to "A move for better roads," etc.);
 Sampson, F: Asbury (A bibliography of the geography of Missouri).

Bibliography.

- ANIBARRO Y RIVES, Martinez. Intento de un diccionario biog. y bibliog. de los autores de la provincia de Burgos, Madrid, Murillo, 1891. 570 p. 8°.
 BRUNET, G. Etudes sur la reliure des livres et sur les collections de bibliophiles célèbres. Paris, Vve Moquet, 1891. 8°, 10 fr.
 GARCIA PERES, Dom. Catalogo razonado biográfico y bibliográfico de los autores portugueses que escribieron en castellano. Madrid, Murillo, 1891. 14+664 p. gr. 8°. 10 pes.
 FOSTER, W: E., has prepared in connection with the "Old South Lectures" on American history, 6 capital broadsheets of "reference for parallel readings" on the subjects of the lecture. They cover the "Pre-Columbian voyages to America;" the "Women of the Revolution;" "La Salle and the French in the Great West;" "How Rhode Island helped in the Revolutionary Movement," and "James Madison and his Journal."
 GROENEWEGEN, J. H. Bibliographie der werken van Everhardus Johannes Potgieter. Haarlem, H. D. Tjeenk Willink, 1891. 14+194 p. 8°. 1.90 fl., bd. 2.40 fl.
 TILLINGHAST, W: Hopkins. 7th list of the publications of Harvard University and its officers, 1889-90. Camb. 1891. 32 p. O. (Bibliog. contrib., 41.)
 ZEITLIN, William. Bibliotheca hebraica post-Mendelssohniana; Bibliographisches Handbuch der neuhebr. Litteratur seit Beginn der Mendelssohn'schen Epoche bis zum J. 1890; nach alphabet. Reihenfolge der Autoren m. biograph. Daten u. bibliograph. Notizen nebst Indices der hebr. Büchertitel u. der citirten Autorennamen. 1. Hälfte. A—M. 2., neu bearb. u. erweit. Aufl. Lpz., K. F. Koehler's Antiq., 1891. 4+248 p. 8°. 7.50 m.

INDEXES.

- BOITON, J. Table général des matières contenues dans le JOURNAL des géomètres depuis sa création (1847) jusqu'à fin 1889. Grenoble, imp. Dupont. 1891. 8+176 p. 8°.
 SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS. Transactions for 1889 and general index, 1861-89. London, Spon, 1891. 8°, 15 sh.

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

- PETTEKSEN, Hj. Anonymer og pseudonymer i den norske literatur, 1678-1890. Bibliografiske meddelelser. Kristiania, H. G. Nisja, 1890. 127 p. gr. 8°.

So runs the world away, Ansley May, (New York, Dillingham, March, 1891). Ansley May, nom de plume of Edith May Dickinson and Edward Ansley Stokes, both of Trenton, N. J.

MARTHA F. NELSON.

Frank Linstow White, pseud. of Frank Weitenkamp, Astor Library, N. Y., translator of Jane Dieulafoy's "At Susa" (Phila., 1890); Bleunard's "Babylon electrified" (Phila., 1889); edr. of 3d ed. of L. P. Phillips' "Dictionary of biographical reference" (Phila., 1889); author of numerous articles on art and other topics in the *Epoch*, *Musical Visitor*, *Cosmopolitan*, etc.

Gilbert des Roches, ps. of Mme. la baronne Legoux, a musical composer, who has lately died.—*Polybiblion*.

Stanton Page, ps. of H. B. Fuller, in 1st ed. "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani," Boston, 1890; the 2d ed. bears the real name.

Humors and Blunders.

From an English bookseller's catalog.

BOWDLER.—Family Shakespeare in one volume, in which nothing is added to the original text but those words and expressions which cannot, with propriety, be read aloud in a family.

The words "are omitted," which in the title of the work follow "expressions," are left out, producing a result which ought to make good Thomas Bowdler shiver in his grave.—*Birmingham weekly post*, Jan. 29.

"MICHAEL PADDEN, it is said, will be appointed Assistant Librarian to the Board of Aldermen. Paddy Walsh of the Fourth Ward said Padden was slated for Sergeant-at-Arms, but he was not sufficiently educated for this position, so they propose to make him Assistant Librarian."—*N. Y. Sun*, Jan. 3, 1891.

New Haven. A book just asked for: "Crowded in a cornfield."
 BORDEN.

Books are sometimes called for by titles that are amusing and perplexing. Some of our younger readers have asked for "Wee Women," "Robinson crucified," "Hunters of Noah's Ark," "John Bone's Island," "Subscriber's Magazine," "Mrs. Atkinson's Little Men," "Swink or Sim," "St. Peter's Magazine," and "Elsie's Babies."

We filled the orders by handing out "Little Women," "Robinson Crusoe," "Hunters of the Ozark," "John Bull's Island," "Scribner's Magazine," "Miss Alcott's Little Men," "Sink or Swim," "Peterson's Magazine," and "Elsie's Children."
 NEWBURGH FREE LIBRARY.

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"Surely this is a page of history which is marvellous and moving enough to be restored to its proper place. We are grateful to Mr. Gribayédoff for taking the initiative."—*Illustrated American*.

"The facts are scattered through a number of authorities and it has cost Mr. Gribayédoff a good deal of praiseworthy work to collect and organize them."—*Press* (N. Y.).

"An admirable account of the French invasion of Ireland. . . . The literary quality is excellent. The narrative is orderly, clear, vivid, the English entirely accurate and handled gracefully and with a very nice understanding. . . . It is a curious, interesting and valuable story which Mr. Gribayédoff has put together."—*Sun* (N. Y.).

"Delightfully written by Mr. Gribayédoff, who has devoted so much time and labor to the rounding out of his narrative that it calls for careful reading."—*Press* (Philadelphia).

"An interesting monograph."—*Life* (N. Y.). "An unique and very interesting volume."—*Texas Siftings* (N. Y.).

"An eminently readable and useful book that should find a place in every library making any pretensions to completeness regarding British history. The illustrations are admirable."—*The Nation*.

"The style of this book is so pure, strong and idiomatic, that one marvels how a writer born and educated in a foreign country could have produced it. The spirit, color and vivacity of the narrative are Mr. Gribayédoff's own. The volume is so tersely and compactly done, that nothing could be added to it; and no one who cares for a thoroughly enjoyable reading on a captivating and unhackneyed subject will neglect to possess himself of it."—JULIAN HAWTHORNE, in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

"The author has not merely presented us with a picturesque narrative, but has embodied in it considerable matter which has laid buried among the dusty manuscript archives of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque de France. Mr. Gribayédoff's accession to the ranks of authorship is a matter of congratulation."—*Recorder* (N. Y.).

"An interesting and scholarly account of an almost unknown episode."—*Book Chat*

"An instructive book. Pains and care and labor have gone to the making of it, and the result is a series of pictures distinct in themselves and not to be had elsewhere collectively. The illustrations are superior in execution."—*Evening Sun* (N. Y.).

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THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 16. No. 5.

MAY, 1891.



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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

MAY, 1891.

No. 5.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

ONE project for the proposed Library Exhibit at the Columbian Fair is a model library, properly classed and catalogued, of from 2500 to 5000 books. But as planned this is to be a model in more ways than that of administration. It is desired that every subject shall be represented not merely by the marked books of the class, but by the best edition of each book. This is a good idea, but it opens up questions of proportions and of comparative merits of authors and editions, which need consideration and discussion. So far as we are aware the only attempts to outline a library of the books which Charles Lamb said "no gentleman's library should be without" were the little list compiled by Henry Stevens in 1853, entitled "Catalogue of my English library," and Hector Bossange's imitation of it, "*Ma bibliothèque française*," the limitations of which are shown by their titles. Here then is an opportunity to really produce a guide which will be of the greatest value both to small public and private libraries. With the help of the profession, we hope to discuss this library and settle the space each class and sub-class should have upon its shelves, what authors should be selected in each, and what edition of each (and here we think that books "in print" ought to be most favored). For this purpose we shall shortly take steps to obtain opinions on the proportions of subject to subject, to be followed by careful consideration of the secondary questions, but we trust that if any of our readers have any suggestions or ideas to propose on this matter, they will let us have the benefit of them at once.

Communications.

IN RE CUSPIDORS.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 30, 1891.

IN the last number of the JOURNAL I am quoted as stating this to be the "only library in the United States" that gets along without cuspidors. An editorial note marks the statement as "erroneous;" and an Eastern librarian has taken pains individually to instruct me of my mistake.

I never made the statement quoted nor any similar statement, except that exemption from cuspidors was a somewhat unusual feature in

"public buildings"—having in mind city halls, court-houses and the like. As, however, the JOURNAL is accustomed to make up its columns of library notes very largely from newspaper gossip, without verification,* I beg leave to forestall future quotations by stating roundly: That I do not propose to declare this library "first" in anything, except in the hearts of the Minneapolis public. We shall do our best to make it the best library practicable for the work it has to do. But as for vaunting that it excels other libraries in any particular whatever I trust, myself, never to be guilty of such futile bad taste.

As I write this, I remember that I ended my last Annual Report with a claim for our issue attendants which implied a comparison with other libraries to our advantage. Let us explain, therefore, to those who have received this report that the remark was addressed to the Minneapolis public, and that it was only in palliation of the occasional clumsiness of our attendants, due to the lack of special training, that I called attention to the compensating amiability for which, even in a profession noted for its urbanity, they seemed to me remarkable. HERBERT PUTNAM.

*[It is with regret that we have to acknowledge the truth of this statement, but we believe that the great amount of news concerning libraries which we print in each issue, by the aid of newspapers, more than compensates for the occasional error we are led into. Verification of all the notes that we clip and use is to us simply impossible. But error may always be avoided by librarians sending us notes themselves, for we would be only too glad to print nothing but what is official from each library; but few will take the trouble to send this.—EDS. L. J.]

"HONORS FOR LIBRARIANS."

WILL you permit me to enter my protest against the editorial in Mar. L. J., "Honors for Librarians"? As the N. J. L. A. is the only one having an "outsider" for President, I feel more at liberty to return some sort of answer.

In our case it is safe to say there is no librarian in the State who has done so much for libraries as our President, Dr. Prall. When a young man, just out of college, "he hired a hall and spoke to the people of Paterson on the great benefits to be derived from the establishment of public libraries." Remember that Jersey men have not been brought up to believe the library a necessity, as is the case in Massachusetts. As Assemblyman, in 1884, he prepared and introduced in the Legislature the "Perfect Jersey Library Law," under which Paterson, Passaic, Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City have started new libraries, and other cities are agitating the question. Such work ought, certainly, to en-

title the laborer, though not a librarian, to all the "honor" that can be found.

Ours is not a close corporation. We welcome to membership any who are interested in the work, and particularly any who can give us something to talk about and think about.

It is the same with the A. L. A. Among the members are trustees who *ought* to know something of library management, professional men and women who are thinking of joining the ranks, and others who attend the conferences only for the good times they get out of them.

If we find in this crowd one who is thoroughly alive to the needs of modern libraries and librarians, who is putting his best thought and energy into the work, and is really helpful to us, are we to tell him he must keep on the outer circle? Shall we say to him, "You can give of yours, but we shall not give anything in return. The honor of holding office must be confined to librarians?"

If such is the sentiment of a majority of librarians, it seems to me we should limit the membership to librarians, and allow the others to form "sections," like the State Association and the Trustees' Section.

I hope no such feeling exists. I believe we want all the aid we can get, no matter *who* renders it; and I believe we should honor the deserving, outside as well as inside the profession.

No one can become an officer of the A. L. A., who has not been completely identified with its work and achievements; and when once in line we should give him all the honor and glory and power befitting such labor.

The 1st Vice-President of the A. L. A. is not a librarian, but is that any reason why we should not place him in the chair next year? Is there any one who takes greater interest, works harder, or obtains more satisfactory library results than that same Vice-President? It would be hard to find his mate. I wish we had more like him.

We ought to know a good thing when we get it, and when we get it we ought to keep it. Let us be liberal in this matter and welcome to membership and to office all those who will help us work out the difficult problem of modern library science.

FRANK P. HILL.

[Our article was directed not so much against honoring competent outsiders, as in favor of widely distributing the honors, and against the continuance of one person in office. If we have rotation in office we can afford to call to the President's chair all who would worthily fill it. —Eds. L. J.]

A FREE BOOK.

P. O. Box 1386, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE GORHAM MFG. Co. (silversmiths), of Providence, R. I., have issued a little book, or monograph, on electro-plating, and have set aside some copies for distribution to public libraries. The title-page reads thus: "The source and nature of electricity and its application to the Electro-Plating process. By Scott A. Smith, M.A.S.M.E." Free public libraries will be supplied with a copy free on application.

SCOTT A. SMITH.

A LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

I HAVE a boy for "help" (a misapplied term in his case). This is the way he charges books:

W. T. Daggett — two books.

H. L. Belden, XLI. — no. 4.

His memory failed him when I asked what that meant, but after much meditation and prayer I decided it was the *Cemetery* for Feb., '91. Laboring long with him finally effected this, that he charged some one with

The Popular Science Monthly, Vol. 38 — No. 4.

Feb., 1891, by W. J. Youmans.

Imagine the satisfaction of the person waiting for all this to be written down. Thanks to your charging system, no mistakes are made with books having cards in them. And he loves me, that boy does. I make him work. His one idea is to keep out of my way. I played a school-ma'am trick on him last week. I sent him up to a trustee with a note which said, "Please tell this boy I eat every day — he thought I'd better go without eating yesterday." S.

SOME READERS.

I WISH you could look in here to-night on my colony of "breaker boys," with black hands in spite of the lavatory, and black circles round their eyes from the coal dust. I have 42 readers and a good deal more than half are breaker boys. Yesterday p.m. two colored "ladies" asked, "Have you anything on the subject of ladies? We have a debate, and the question is 'True ladies makes true gentlemen.'" A green youth walked three miles to get something for a debate on Major André. He told me the second night what he was about. "I'm sorry I hadn't told you last night, 'cause — do you have any spare time? — you might have copied some for me. I've got as much as two pages more to write." J.

LIBRARIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

MR. HILL, of the Newark Library, is very much interested in the idea of a Librarians' "Mutual Benefit Association," and has written me once or twice about it. Do you think of any one among the librarians who is well up in such matters as appertain to the formation of M. B. societies, or any statistics as to the number of members required to start one? Perhaps the matter might be brought up at a meeting of the New York Library Club. W. A. BARDWELL.

LIBRARY PAPERS.

As the financial condition of our library is rather low, I am thinking of publishing a small paper to be devoted to library news, local and general, and to advertising. Will you please inform me if there are any papers of this kind published by any library in this country except the library at Springfield? I would also be pleased if you will refer me to any other books, papers or other material that will help me in this connection.

[The LIBRARY JOURNAL hopes shortly to print a series of contributions on these library papers with especial fulness on the financial side. —Eds. L. J.]

COLLECTION AND REGISTRATION OF FINES.—II.

CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FROM the opening of the Cleveland Public Library until about two years ago a fine of five cents per day was imposed for the detention of a book longer than the time specified. In 1888 this fine was reduced to two cents. This smaller amount seems to be as effective in preventing too great negligence in returning books and is not so great a burden on those who have to pay it.

The fact that the receipts from this source have not been affected by the change shows that fines are paid more readily rather than that more books are kept over time. When the large fine was charged it would happen that those who were so unfortunate as to have a considerable fine accrue would discontinue using their cards rather than pay it.

It is our custom to issue books once on each card after a fine is incurred, if desired, as this accommodates those who may not happen to have money with them but can bring the amount at their next visit.

We do not apply to the guarantor for the fine, but stop the use of the card if the fine is not paid after a reasonable time. A severe sickness preventing the return of the books is accepted as a sufficient reason for remitting the fine. The only other reason which has been accepted is inability to pay from extreme poverty, and this has very rarely been offered.

The amount of fines collected last year was \$684.68.

The thing which is essential to the collection of fines without friction is absolute fairness. If the impression prevails that all are treated alike in this matter, that there are no "favored people," there are few who will not acknowledge the necessity of a reasonable fine, and pay it without grumbling.

As to the registration of fines, we simply enter the card number and amount in the cash-book. We did for two years keep an elaborate fine-book, giving a complete and permanent record of all fines collected from each borrower, but the use of it did not seem to pay for the bookkeeping involved.

I am just now introducing a personal account-book, which is intended to show the number of books charged to each person. If it proves a success it will furnish also a means of keeping a permanent record of fines paid by each.

W: H. BRETT.

WINDSOR (VT.) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

PERHAPS the experience of so small a library is of little value, but as you seem to ask for such things, and as our memorandum card is, if not unique, at least original, I send it to you for what it may be worth.

In this library books are charged on the L. B. manilla slips 5x7.5 cm, arranged in the case in the classification order of the library (Dewey's D. C.).

As soon as the slips are finable (14 d. after date) they go to the extreme left of the case, and as a further caution each slip is plainly *scratched* with a colored pencil. The fines are 2c. daily, each volume, and if readers choose to incur them we do not interfere (unless the book is specially needed) until they have run over about 10 or 12 days. *Then*, to make sure there is no error, we mail a memorandum of overdue:

WINDSOR LIBRARY, 28 Ap. 1891.

MEMORANDUM OF OVERDUE BOOK.

MR. R: ROE.

Your card, No. 11062 is charged with a book No. 398.347 O, title, Myths, &c., of Russians, &c., loaned 4 Ap. due to return 18 Ap.

Fine, if returned, 29 Ap. will be 22 cents.

This card is sent to check any error. If not correct, please report at the Library and oblige the Librarian.

It will be noted that this is *not* a call for the book, which we don't send for unless we particularly want it. But it usually brings the book and the fine in without further trouble. (In fact, our readers generally seem to enjoy being fined). But if it doesn't come in in about another fortnight we send a second copy of the memorandum, and then usually add: "Please return the book."

In the few cases in which this fails to bring it, we send a third memorandum, but this time *not* to the borrower but to his *endorser*—every one of our application cards being endorsed by a person *known* and *responsible* to the library.

We ask *him* to find the book and collect the fine, *and he does it*, and in that case the reader's card is cancelled and his name black-listed unless he pays up and gets a new endorser.

We have never lost a charged book (in 8 years), nor have we missed the collection of more than \$2 or \$3 worth of due-fines.

Our fine collections reach \$35 or \$40 a year. No book is loaned on a card charged with an unpaid fine.

E. N. GODDARD.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.*

BY G. W. HARRIS, LIBRARIAN.

HARDLY a single professor whom I consulted about the arrangement of the books in his special line of work was willing to accept any of the printed classifications without more or less modification. The result is that ours is a classification based rather upon practical convenience than any strictly logical method. Our classes are associated rather than subordinated one to another.

We begin our numeration with Language, followed by Literature, so arranged as to keep the bound sets of literary periodicals nearest the delivery-desk. History comes next, its arrangement and position largely the consequence of the terms of the gift of the White Library, which had to be placed in a separate room, and which we desired to bring into as close relation as possible with allied subjects in the General Library. After History comes Law, followed by a group comprising Political Science, Political Economy, Social Life, and Education. Next comes Philosophy, then Religion, followed by Ecclesiastical History. In the division Arts and Sciences, we have first the Fine Arts, including here Music and Dramatic Art. We make no general separation of the Sciences from the Useful Arts, as is done in most systems. The applications of any science are for the most part associated with the science itself. In this group the arrangement is the result of consultation with the professors most interested in the various subjects, and we have tried to suit their convenience as far as possible.

The arrangement is somewhat like this (subject possibly to some modification, as the books in these classes are not yet all arranged):

Mathematics, followed by Astronomy, Naval and Military Science.

Engineering, Civil and Mechanical.

Technology and Domestic Arts.

Physics.

Chemistry followed by Chemical Technology.

Mineralogy " " Metallurgy.

Geology and Petrography.

Palæontology.

Botany, Forestry, Horticulture, Agriculture.

Zoölogy, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine.

Of Biography we have made no separate class except for dictionaries and collective biographical works, our biographies being distributed throughout the different classes, the life of an author with his works, lives of statesmen with the history of their time, etc. Travels too are, for the most

part, distributed in a similar way. Bibliography is placed next to general literature. Folklore we have decided to place with the books on Social Life, between Political Economy and Education.

No doubt, in a library where Biography and Travels are treated by readers as distinct classes of literature, and are greatly in demand, it is well to make distinct classes of them, just as in such cases Fiction is made a distinct class. Here we have few, if any, readers, who call for Biographies or Travels merely as Biographies or Travels; and if a particular life is wanted the catalogue gives its place and number, so that it is as easily and readily found as if it stood in a distinct class of Biography. Much of their work is done by our professors and advanced students among the books, and the arrangement of biographies and travels in separate classes would be extremely inconvenient to the students who wish to study the history or literature of a particular period, while it is, as we know by experience, a great convenience to our historical students to have the lives of statesmen with the histories of their time. The same thing is true of our literary students, and so we have no separate class of Fiction. The literature of a country we arrange chronologically by periods, subdividing, where it seems desirable, the literature of a period by classes, as Poetry, Drama, Fiction. For many libraries this would be, no doubt, a very inconvenient arrangement. For us it seems much the best.

As to notation we have adopted, in the main, an expansive system of press numbers on the British Museum plan, taking the numbers from 100 to 9999 for the presses in the stacks, and leaving gaps between the numbers actually used at present. A letter denotes the shelf, and to each shelf we allot 99 numbers, leaving gaps to be filled by future additions. In this way we think we have combined many of the advantages of the fixed and relative location systems. In the case of sets of periodicals a number and a letter are given to each set. We estimate that we can provide a sufficiently minute classification of nearly three million volumes without having a longer shelf-mark than 8568Dg8, say. The labels we use are like the enclosed specimen.

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B 16

* Mr. Harris, in consenting to the publication of this fragment of a private letter, states that "the outline is very imperfect and the plan subject to some modification, as the details are not fully worked out."

Such is a brief outline of our scheme, which

seems to suit our needs, though for another library with different needs and a different constituency it might not be found at all satisfactory. I may add too that in the arrangement of the classes regard was had to the future extension of our stacks and their relation to the reading-room.

Undoubtedly, as time goes on, parts of the library will have to be rearranged to conform to the advance of knowledge, but in my opinion this is inevitable under any system whatever which makes any pretensions to scientific classification. Indeed, what likelihood is there that any of our present classifications will be permanent? Are our successors of a hundred years hence likely to be any more tolerant of our carefully wrought-out systems than we are of those which our predecessors elaborated a hundred years or more ago?

PROPOSED LIBRARY LAW OF ILLINOIS.

A BILL drafted by the trustees of the Newberry and Crerar libraries of Chicago, and introduced in the Illinois Senate April 17, 1891:

"Whenever property, real or personal, has heretofore been or shall hereafter be devised or bequeathed by last will or testament, or granted, conveyed, or donated by deed or other instrument to trustees to be applied by them to the foundation and establishment in any of the cities, villages, and towns of this State of a free public library, it shall be lawful, when not otherwise provided in said will or other instrument of gift, for the acting trustees in any such case, in order to promote the better establishment, maintenance, and management of such library, to cause to be formed a corporation under the provisions of this act, with the rights, powers, and privileges hereinafter provided for. Such acting trustee may make, sign, and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds in this State and file in the office of the Secretary of State a statement in writing, in which shall be set forth the intent of such trustees to form a corporation under this act, a copy of the will or other instrument by which endowment of said library has been provided, the name adopted for the proposed corporation (which shall not be the name of any other corporation already existing), the city, village, or town in which the library and the principal place of business of the corporation will be located, the number of managers who may be denominated trustees, managers, or directors of the corporation, and the names of the trustees, managers, or directors who are to constitute the original board of such officers and who shall hold until their successors respectively are elected and qualified as in this act provided.

"Upon the filing in his office of such a statement aforesaid, the Secretary of State shall issue to the incorporators, under his hand and the seal of the State, a certificate, of which the aforesaid statement shall be a part, declaring that the organization of the corporation is perfected. The incorporators shall thereupon cause such certi-

cate to be recorded in a proper record-book kept for the purpose in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the county in which the said library is to be located; and thereupon the corporation shall be deemed fully organized, and may proceed to carry out its corporate purposes, and may receive by conveyance from the trustees under said will, deed, or other instrument of donation the property provided by will or otherwise as aforesaid for the endowment of said library, and may hold the same in whatever form it may have been received or conveyed by said trustees until such form shall be changed by the action of said corporation.

"All corporations formed under this act shall be bodies corporate and politic, to be known under the name stated in the respective certificates or articles of incorporation; and by such corporate names they shall have and possess the ordinary rights and incidents of corporations and shall be capable of taking, holding, and disposing of real and personal estate for all purposes of their organization. The provisions of any will, deed, or other instrument by which endowment is given to said library and accepted by said trustees, managers, or directors shall as to such endowment be a part of the organic and fundamental law of such corporation. The trustees, managers, or directors of any such corporation shall compose its managers, and shall not be less than seven nor more than fifteen in number; shall elect the officers of the corporation from their number, and shall have control and management of its affairs and property, may accept donations, and in their discretion hold the same in the form in which they are given for all purposes of science, literature, and art, germane to the effect and purpose of said corporation. They may fill, by election, subject to the approval of the Chief-Justice for the time being of the Supreme Court of Illinois, vacancies occurring in their own number by death, incapacity, retirement, or otherwise, and may make lawful by-laws for the management of the corporation and of the library, which by-laws shall set forth what officers there shall be of the incorporation, and shall define and prescribe their respective duties. They may appoint and employ from time to time such agents and employees as they may deem necessary for the efficient administration and conduct of the library and other affairs of the corporation. Whenever any trustee, manager, or director shall be elected to fill any vacancy, a certificate under the seal of the corporation giving the name of the person elected shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds where the articles of incorporation are recorded. Whenever, by the provisions of such will, deed, or other instrument by which endowment is created, the institution endowed is declared to be free and public, the library and other property of such corporation shall be forever exempt from taxation. The trustees, managers, or directors of such corporation shall in the month of January in each year cause to be made a report to the Governor of the State for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding, of the condition of the library and of the funds and other property of the corporation showing the assets and investments of such corporation in detail."

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

From the Chicago Tribune, March 26.

THE Illinois House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill authorizing the levying of a two-mill tax each year till 1895 in the city of Chicago for library purposes. The tax hitherto has been half a mill. Under the new law the Library Board will have a revenue of about \$430,000, after allowing for the cost of collection, the total assessment being \$219,000,000. Hence the increase in revenue will be about \$320,000, or for the five years not less than \$1,600,000.

This action is taken for the purpose of enabling the Board to save up funds for the erection of a public library building. It has saved a little out of the smaller revenues of the last few years, but not enough to permit the putting of the books in a home of their own. The library was established under the act passed in 1872, and ever since then has been without a permanent home, most of the time in a garret. It was once hoped that the School Board would arrange for it to occupy the site occupied by the First National Bank, on the corner of Monroe and Dearborn Streets, but that body preferred to lease the site at a big rental for business purposes. Subsequently room was made in the City Hall, but already it is cramped in those quarters and they are wanted for other uses. Fortunately, the city and State have together at their disposal the Dearborn Park block. This is an admirable site. It is near the converging point of all the street-car lines in the city. It is 385 feet by 162½, giving ample room for the expanding wants of a long future, has a street frontage on all four sides, giving a sufficiency of light, and the upper stories of the building will permit a view of the lake over the tops of any structures that are likely to be erected by the Illinois Central. The Library Board can place there a substantial building, chiefly of brick, which is the indestructible material, with some granite and steel columns, on a foundation sufficient for seven or eight stories, and so permanently constructed that it may last a couple of centuries, or into an age the people of which can be trusted to look out for their own wants and provide for their own necessities.

A bill is now on its third reading in the Legislature to give to the Library Board all the right and title the State has in the block, conditioned on its making an arrangement with the soldiers, who obtained two years ago authority to use the north quarter for a Home, but could not raise the necessary funds, and hence have not yet been able to avail themselves of the legislative permit. The bill will pass and then the Board will have a perfect title, as the city has already given all the title it had to bestow.

The total tax for library purposes will be only about 33 cents per head per year on the inhabitants of the city, and they can well afford that in view of the enormous extent now reached by the library and the promise of vastly greater usefulness in the future. Not only should no one grumble to pay it, but everybody ought to be glad to contribute that mite towards taking the library away from an inconvenient location which

is needed for other uses, and entails no small annoyance to visitors who have to go there during times of political excitement, and on some other occasions which need not specified. It may be remarked that as the two-mill tax is authorized by an emergency bill it can be levied for this year and added on to the taxes for 1891.

From the Chicago Post.

Not a little credit is due to Mr. Hild, the public librarian, for the passage of the Chicago Public Library bill, which has at length secured the endorsement of both Houses at Springfield and requires only the Governor's signature to become a law. Mr. Hild has "staid by" the measure from the beginning, with what skill and pertinacity are now apparent, since the bill had many enemies in both Houses when it first appeared.

Chicago is now fairly in the way of having a magnificent library and an equally magnificent art gallery in the centre of the city. Both are greatly needed. For books, pictures and statuary the city has at present no adequate shelter. The city's excellent and ever-increasing collection of books is stowed away in a stuffy corner of the City Hall, where more than half of their usefulness is lost. Such good pictures and statuary as have already found their way hither—and their number is increasing rapidly also—remain in private galleries or under the inadequate roof of the Art Institute. Given a safe, spacious and dignified receptacle and these collections would flow together, their value increasing in geometric ratio. The Public Library, also, if it had a suitable home, would become the permanent repository of many treasures which their owners fear to trust to temporary rooms.

The Library bill merely confers on the people of Chicago the right to tax themselves for the cost of such a building, the site being already secured. There is no reasonable doubt that the tax will gladly be assumed.

In an interview Mr. Hild gives the following facts concerning the struggle to obtain the new building:

"It was a hot fight while it lasted, and you have no idea of the excitement it created while it was on. To make us all the more happy comes the liberal and generous action of the city council in approving the entire amount of the tax levy demanded by us for this year. It is all smooth sailing with us now, nothing remaining for us to do but to proceed with the details of the work. We have a \$330,000 tax levy for this year for building purposes, besides which we have a good sum to our credit which will also go to the building fund. In addition to this there is a sum of \$40,000 expended by the library board in fixing up this place, for which the city council promised to reimburse us, so that it is safe to say we will have close to \$400,000 at our disposal for building purposes for the present year.

"With this excellent outlook there is no reason why we should not be in a position to break ground for the new public library building this fall and have the foundations laid before the winter months. The library board will at once proceed to the consideration of plans, specifications and

contracts for the building. This, of course, will take up considerable time, but not a moment will be lost in getting the work under way. I think I would be safe in predicting that the main portion of the building will be erected and the roof on by 1893, so that, though the library may not be completed, visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition will be able to see and judge what Chicago is about to do for her public library and her reading public.

"Of course I cannot say what amount will be spent altogether on the building, but that it will be no insignificant sum may be judged from the fact that about \$400,000 will be expended the first year. That among other questions will have to be discussed and passed upon at the forthcoming meeting of the library board, which will be undoubtedly the most important in the history of the institution. The building will be sufficiently large to meet the growing needs of the library and the reading public of Chicago for the next thirty years. We have in this place space for 150,000 volumes; in the new building we will have space for half a million. At the rate at which the demands upon the library have grown since its inception up to date, I think a building giving that amount of accommodation would be sufficient for the next thirty years."

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ITALIAN BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

(Supplementary to E. H. Woodruff's List, published in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 12: 187-192.)

FURNISHED BY PROF. WILLARD FISKE.

ABBREVIATION.	ITALIAN.	TRANSLATION.
antip.,	antiporta,	frontispiece.
baz.,	bazzana,	sheep.
bell' es., esempl.	bell' esemplare, esem-	fine copy.
bel.,	plare bello,	with (as with port-
c. (as in c. ritr.), con,		trait).
cart. dist.,	carta distinta,	extra paper.
ed. cit.,	edizione citata dalla	edition cited in the
	Crusca,	Dictionary of
		the Della Crus-
		ca Academy.
ed. stim., ediz.	edizione stimata,	good (seeteemed)
stim.,		edition.
es., esempl.,	esemplare,	copy.
es. abbrun.,	esemplare abbrunato	copy with pages
		enclosed in black
		lines.
es. dist.,	esemplare distinto,	extra fine copy (or
		copy on extra
		paper.
fig.,	figuato (illustrated)	illustrations.
	figura, figure,	
frontesp.,	frontespizio,	title-page.
in-4 gr.,	in quarto grande,	large quarto.
inc.,	inciso (engraved) in-	engraving (s).
	cisione, incisioni,	
rileg.,	rilegatura (rilegato),	binding (bound).
rit., ritr.,	ritratto, ritratti,	portrait (portraits)
stup. es.,	stupendo esemplare,	extraordinarily
		fine copy.
tit. inc.,	titolo inciso,	engraved title-
		page.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ACT.

An Act to promote the Establishment and Efficiency of Free Public Libraries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

SEC. 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint four persons, residents of the State, who, together with the State Librarian, shall constitute a board of library commissioners. The Governor shall designate the chairman thereof. Two members of said board shall be appointed for the term of four years and two for two years, and thereafter the term of office of the commissioners shall be two years. All vacancies on said board shall be filled by the Governor, with the consent of the Council.

SEC. 2. The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board for advice in regard to the selection of books, cataloguing of books, and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice in regard to said matters as it shall find practicable. The board shall make a report of its doings to the Legislature biennially, which shall be printed in the report of the State Librarian.

SEC. 3. Said board is hereby authorized and directed to expend, upon the application of any town having no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for books for any such town entitled to the benefits of this act, such books to be used by said town for the purpose of establishing a free public library; and said commissioners shall select and purchase all books to be provided as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. No town shall be entitled to the benefits of this act until such town has accepted the provisions hereof at a regularly called town meeting, and until said town shall have provided in a satisfactory manner to the board of commissioners for the care, custody, and distribution of the books furnished in accordance with this act.

SEC. 5. Any town accepting the provisions of this act shall annually appropriate, provide for the use and maintenance of its free public library, a sum not less than fifty dollars if its last assessed valuation was one million dollars or upward, or a sum not less than twenty-five dollars if said valuation was less than one million and not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or a sum not less than fifteen dollars if said valuation was less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. No member of the board of commissioners shall receive any compensation, but the board may expend a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses in the discharge of its duties; and all sums expended under the provision of this act shall be paid from the treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and the Governor and Council.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

American Library Association.

SAN FRANCISCO MEETING.

Boston, April 25, 1891.

THE travelling arrangements for the A. L. A. Meeting at San Francisco are sufficiently advanced to indicate the probable expense and the time needed for the trip. Fuller particulars will be printed in the succeeding LIBRARY JOURNALS.

It is not yet decided as to the route, as negotiations are incomplete, though it is definitely settled that we go out by one and return by another, thus seeing as much of the country as possible, between Chicago and San Francisco.

The regular trip from Boston or New York will be limited to three weeks, to secure the attendance of those who can spare only the time for the meeting; the post conference trip will occupy about two weeks more, covering a more extended stay at San Francisco and an excursion through Southern California, also a stop at interesting places *en route*. The short-time excursionists are expected to return in one party, in a special hotel-car attached to a regular train.

The indications as to attendance seem to insure a special train from Boston to San Francisco and return. We have the assurance from the Pullman Company of a vestibuled train, fitted with every modern convenience of railway travel.

Tickets covering all expense from Boston to Boston, or New York to New York, Chicago to Chicago, as well as intermediate points, including double berth in Pullman car, meals *en route*, and all incidental expenses of travelling, will be issued by the Library Bureau for both the long and short excursion. For the three weeks' trip the cost will be about \$225; for the five weeks' trip about \$300. From Chicago the rate will be about \$40 less. The return railway tickets are good for six months, if any of the party desire to extend their stay after the meeting and post-conference excursion. Return meal coupons not used will be redeemed.

The exact date is not fully decided; but, as the canvass of members indicated their preference for September or October next, and as the latter seems the better month, the date of starting will be about October 1.

Members should advise C. C. Pickett, Law Institute Library, Chicago, of their intention to join at that point; or H. E. Davidson, Library Bureau, Boston, if they desire to connect with the Eastern delegation, giving as early notice as possible.

A full circular of information will be mailed to any address as soon as issued,

H. E. DAVIDSON, *Assistant Secretary*.

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

THE third meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Free Public Library, Worcester, April 30, 1891.

About sixty persons were present, among

whom were Hon. Henry Barnard, late U. S. Commissioner of Education and G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University.

On the arrival of the party from Boston and vicinity, soon after ten o'clock, Mr. Green showed the members of the club over the two connected buildings now occupied by the library. The new building and the arrangements for utilization of both buildings were much admired.

Nearly the entire basement of the new building is occupied as a reading room for newspapers. Here a sliding file was noticed which makes the use of the newspapers easy when attached to racks. The successful efforts which have been made in this room, as elsewhere in the building to secure light, made a most pleasant impression on the visitors.

In the first story were examined in the new building the Green Library room, in which books are used for reference and study, the librarian's private room, the first two stories of the stack, toilet rooms, etc., and the great work-room occupied by the librarian and the assistants in the reference department, and in the old building the room for the use of magazines, etc., by gentlemen, one for use by ladies and the work and delivery rooms of the circulating department.

It was noticeable in the new building that the work-room of the librarian and assistants was separated from the room in which books were consulted by pillars and arches and not by a partition, in order to give free access on the part of inquirers to the more cultivated officers of the library. While in the Green Library room Mr. Green explained that the city had appropriated this year enough money to finish the building, and \$24,500 for running expenses. Those sums were taken out of the amount raised by taxation of polls and real and personal property. The library will also have upwards of \$5,000 of dog money, besides something more than \$2,000 from income of invested funds, and \$500 or more for fines, sale of catalogues, etc. Of the entire amount (\$32,000) \$4,500 has been spent for furniture. The remainder is given for ordinary running expenses.

Mr. Green explained that the money needed for the new building and for administering the library had all been obtained without lobbying and merely by making the library so useful to the whole community that when money is wanted it should only be necessary to make committees of the city government see what is really the case, that men engaged in the industries of the city and their wives and children are getting ad-

vantages from the library which they would be unwilling to have them forego.

In the second story of the building the club held its meeting. That story is arranged for study, and has also a room for cataloguing, through which the large elevator which goes from the bottom to the top of the new building passes.

In the tower is a private study-room. The directors' room, on this floor, is used for classes, etc.

The club met in a lecture hall which is provided with movable seats, platform, etc. Around this room are three rows of a patent picture moulding. In it will be kept on exhibition choice collections of photographs, chromo-lithographs, engravings, etc., belonging to the library. It is intended to put up the Arundel plates around the walls, for instance, and let them remain up two months, also to put a notice at the foot of the stairs that they are on exhibition above, and notices in the papers to that effect. At another time the plates of the recently finished Italian work on Pompeii will be put on the walls. Similar use will be made of sets of photographs, illustrating the development of the genius of Raphael, the frescoes of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel, etc., etc.

It is thought that in this way elegant works which are usually seen only a few times a year by a few persons, may be made to give enjoyment and instruction to people generally.

An attendant will be placed in the hall during exhibitions to answer questions, and cheap catalogues of the pictures exhibited will probably be provided.

In the third or upper story of the new building provision has been made for storing the collections of photographs, engravings, etc., belonging to the library. Cases are placed around one large room in the form of closed cupboards. Instead of shelving, rollers are used. There are also upright rollers at the sides, to prevent the finely bound volumes being scratched as they are drawn out.

The three rooms in the upper story are lighted from above. In the room where the cases are, there is a table under the skylight on which is an easel. Here classes and individuals come to examine such portions of the art collections as they desire.

It is intended eventually to use one of the rooms in the upper story for a music library, but a gift of \$20,000 will be first needed; \$10,000 to use in buying the best scores of the best mas-

ters, and the income of \$10,000 to use in keeping up the collection. It is intended to place a grand piano in the centre of the room. Such a library seems to be needed in a place like Worcester, whose great interest in music is displayed in its always successful autumnal musical convention.

The third room in the upper story, the one over the stacks, will be used for storing books in the future, unless it is wanted for other purposes. The walls of the upper story are high and will occasionally be used for loan exhibitions. During April they have been covered by portraits by Stuart, Smibert, Copley, and other old American painters, and by Sargent, Fuller, Vinton, Walker, Huntington, Bunker, and other modern artists. These were most of them borrowed from citizens of Worcester and had the double attraction of being by good artists and of giving representations of persons and the ancestors of persons in whom citizens of Worcester are interested.

The Worcester Art Society got the pictures together and arranged and returned them to their owners, and had them carefully catalogued, with dates. The library gave the use of the galleries, paid for lights and attendance and for running the elevator. The exhibition was free and has been visited by immense numbers of people of all grades in the community. It has been open every afternoon in April, including Sundays, and many evenings.

In the upper story is a dark closet, fitted up for photographing. Much photographing is done in the library. A small elevator is provided for the four stories in the two two-story stacks.

The meeting came to order in the lecture hall at 11:10, the President, Mr. Cutter, in the chair.

Mr. Green stated that the committee of the city government which had the erection of the new building in charge asked him to plan the interior of the new building, and that he planned it. The architect, Mr. Stephen C. Earle, rendered most cheerful aid in putting the plan in form, and added a beautiful front to the building.

Too much praise, Mr. Green said, could not be given to the Building Committee of the city government, to the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and to the architect, for the desire shown by them on all occasions to do what the library authorities desired. The architect, while very accomplished, was ever too ready to take the librarian's ideas and put them in form; he had to be encouraged to present his own ideas. He presented them, however, promptly when asked for, and to the library's great advantage. The result is that the interior of the new building is admira-

bly adapted for the work to be done in it in connection with that to be done in the old building, and the exterior is a notable addition to the architecture of the city.

For the next meeting, invitations were received from Salem, Springfield, and Cambridge.

At 11:38 the discussion, "How to keep libraries clean," was opened by the President. His former method was to use a feather duster and open window, but this left most of the dust in the building. A later plan is to use a common wash-tub, covered by a cloth arranged in the form of a tent, the tub being filled with water and the tent dampened. The books are introduced through the flap of the tent and brushed or beaten together.

Mr. Hedge, of Lawrence, said his library was not cleaned often enough. Ten years ago it had to be closed for a week and everything cleaned, and it was a long and disagreeable work.

Mr. Green has some dusting done every day, so that the whole library is gone over once a year. The janitor brushes off the shelf, then rubs it with a damp cloth, and rubs the books with a cloth. The two janitors sweep the building before the hour of opening, and the light dusting of tables, shelves, etc., in the public rooms, is done by the hour-assistants.

Mr. Tillinghast, of Harvard College, said that the library is swept every day with a stiff broom like a stable broom, and sawdust. Once a year the wood-work is washed. The shelves and books are cleaned in the summer, taking three months. The stack is cleaned every year, the rest of the library every two years. Shelves are wiped with a damp sponge and the books with a cloth. Outside help was tried, but too many books were misplaced. It costs \$100 to clean the stack and \$200 to clean the whole library. Books not frequently used are always dusty.

Miss Bean, of Brookline, spoke of the advantage of washing floors to prevent rising of dust. Her manilla matting is taken up once in 2 or 3 months.

Mr. Hedge spoke of the disadvantage of not having exclusive control of the janitor.

Miss Chandler, of Lancaster, uses a bristle brush for the tops of books.

Mr. Houghton, of Lynn, has an arrangement similar to the Boston Athenæum, but instead of a tub uses a damp cloth for the bottom of the tent. Gets round once a year regularly. Has special difficulty with bound newspapers and large illustrated books. For the large books he now uses

paper cartons, with covers shutting over the other part, so as to keep out all dust.

Recess, 12:05 to 12:20.

Col. T. W. Higginson, trustee of the Cambridge Public Library, was then introduced by the President, who claimed a library experience of half a century, having had charge of a library before he could read. He was interested to know whether Col. Higginson, who was to tell them his experience as a trustee of public libraries, could point to as long a library service. He thought not. Trustees are not caught as young as librarians.

Col. Higginson said that the period which the President evidently thought so impressive only aroused his pity. He was glad that the president had been able to do so much for the library cause in so short a time. For himself he could not remember how old he was when he told his mother that he wished to be a librarian, but it was at an early age. A few years later he took charge of two children's libraries — one of 77 volumes, the other of a few more. So that, although not then a trustee, he had begun early in life the still higher office of librarian. He had been a trustee of four different public libraries. Library work of whatever kind is satisfactory, because it is sure to always last, even if we are forgotten, which matters little. He expressed his pleasure in being asked to speak before a club of librarians, so much of his time having been given to harrying librarians. He regretted his mistakes, having learned by experience. Well-regulated boards, he said, should contain both business and bookish trustees. It is of the greatest importance that the business element should be represented because of relations to the taxpayers. It is not necessary that the trustees should use the library much, but the business men aid in securing money, and many of the most difficult problems arise in connection with money matters. The public does not realize the cost of running a library. A library grows naturally and rapidly, especially by gifts and first-class funerals. Harvard College had only 30,000 volumes within his memory, and was then the largest library in the country.

There is no doubt as to the growth. It is more difficult to say how to use the library. The idea of the public library is not that of a donation of any class to any other class. It is rather a form of collectivism or nationalism. It is a gift of the whole people to all people. This is the fallacy of the article on libraries in the lately published "Plea for liberty." The public library is

sustained by the people as a whole for the people as a whole. This makes it much easier to support the library, and the trustee works for it as for the whole town.

The peril of the bookish trustee is, that he will gratify private whims in buying books. The business trustee looks at things too much from the business side. Does not often interfere much in buying books. Is not in the library enough to understand the work, and is dissatisfied if the employees are not visibly doing some material work all the time. The librarian should not have too much to do. If he does he cannot look over the whole ground. There is always an accumulation of back-work. Here the speaker paid a high tribute to Mr. Barton's work at the American Antiquarian Society in bringing order out of chaos.

The business trustee, also, often thinks that the best thing is got by competition, and gives contracts to the lowest bidder, instead of the best worker.

The best work is often done by those who are not highly educated. It is the same on school committees. Well-educated mechanics are often the most valuable members. Experience of men is the important qualification. The library reaches all ages, and that is what gives us so much hold on the people.

The remainder of the address treated of the access of the public to the shelves.

The meeting adjourned at 1.14.

After lunch the members visited the American Antiquarian Society, and were shown over the building by Mr. Barton and his assistants. The large and carefully arranged collection of old school-books attracted special attention. This has proved of much use in connection with the work of Clark University.

GARDNER M. JONES, *Secretary*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting held Apr. 3 the following new members were elected: Samuel Baily, Trenton, N. J.; Mary E. Ball, So. Orange; Mr. O. M. Brands, Paterson; Mary E. Brittin, Elizabeth; Hon. E. O. Chapman, Trenton; Geo. Watson Cole, Jersey City; Dr. Wm. Elmer, Trenton; Prof. J. M. Green, Trenton; Geo. J. Hagar, Newark; Miss C. E. Hartt, Passaic; Hannah P. James, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Rev. J. A. Reinhart, Paterson; Cornelia A. See, New Brunswick; Mr. H. E. Slaughter, Hightstown; Prof. Oliver P. Steves, Trenton; Anna T. Thompson, Summit; Miss E. G. Weller, Paterson; Mrs. Benj. Williamson, Elizabeth; George Wurts, Paterson.

Library School.

THE following names should be added to the list of junior students previously recorded :

OLIN SYLVESTER DAVIS, Lake Village, N. H.
Brown University, 1881-82; Assistant Columbia College Library, 1884-86; Librarian Topeka Public Library, 1887-90; Librarian Duluth Public Library, 1890.
JOSEPH LE ROY HARRISON, North Adams, Mass.
Cornell University; University of Heidelberg.

Miss Alice Bertha Kroeger, who left the School in April, 1890, to take the position of head cataloger in the St. Louis Public Library, has returned to finish the course.

Miss Harriet E. Green, of the Boston Athenæum, spent six weeks at the School, giving a month's instruction in dictionary cataloging to the junior and two weeks to the senior class. The juniors gave February to the study of classification, the seniors, except in the first half of February, following the plan of work outlined in the October JOURNAL.

March 1 began the lecture term. Lectures covering in outline the whole field are given by the faculty supplemented by visiting librarians. The lecturers for this year in the order of their visits have been :

K. A. Linderfelt; Thorwald Solberg; R. R. Bowker; Gardner M. Jones; C. C. Soule; Frank P. Hill; Reuben A. Guild; C. A. Cutter; W. C. Lane; G. Iles.

VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Emerson calls America another word for opportunity. If I may be forgiven the parody I will claim that librarianship is only another word for opportunity, and that there is no surer way of realizing this truth than by a week spent in visiting libraries. The new ideas, the comparison of methods, the enthusiasm of other workers, the delight of seeing vast storehouses of books in the great libraries and smaller collections in hitherto uncultivated fields, above all the sight of the people themselves actually at work in their own university, gives one an outlook equalled only by an A. L. A. conference.

Our visit to Boston last year was a memorable one. The New York visit, March 26-April 7, 1891, has proved no less fruitful of good results. The party (25 in number) comprised all members of the School, excepting two prevented by illness and one who made the visit during the Christmas holidays, and included Misses Lydia A. Dexter, Alice B. Kroeger, Jennie Y. Middleton, Louise M. Sutermeister, Martha T. Wheeler, and Mr. C. W. Plympton, of the class of '91. Misses W.

I. Bullock, Bertha B. Burton, M. L. Davis, M. Ellis, E. L. Foote, M. L. Jones, Bessie R. Macky, M. E. Peirce, M. E. Robbins, A. G. Rockwell, K. L. Sharp, E. K. Taylor, Hattie A. Walker, Evelyn M. Watkins, Rev. W. R. Eastman, and Mr. Olin S. Davis, of the class of '92; Miss Nina E. Browne, of the class of '89, from the staff of the New York State Library, and Miss Henrietta Church, an accepted candidate for the class of '93.

Since the School has been located in Albany, one of our day dreams has been a Library School house as a home for the students. When the man (or woman) appears whose hearty interest and touch of gold shall turn this vision of comfort into a solid reality, the model is ready to hand in the Margaret Louisa Home, where it was our good fortune to have our headquarters in New York. It is the recent gift of Mrs. Elliott Shepard to the Y. W. C. Association.

Arriving in New York at two, we spent a couple of hours later in the afternoon in the handsome bookstores of Putnam and Dutton, examining the new books. At Putnam's we were shown some beautiful inlaid bindings and extra illustrated books. In the evening we visited the N. Y. *World* building and marvelled at the gigantic presses, and all the rest of the complex organism which makes up a modern newspaper. A glimpse of the city and the harbor, agleam with lights from the top of the dome, is worth even the descent of 22 stories in a fast elevator.

Monday morning was spent in the Astor Library, that home of scholars and birthplace of many books. I think the strongest impression left from the visit is the wish (which must be shared by literary workers throughout the country) that some provision for lighting the building and other changes might render this rich and well-balanced collection available at all hours of every day in the year. Later in the morning, through the courtesy of Miss E. M. Coe, the members of the Physical Culture Club attended the class exercises of the Ladies' Berkeley Club, in their well-equipped gymnasium, and were favored by an informal talk from Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, author of the recent work, "Household hygiene." This was made the occasion for a gathering of the clans at the Grand Union Hotel, where ten members of the earlier classes living in the vicinity joined us at lunch.

A book auction is always a curiosity to the uninitiated. The auctioneer seems to do all the talking, and even close watching sometimes fails to show the share of the other party in the transaction. We passed an hour or more in this way

at Bangs' auction-rooms, then visited some bookstores close by. At Dodd & Mead's, Mr. Dodd kindly permitted us to see and handle many treasures of the Ives sale and Mr. J. N. Wing at Scribner's explained the arrangement of books and other matters of interest to us.

Tuesday morning we gave to the N. Y. Free Circulating Library at the Jackson Square branch, and besides studying its methods, enjoyed a talk from Miss Coe on the new books of the year, from the popular standpoint. As we had already discussed their merits, we were prepared to appreciate her breezy and helpful comments.

The afternoon was spent in a thorough inspection of the Newark Public Library, where we were made welcome by two trustees, the librarian, and members of the staff. In the evening we were tendered a dinner by the trustees of the library, which proved so unique and bookish an affair that it deserves full mention. The appended menu, expressed in terms of the Decimal classification, caused much amusement.

Menu

(Form A.)

Free Public Library

Newark, N. J., 31 Mr. '91.

From

Special fund

Trustees' account

Class 020.7. No. Sch 6.

Beside the main topic, this book also treats of

594.1

636.2 + 543.3 + 664.4

597.5 583.79

636.5 + 664.5 583.32

663.7 ?

636.5 584.32

642

615.711

All but 594.1 have been thro' 641

" Now good 612.3

Wait on 158.2

And 613 on both."

029 12

After an address of welcome by Mayor Haynes, who presided at the feast, and a response on behalf of the School from Rev. W. R. Eastman, appeared the most novel feature of the evening, a souvenir for each member of the Library School. The three catalog cards tied with ribbons made a very pretty favor and looked innocent enough, but on investigation they were found to contain, written in a beautiful library hand, a series of bibliographical conundrums, the solution for which Mr. Hill, the toastmaster, proceeded

to call for by number. Five samples of the 50 "posers" must suffice to give one an idea of the intelligence of the Newark staff who devised the questions, and of our arduous task in trying to answer them.

"Using our charging system, have you discovered any way in which a book can be renewed without obliging the person to bring book and card to the library?"

"Should the public have access to the shelves at certain hours of the day?"

"Tell us the best way to designate a 'seven days' book without pasting the label on the cover of a nice binding?"

"In alphabetizing, shall all Clarkes go in with all Clarks?"

"Is the advantage of using full names in catalogs great enough to pay for the time and trouble spent in looking for them?"

Between times we listened with pleasure to speeches from Trustees W. M. Barringer and E. H. Duryee. This combination quiz and dinner was voted a great success, and "we return a grateful acknowledgment" to the trustees, to Mr. Hill, and to Miss Caroline M. Underhill, of our class of '89, for providing us such a novel and delightful entertainment.

Our Brooklyn day followed. Pratt Institute, presided over with such quiet dignity by Miss M. W. Plummer, of our pioneer class, demanded the earliest visit. Its attractive reading and reference room, the class in cataloging, the various departments of the Institute outside the library, were all of interest, and we especially noted a new departure in the lowering of the age limit, and a list of books for children between ten and fourteen years prepared by periods, a plan suggested by Miss Burt's "Literary landmarks." Our thanks are due to Mr. Chas. Pratt, by whom we were entertained in the lunch-room of the Institute, and to Miss Margaret Healey, our gracious hostess.

At the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Berry had prepared for our inspection a goodly array of books illustrating various styles of binding, which we were glad to see. His ingenious charging system, indicating time by color, and so securing three records by two sets of slips, is worth study.

At the Brooklyn Library we were cordially received by Mr. Bardwell, and made a point of investigating the extensive collections of scraps and of music, which are somewhat unusual features.

We were sorry to omit from our program, for lack of time, a visit to the L. I. Historical Society Library.

Thursday morning we spent a profitable hour at the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, where Mr. Bowker spoke on the history of American trade bibliography, and Mr. Growoll on the various methods used in printing the Annual American Catalogue. A few of the class made a tour of Harper's establishment across the way, while the rest of us browsed in the bookstores of lower New York.

We met at the Society Library in the afternoon, where Mr. Butler made us at home, and where we examined with interest their peculiar form of card catalog and the choice art books in the Green Alcove.

We were next received by Miss Denio, of the Library School class of '88, librarian of the College for training teachers, which opens its special educational collection not only to its pupils, but to all teachers in the city.

At the Apprentices' Library, on Friday, we made a special study of the charging system, and later were welcomed at the charming rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association by the members of the Library Committee and by Miss Cattell, the librarian, of the Library School class of '90. The art-room from which are circulated music scores and studies from the *Art Amateur* and *Art Interchange* was an interesting feature — the latter, if I mistake not, something new in the library world.

Friday afternoon we attended the meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, which was described in the April JOURNAL.

Saturday morning, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Poole gave us a talk on the library, and showed us some rare and curious books. We were glad to see their catalog, modelled after that of the British Museum, the only one of the kind I have heard of in this country.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Peoples for a sight of the new Mercantile Library building in Astor Place. Wealth of light and air afforded by the peculiar shape and location of the building, fine architectural effect and modern ideas of stack and shelving, characterize this latest step in the evolution of the ideal library building.

Under the escort of Mr. Baker we explored the Columbia Library, the old home of the Library School, and the centre of peculiar interest. The Avery collection of architecture, with its special room and separate card catalog, is especially worthy of note. We called later at the beautiful room of the Railroad Men's Library, which distributes books on two railroad lines. At the Aguilar Library on Saturday evening, we found the librarian, Miss L. S. Cutler, of the Library School

class of '89. We visited one of the down-town branches of this library, which does a much-needed educational work among the German and Russian Jews. It was interesting to note the English books that have been translated into Russian and Hebrew.

On Sunday afternoon we saw 800-900 men at the reading-room of the Cooper Union, making use of the 504 periodicals there free to all. It was a most impressive sight.

Monday was a free day, when each followed personal preferences. Through the favor of Miss Fearey, of the Library School class of '90, we received tickets to the Century Club and the Academy of Design.

Tuesday morning we were shown through the De Vinne Press, where we saw printing the *Century*, *St. Nicholas*, and "Century Dictionary." The class had previously visited the large printing establishment of Weed, Parsons & Co. in Albany. Part of the class spent a little time at the New York Historical Society library, which contains a rare collection of colonial paintings. Our last visit was at the Lenox, where Dr. Moore showed us the various special collections and rare volumes which are the pride of this type of library.

A full week after our return was given up to a systematic review of the visit. One or more students detailed in advance reported on the following subjects: Buildings, Special collections, Order department, Accession department, Catalog department, Classification, Shelf department, Reference, Loan systems, Binding, Reading-rooms. We first took up each library by itself, then spent some time in comparative study of important questions. MARY S. CUTLER.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, April 30, 1891.

Reviews.

ECLECTIC card catalog rules. By Klas August Linderfelt, Librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library. Boston, Charles A. Cutter, 1890. 8+104 p. O.

Mr. Linderfelt has compiled and Mr. Cutter has published a work which all librarians who are familiar with Jewett's and Perkins's and Cutter's and Dewey's handbooks on the same subject, will be glad to place by the side of those books, and which those who do not own the earlier volumes will be glad to have in their stead to take the place in some measure of them all. Mr. Linderfelt undertook in the first place to make a translation of Dziatzko's "Instruction für die Ordnung der Titel in alphabetischen Zettelkatalog der kön. und Univ.-bibliothek zu Bres-

lau," a collection of rules for an author's catalogue, developed with much minuteness of detail and the outgrowth of the compiler's personal supervision of the work on 330,000 books and pamphlets. It soon appeared, however, that the practice of German librarians and bibliographers differs in so many respects from our own that a mere translation would be of but little service. Mr. Linderfelt has accordingly taken Professor Dziatzko's materials, and preserving the plan and general arrangement of the original, has incorporated the rules of all the other systems of cataloguing with which he is acquainted, viz., Cutter's "Rules," Perkins's "San Francisco cataloguing," Jewett's "On the construction of catalogues," Dewey's "Rules," Edmands's "Rules for alphabetizing," and the Rules of the A. L. A., the L. A. U. K., the British Museum, and the Bodleian. The result is a digest of the accepted practices of the art and mystery of cataloguing.

The book is in two divisions. The first treats of "the selection of the main entry-word," and takes up author and title entries and references. In the treatment of these subjects the most novel point and one which immediately attracts attention is the scheme of arrangement, which is almost precisely that of the analytical key to a botany. As the botanist with an unknown flower in hand takes his key and is led to inquire successively whether it is a phænogam or a cryptogam, an exogen or an endogen, polypetalous or monopetalous, pistils numerous or single, simple or compound, so the cataloguer is expected to examine his book, inquire whether an author's or editor's name is given, whether there is one author or several, whether his name is a real name or an assumed, whether it is simple or compound, composed of one word or several; if the authors are several, he inquires whether the book is a collection of independent works or a single joint work, with a collective title or without, and so is directed from one heading to another until he comes to the proper subdivision that fits his case. The idea is ingenious, and is carried out on the whole perhaps as well as it can be, but it does not admit of as satisfactory an application in bibliography as in botany from the nature of the subject dealt with. A title-page has not the same structural unity that a plant has, and moreover one cannot expect to find all the various points brought up by a single book treated in any one place, or as a subdivision of any one head. For example, if the book in hand has two authors the inquirer is directed to the section where joint authorship is treated, but he finds nothing here about how to deal with the names themselves, under what part and form of the name to enter. All that information is put under the section devoted to books by a single author, though of course it really has no more special application to those books than to any others.

Mr. Linderfelt declares that he tried at first to throw his material into the form of a continuous narrative, but found that it could not be done without sacrificing the brevity, directness, and perspicuity of the original. Mr. Cutter's rules, however, are a model of all these qualities, and it

must be confessed that the "analytical key" idea sometimes works very awkwardly and locks up a series of remarks under a head where they would not be suspected. The first seventeen sections are a case in point. Under the heading "the name a *single word*" is included a succession of paragraphs, only the first of which really treats of "single word" names (like Sophocles); all the others relate to *family* names, or surnames considered irrespective of their accompanying forenames. The next co-ordinate division is for authors whose "appellation is made up of a combination consisting of *more than one name*," but this is precisely true of all the names cited in the sixteen preceding paragraphs. Again, the third general head reads (§ 110), "If the *editor or collector* (but no author) is named on the title-page," and covers § 111-161, but a large number of these paragraphs relate to books which have authors and the rules belong rather under some such heading as "In what cases to make references from editors."

Such matters one learns to make allowance for after a little study when some familiarity with the book has been gained; and the main interest, indeed, lies not in its arrangement but in its contents. Mr. Linderfelt shows us at every turn what is the practice of different libraries, and is not afraid to let us know his own opinions. These are generally based on considerations of practical usefulness, and when they differ from what has been common usage, they are in most cases in line with present tendencies.

For example, pseudonyms consistently used are to be taken as entry-words instead of the real names, and in this Mr. Cutter agrees in his second edition. English noblemen are to be entered under the title, not the family name, except in certain cases like Bacon and Walpole, a rule which Mr. Cutter also advocated in 1883, leaving only Jewett and the British Museum on the other side. Names of kings are to be given in the vernacular, not the English form. Collections and series of works are to be entered under the title of the collection, rather than under the name of the editor—a rule which has everything to recommend it, but which curiously enough has been given in the opposite form by all previous authorities. The rules for the entry of societies follow the lines of Mr. Cutter's fifth plan, but are not stated as accurately and clearly as his. Illustrated works are treated clearly and fully in §§96-101.

While the numerous examples drawn both from Dzialzko and Cutter are welcome and helpful, a general criticism might perhaps be made that too many distinctions and special classes of books are made. Cyclopædias, for example, need not be put in a separate class by themselves with special rules. They may be treated satisfactorily under the general principles of author or title entry. The same may be said of "collections of extracts," "collections of documents," anthologies, local gazetteers, commentaries without the text, etc. Title entries are taken up at great length, and many exceptions noted to the general rule of "enter under the first word not an article," or "not an article or preposition," but what has usually been taken to be the most natural exception to this rule, to enter anonymous works relating

to a person under the name of this person, is not permitted.

Scant space remains in which to speak of the second half of the book, in which there is much useful information in regard to accents and transliteration (but without the table of foreign characters) and the form and spelling of foreign names, and an exhaustive discussion of the subject of alphabetical arrangement which every cataloguer knows is not the simple A B C matter that it might be supposed to be by any one who has not tried to arrange consistently the cards of an extensive catalogue.

An appendix contains a "List of oriental titles and occupations, with their signification," such terms as are commonly found in connection with proper names, and often seem to form a part of them.

The book may advantageously be used in a large library as a text-book in connection with Cutter's for training assistants, and in all libraries as a record-book in which to set down the details and methods of work peculiar to each.

W: C. LANE.

MASSACHUSETTS. Free Public Library Commission. First report, 1891. Boston, Wright and Potter Printing Co., 1891. 12 + 290 p., 34 pl., O.

This report, after giving the text of the law under which the commission was appointed, and that of the circular to towns which was printed in the March number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, contains a list of towns in the commonwealth classified as to libraries, by which it appears "that of the 351 towns and cities in the State, 175 contain free public libraries that are entirely under municipal control; 28 contain libraries the use of which is entirely free, and in the management of which the municipality is in some form represented; 22 contain libraries to which the town or city appropriates money, but over which it has no control; most of these libraries are free for circulation, but a few are free only for reference; 21 contain free public libraries that are supported entirely by private benefaction, and with which the municipality has no official connection; 2 towns have libraries which are somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as they are owned and controlled by the towns, but are not free, a small fee being charged the citizens for the use of the books; and 103 towns have no public library, though in a few of this class small association libraries exist."

The commission finds it necessary to define a "free public library," and say, "The commission desires it to be understood that its definition of a 'free public library' applies only to libraries that allow the free circulation of books for general reading to the homes of the inhabitants of the towns in which they are located, and that are managed as a public trust."

Under this definition it is decided that "all of the towns in the State, except those enumerated in Class I. [175 in number], seem to be entitled to the benefit of the State appropriation if they will establish free town libraries under full municipal control."

We had supposed that the act of 1890 applied only to towns having absolutely no public library. If the interpretation of the commission is correct, towns containing such flourishing public libraries as those of Concord, Lawrence, Salem, Springfield, and Woburn will be able to obtain State aid.

The most important part of the report, however, is the appendix. This is a compilation of facts relative to the free public libraries of Massachusetts, prepared by C. B. Tillinghast, State Librarian and chairman of the commission. This was not originally prepared for the commission, but as a part of the annual report of the State Board of Education, from which it is here reprinted.

In response to a circular mailed to each town and city, a brief history and statement of the present condition of each library is given, including its origin, history, notable gifts, annual expenses and sources of income, description of building, hours, names of officers, and any other important features. The whole forms the most valuable addition to library history in this country since the publication of the United States report in 1876.

The following extract from the prefatory note summarizes the report: "This collection of facts relating to the free public libraries in Massachusetts has been made for the purpose of showing what facilities for the free use of books are available to the citizens of each town and city in the commonwealth, and to record the generous gifts of individuals for the foundation and maintenance of libraries and the construction of library buildings. The simple record is one that needs no comment. In 1839 the Hon. Horace Mann stated that there were from ten to fifteen town libraries, containing in the aggregate from three to four thousand volumes, to which all the citizens of the town had the right of access; that the aggregate number of volumes in the public libraries, of all kinds, in the State was about 300,000; and that but little more than 100,000 persons, or one-seventh of the population of the State, had any right of access to them. A little over a half century has passed. There are now 175 towns and cities having free public libraries under municipal control, and 248 of the 351 towns and cities contain libraries in which the people have rights or free privileges. There are about 2,500,000 volumes in these libraries, available for the use of 2,104,224 of the 2,238,943 inhabitants which the State contains according to the census of 1890.

"The gifts of individuals *in money*, not including gifts of books, for libraries and library buildings, exceed *five and a half million dollars* (\$5,500,000).

"There are still 103 towns in the State, with an aggregate population of 134,719, which do not have the benefit of the free use of a public library. These are almost without exception small towns, with a slender valuation, and 67 of them show a decline in population in the past five years. The State has taken the initiative in aiding the formation of free public libraries in such towns, and it is hoped that this statement of facts may lead those who are natives of, or have an especial interest, in these towns, to do for them what

generous benefactors have wisely done for so many other towns in the commonwealth."

34 process plates give exterior views of 68 of the libraries of the State. Interior views and plans would have been more useful to the librarian, but we realize the difficulty in securing them, and the report was not prepared for librarians, but for the general public.

The volume closes with a collection of the general legislation of the State relating to libraries, chronologically arranged.

GARDNER M. JONES.

A PARTIAL Bibliography of the Published Works of members of the American Historical Association. By Paul Leicester Ford. [Pages 163-427 of the annual report of the Amer. Hist. Assoc. for 1889.] Washington, Govt. Printing office, 1890. 7+427 p. o.

In the 224 pages (nearly 3000 titles) of this bibliography, and its 41 pages of index, we have a valuable contribution to the literature of American history, and a useful instrument in its study. It bears tokens throughout of the conscientious and intelligent industry which characterizes all Mr. Ford's work, while its defects are mainly, if not entirely, due to the conditions under which it was brought out. Its numerous typographical errors are chargeable to the not very close nor intelligent proof-reading of the Government printing-office, the editor's absence in Europe preventing his supervision. The most serious defect in the work as a piece of bibliography is its unevenness as to fulness under different names, owing to the method by which the material was secured. Each member of the association was furnished with slips on which to write out in a uniform way the titles of his own published works. It could readily be foreseen that some writers would find it much easier than others (and to some it were doubtless a more congenial task than to others) to get together a list of their literary offspring, big and little. Hence the resultant catalogue can hardly be accepted as a just representation of the literary work accomplished by these gentlemen when compared one with another. Following are a few of the leading names with the number of titles furnished by each: J. W. De Peyster, 97; Chas. Card Smith, 87; Geo. B. Goode, 67; C. C. Jones, 66; W. F. Allen, 59; John Bigelow, 58; S. A. Green, 58; Wm. S. Perry, 57; A. D. White, 53; H. B. Adams, 47; R. C. Winthrop, 42; J. Winsor, 21. Something also is to be deducted from the value of this list as a contribution to the literature of American history on account of the fact that the titles reported by the different writers are by no means confined to historical subjects; of the 67 titles under Geo. B. Goode's name, for instance, nearly all refer to fish and fisheries, only a few of them having a historical bearing.

Still another deduction has to be made for the writers of American history, whose names do not appear here at all. Only living writers appear, and of course only those who are members of the American Historical Association. The latter limitation shuts out Hale, Higginson,

Scudder, McMaster, and others who have contributed largely to American historical literature.

But after all is said there remains much of real merit in this work. The titles are given in full, and valuable notes are added to many of them. Many important monographs which might otherwise escape the notice of the student are by means of this list made available. It was in Mr. Ford's plan to give also a complete subject-index, which would be worth even more for practical use than the present arrangement by authors, but being obliged to forego this feature for the present he has furnished an excellent verbal-index as a partial substitute. On the whole we have here a commendable piece of work, and the promised annual continuations of the list will doubtless be brought out under more favorable circumstances, and will be sure to be welcomed heartily.

W: I. F.

THE press of North Carolina in the eighteenth century. With biographical sketches of printers, an account of the manufacture of paper, and a bibliography of the issues. By Stephen B. Weeks. Brooklyn, N. Y., Historical Printing Club, 1891. 80 pp. Q.

Dr. Weeks, in the preparation of this volume, has rendered a service to Southern literature which only the specialist can properly appreciate. From Mason and Dixon's line southward the incunabula and early writers of the colonies are practically to-day unknown quantities. In Thomas' "History of Printing" an attempt was made to trace the extension and growth of the Southern press, but a New England author worked to too great a disadvantage to be able to be either minute or accurate, and we are not surprised to find, from this work, how often he erred. And with this careful study of North Carolina printers and printing naturally comes new light on its early publicists. One turns in vain to any of the ordinary works on American literature for information concerning the colonial papers and literature of this State. Duyekinck, Allibone, and Tyler have practically nothing on this subject, and even the local histories are very inadequate and inaccurate. Like all the colonies, though in a greater degree than most, the local publications had but a local circulation at the time of issue, and the destroying processes of time and inattention have made them so rare and difficult to find that they have for the most part never even been recorded or noticed.

The fullest and most satisfactory portion of Dr. Weeks' bibliographical notes is that dealing with laws of the colony and State. Nine codifications between 1751 and 1800 are given, and numerous session and single acts. The lists of the journals of the legislatures which made the laws, and the reports of the courts which construed them, seem also as complete as they well could be, and these will be most welcomed to all law libraries. Next to these, the facts and titles given of the newspaper press are among the most interesting, though the author was compelled to work from fragmentary files, and in some cases from single issues of each. From the complete-

ness and care with which these several parts have been prepared, no doubt can remain of the author's knowledge and diligence in treating the whole subject, and it is therefore disappointing to find how little outside of these the State produced, which has survived to our day. A dozen sermons, half that number of political tracts, the same of school and "form" books, and a few scattering broadsides and other official publications, make up the sum total of the 130 titles recorded. The bulk of these, it is true, are now for the first time cataloged, but this addition, if anything, increases one's dissatisfaction, for it makes so clear and evident the wide gaps, and the *introuvables* which are probably lost beyond recovery.

P. L. F.

THE Reader's Guide in Economic, Social, and Political Science, being a classified bibliography, American, English, French and German, with descriptive notes, author, title, and subject index, courses of reading, college courses, etc. Edited by R. R. Bowker and George Hles, New York. The Society for Political Education. G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishing Agents, 1891. 169 pp. D.

A check-list of works upon a science, prepared by one or more specialists, forms one of the most useful aids to the librarian. In this little volume the librarian will find all that is necessary to form a compact and useful collection upon social and economic topics, sufficient for the purposes of the general reader, and an aid to the special student. It is not confined to the writings of any one school of economics, or of one nation, but is very comprehensive and impartial. Some exception might be taken to the arrangement of topics, but no two compilers could agree upon such a point; and the general excellence of the matter in a measure neutralizes this criticism, while a full index relieves the awkwardness of cross-references. Upon the whole, it is a manual that should be at the elbow of every librarian.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

Library Economy and History.

Ann Arbor (Mich.) Ladies' L. Assoc. Added 107; total 3041; circulated 3450; members 122; receipts \$648.38; disbursements \$561.40.

Atlanta (Ga.) P. L. The library has purchased the old Episcopal church for \$6,500, and will have it remodelled and improved. They expect to occupy their new home on the 1st of August, at which time the Episcopal congregation will take possession of their new church, which is being rapidly completed.

Augusta (Ga.) Y. M. L. At the last board meeting one of the directors announced that he had secured a list of 30 new subscribers to the library, living mostly near the Georgia railroad shops. He was convinced that the working people were beginning to see the benefit of the library to them, and would prove it by becoming subscribers.

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt Free L. Added 12,373; total 93,349; home use 440,991 (fiction 349,450 or 79 %; lib. use 7161.

"A library intended for the public, whether free to all or only to those who pay an annual subscription, has two objects before it: to furnish instruction in various departments of interest to the investigating mind, and to supply amusement. The latter object is quite as important as the former, although it may frequently displace the perusal of books of permanent value in the case of some readers. The old saw ran, that while 'all work and no play made Jack a dull boy,' still 'all play and no work made him a mere toy.' There should be a large selection, judiciously made, of books of instruction, and there also should be a selection, carefully made, of books of amusement. From the first beginning of this library these ideas have controlled the selection and purchase of books for its shelves.

"With the view of making the books relating to Oriental subjects useful to students of Scriptural or Eastern studies, a special list was made of these by Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Johns Hopkins University, and printed in the May circular of that institution. A copy of this may be seen by students of this class of literature at the registration counter. One of the city clergymen, Rev. S. Siall, prepared a list of such books as he desired to recommend to young men and young women. Several others are contemplating similar lists. The library is becoming a source of supplies from which teachers, ministers and others, having the young in charge, may make their own selections and commend as worthy of perusal from their own standpoint.

"The constant use of certain books has required their replacement during the year by fresh copies. The old and wornout copies are always acceptable to certain charities, to which they have been sent in accordance with the approval of the Library Committee, so that their usefulness may be still further continued until the necessity for their final destination—the paper mill—is established beyond a peradventure. There they contribute to the manufacture of paper, which can again enter upon the business of carrying information and pleasure to a reading public.

"The expenses were as follows: Books, \$15,079.02; binding, \$1,875.46; periodicals, \$1391.15; expenses (miscellaneous), \$6,618.88; salaries, \$18,766.86. Total, \$43,731.37."

Bay City (Mich.) P. L. Added 621; total 12,1551; receipts, \$3,670.82; disbursements, \$2504.65.

Boston. City Council. Joint Standing Committee on the Public Library. Report on the cost of the new library building, Dartmouth St. [Boston, 1891.] 37 p. O. (Doc. 54.)

Boston P. L. M. S. C. de Soissones, in "Impressions of Boston, a foreign traveller's notes about town," in the *Boston Transcript*, Apr. 3, says: "It is true that in your two handsomest buildings—Trinity Church and the new Public Library—you have shown your good taste, but the majority of your buildings are not artistically attractive, and that explains to me why the ex-

ecutive committee of the new library had so many difficulties to surmount in the construction of this beautiful building, which is one of the most æsthetic, not only in Boston, but in all the United States, and will remain forever a very eloquent and lasting witness of your civilization, which is evidently superior to the other cities, where the sentiment of the beautiful in simplicity is strangled by the love of oddness of lines and colors, as Nature and the human mind are overcome and ruled in warm countries by the gigantic vegetation.

"All the arguments of the admirers of the fantastic in regard to harmony of the colors of the environment, in regard to the character of the buildings which surround the new library—are as nothing, before the majesty of this highly artistic building, conceived for the glory of Boston. In constructing it the city has shown not only an exquisite taste but a liberality without an example and will have a library without a rival."

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (34th rpt.) Added 1338; total, 36,298; home use 55,105; (fict. and juv. 37,767); lib. use 11,169; an increase in all of 9362.

A card catalog has been made, of which the trustees say: "The chief advantages of a card catalogue are, that it is always complete up to date, and that it makes possible a greater number of cross-references, and thus a better analysis of the contents of the library, than can be embodied in a book, without making it too cumbersome and expensive. In this latter respect a card catalogue may be continually enriched as the library staff find opportunity to analyze the contents of books and fill out new cards with appropriate references.

"Another decided improvement has been brought about by the opening of the children's reading room. Any one having the curiosity to look in there, especially on a stormy afternoon, will find a room full of children very happily employed.

"A 'suggestion box' has been placed at the delivery-desk, and citizens who find that the library does not contain the books they seek, are invited, by this means, to make known their wants. The trustees cannot bind themselves, in all cases, to purchase the books recommended; but during the past year they have purchased a large number of books in accordance with requests thus presented, and in such cases the person by whom a book has been recommended (if the book was published at the time it was recommended) is promptly notified when it is ready for circulation.

"The privilege of taking out a number of books at a time, which has been heretofore given to the teachers in our public schools, has now been extended to the principals of every private school within the limits of the town."

Of the children's reading-room the librarian says: "It is furnished with one large table of sufficient length and breadth to accommodate 16 children without crowding, and inclined shelves on its front and side walls afford places for 11 more. Ordinary school-chairs are provided at the table and shelves; and chairs, as well as the

table, are fastened to the floor, so that the possibilities of noise from movable furniture are reduced to a minimum. Additional settees and a few ordinary chairs enable us to seat nearly 40 children at once.

"At present the provisions for reading consist of seven of the popular pictorial papers and juvenile magazines, the latest numbers always on the table to be picked up at will, and the back numbers to be had at call, by the usual method of 'hall slips.' A set of the bound volumes of *Harper's Weekly* and of *Youth's Companion*, with the two volumes of 'Soldiers of the Civil War,' are shelved here, and are all great favorites with the boys. A supply of books from the juvenile alcoves, and pictorial books, from the alcoves of history and travel, are likewise sent down from time to time, and many of them find readers, this latter supply being selected by the librarian.

"The shelves, or reading-desks as they might be called, are specially adapted to the large volumes of *Harper* and *Youth's Companion*, which are loaned over and over again to whomsoever asks—provided the hands of the borrowers are clean.

"Simple pictures have been framed and hung upon the walls, and light and warmth are abundant. Thus far the children have been quiet and orderly for the most part, and seem to enjoy their special privileges.

"One of our teachers has twice made use of the room for an hour in the forenoon, bringing her class, and devoting her time to reading, in connection with the regular studies in hand."

Buffalo (N. Y.) L. (35th rpt.) Added 2833; of which 2042 were bought for \$2560; total 64,959; home use 102,789 (fict. and juv. 69.43 per cent., last year 72 per cent.); lib. use 25,149 exclusive of reference-books in the "Study;" 14 v. have been stolen from these reference-books, kept on open shelves.

"The steady cultivation of a taste for reading more instructive than the reading of novels is plainly shown."

A "nook" has been provided for readers, near the delivery counter, where they may find a small number of the choicer new books of the day provided in duplicate for their examination.

Chelsea, Mass. Fitz P. L. Added 630; total 12,443; issued 56,701 (fiction and juv. 85.87 per cent.); a slight falling off in circulation; the percentage of instructive literature issued increases. The library has been opened.

"The experiment of opening the reading rooms on Sunday afternoons has been justified by the results, the average attendance for each Sunday of the ten months during which it was opened being about 20. The visitors have represented all classes and both sexes, many of them being regular attendants, by whom a discontinuance of the privilege would be keenly regretted."

Chicago, Newberry L. Added 23,242 v., 11,610 pm.; total 60,614 v., 23,958 pm.; spent for books and binding \$34,253.46; for administration \$16,447.43. April 7-14, 1890, the library was removed to a fireproof two-story building 60 x 160 ft., where it will remain till the new

building is completed. The library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. In November there were 971 day visitors to the reading-room and in December 865; the evening readers from October 20 to January 1 were 954 males and 145 females.

The librarian gives an interesting sketch of the library of rare books bought (for \$52,000, according to the *Chicago News*) of Mr. H. Probasco, which was visited by the American Library Association when they met in Cincinnati.

"There never has existed in Chicago a medical reference library of any importance, and many fruitless attempts have been made to supply this essential need of the profession. About six years ago the Chicago Medical Society, the Medical Press Association, and Homœopathic Relief Association turned over to the Chicago Public Library their collections as the basis of such a library; and with the understanding on the part of the profession that the city would build up a medical reference collection as one of the Public Library's special departments, and that it would give it that completeness which the medical profession required. Something was done in this direction, but less than the profession required. The Public Library had no space it could devote to this exclusive use, and the question arose in the Board of Directors whether an object of such special interest came legally within the popular functions of the library.

"The scheme having failed, the Medical Library Association of Chicago was incorporated to do this work, and some progress was made in the raising of money and the collection of medical books. In view, however, of the expense in obtaining rooms and paying for administration, the new project languished, and its promoters and medical profession at large solicited the trustees of the Newberry Library to accept as a gift the collections already made, and to assume the charge of creating a medical reference library with such coöperation as the profession could give. This responsibility the trustees assumed and appointed a superintendent of the medical department. In May the Medical Library Association transferred to this library 1515 v. and 1909 unbound serials and pm., including the bulk of the valuable library of the late Dr. James S. Jewell. Other parties gave 718 v. and 1880 unbound serials and pm.

The Directors of the Public Library were then asked by the officers of the medical societies which had presented the library with their collections, to transfer the same to the Newberry Library, and the request was cordially acceded to, on condition that the Newberry Library refund the amount the Public Library had expended in making additions to the collection, and in the work of arranging it. These conditions were conceded, and in July 6583 v. and 4558 unbound serials and pm. were received from the Public Library. A committee of eminent physicians and surgeons residing in the city, on invitation of the trustees, have kindly consented to give their advice in the selection of books and serials for this department."

Dover (Del.) L. A supplemental catalogue containing all the books received since the first catalogue was published has been printed.

Soon after the last annual meeting Wm. Denney, jr., resigned the office of librarian, and Miss Lina Killiam was elected to fill the vacancy, rendering acceptable services until she concluded to leave Dover. Her resignation was then accepted and on the third day of October, 1890, Miss Mary Fulton was elected librarian and now fills the position.

Duluth (Minn.) P. L. About 400 new volumes have been purchased with special reference to enlarging the scope of the present library upon the topics of music and English literature. The librarian has been granted a three weeks leave of absence and during her trip she will visit the libraries at Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

The reading-room was opened on August 1, and has been opened every day since. Already it is overcrowded, and more room must be secured. The building committee has been authorized to procure another room in the Temple building.

Everett (Mass.) P. L. Added 199 (fiction 79); total 6380 (the books bought cost \$5600); issued 19,885 (fiction 85.6 %).

"The library was closed from June to Oct. During this time the books were thoroughly overhauled, rearranged, and properly classified. Miss E. F. Knowles, of the Boston Athenæum, was engaged as an expert to direct this work, and under her direction a new and greatly improved catalogue was prepared and printed. For the first time since the library was opened, the trustees are able to ascertain its contents by a reasonable search. This reveals the gratifying fact that our collection is, on the whole, better than we expected.

"The whole expense of preparing and printing the catalogue (4000 copies) was \$1069.31, and after deducting \$150 received for advertising on the back of the cover of the catalogue, the net expense was \$919.31, an average of about 23 cents. They are sold at 25 cents each."

Fall River (Mass.) P. L. Added 1392; total 36,777; issued 93,269; periodicals issued 44,871.

"The special cards for teachers have been found to meet a real need.

"The trustees venture to express regret that the appropriation for the library was reduced last year. The efficiency of the library has certainly been impaired thereby. A library of 36,777 books is small for a city of 75,000 inhabitants. It should contain at least a book to an inhabitant. A large number of our books are works of reference, which justice to all readers requires to be kept constantly in the library rooms for consultation. This practice reduces largely the number of books available for outside use. The number of card-holders too, is small. It should be fully 15,000, which would allow but one card to a family. Two cards to a family would give 30,000 card-holders, not a large number for 75,000 inhabitants. These figures show the inadequacy of our library to the possible needs of our large and growing city.

"The following table shows the number of volumes of representative authors in the various

schools of fiction replaced during the past four years:

Mrs. Southworth,.....	177 vols.
Mary J. Holmes,.....	138 "
May Agnes Fleming,.....	94 "
Ann S. Stephens,.....	37 "
Sir Walter Scott,.....	32 "
Charles Dickens,.....	29 "
M. V. Terhune, [Marion Harland],	27 "
W. M. Thackeray,.....	14 "
Nath. Hawthorne,.....	8 "
Horatio Alger,.....	228 "
Wm. T. Adams, [Oliver Optic],...	178 "
C. A. Fosdick, [Harry Castlemon],	79 "
Elijah Kellogg,.....	54 "
W. H. G. Kingston,.....	39 "
J. Fenimore Cooper,.....	27 "

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. The library has about 5000 v. from the High School library and 4000 new volumes, and expects to receive 1000 a month till it has 10,000 or 12,000 and then to grow more slowly. Every periodical included in Poole and Fletcher's index is to be subscribed for.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. (19th rpt.) Added 1634; total 33,287; issued 93,485 (fict. and juv. 76 %).

"Nearly all the books worn out and discarded each year are novels and juvenile books, and this number is so large that the annual increase in those classes does not compensate for the annual leakage. For this reason the preponderating proportion of works of fiction, that characterized the library at its opening, is gradually growing less, while the percentage of solid literature is steadily increasing. Thus, the library, while growing in size, is also growing in intrinsic value. The fact that there are fewer sensational stories in the library than there used to be, and that the number of juvenile readers has increased, proves that there must be an improvement in the quality of books read.

"As there is no shelf-room for the accessions of the coming year, a large portion of the money spent in buying new books might be profitably expended in the purchase of books for school use."

Lynn (Mass.) F. P. L. Added 2128; total 43,294; ref. use 18,730; home use 101,071. The present building is outgrown.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (13th rpt.) Added 1421; total 18,144; home use 58,747 (fict. 73.59 %); lib. use 4908.

Natick (Mass.) Morse Institute. Added 312; total 15,932; issued 25,170 (juv. and fict. 75.32 %).

"A greater proportion of books purchased has been added to the reference department. In consequence of the small addition to the circulating department it was thought that the number of books loaned would be much smaller than last year. There is a very general use of new publications and many will have these or none. It is therefore especially gratifying to report a very small decrease.

"The number of books loaned for use at the library is larger than ever before. No record of

books thus taken from the circulating department to the reading room, for reference, has been necessary. No advantage has ever been taken by reason of this. This use of books is accepted as a privilege and is always respected.

"The various literary societies increase the demand for the best books and show an earnest appreciation of the aid they receive."

Newburg (N. Y.) F. L. Added 677; total 17,150; circulated 64,707; cards 867; receipts \$1,201.57.

The most pressing present need is more shelf room. The books have been selected with care, are in plain sight, and not disfigured with paper covers. They are arranged in low cases where they can be readily reached by the library attendants. Those which are most frequently called for are nearest the desk, so as to cause the least possible delay in their delivery. Cyclopædias and other books of reference have been liberally provided, and no part of the library work is more cheerfully performed by the librarian or his assistants than that of answering questions and giving all possible aid to persons seeking information on special subjects. "There seems to be an impression prevailing to some extent that a large proportion of the books on our shelves are works of fiction. It will be seen by an examination of the classified contents of the library that less than 17 per cent. is fiction. This department of the library is carefully guarded, and books of a highly sensational or doubtful character are not admitted. The same care is exercised in the selection of books for the young. Of our juvenile literature only about one-half can be classed as fiction, the remainder being divided between biography, art and science, history, geography and travels.

"The efforts that have been made in the past to establish a closer relationship between the free schools and the free libraries are producing the desired results. One evidence of this is found in the fact that the Board of Education, on the recommendation of the superintendent of our public schools, has added to the library a teachers' reading room. A portion of the large upper room, sometimes known as library hall, has been tastefully fitted up and furnished for the purpose, and supplied with books and periodicals adapted to the special needs of the teachers in their special vocation. This room can also be used by citizens or strangers who may desire a quiet retreat for study or literary work."

New Haven (Conn.) Yale Univ. L. The most important of the gifts for the year is that made by the late Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, who presented 1850 volumes to the library. This collection comprises early treatises both of English and American origin on Congregationalism and works in illustration of the English and Dutch life of the Plymouth Pilgrims. It is especially full in the original publications of the early Puritans and Separatists, and in the works which trace their rise and history, both in England and Holland; in many cases where the originals are so rare as to be practically unattainable they are represented by manuscript copies. It contains nearly complete lists of the publications of John

Robinson, Henry Ainsworth, William Ames, Henry Barrowe, Robert Browne, Thomas Cartwright, John Greenwood, Henry Jacob, Francis Johnson, John Penry and John Smyth. There are a dozen or more volumes printed by Elder William Brewster at Leyden. Among the autographs of former owners of the books are those of Elder Brewster, John Cotton, Samuel Gorton, John Robinson and Roger Williams.

Of works of American origin the most noteworthy is the collection by such writers as Cotton, Davenport, and the Mathers on early Congregational polity. There are the original editions of many writings of the first importance, such as Robert Cushman's "Sermon at Plymouth," Edward Winslow's "Good News from New England" and "Hypocrisie unmasked," Thomas Morton's "New English Canaan," Thomas Welde's "Short Story," Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial," George Bishop's "New England Judged," and William Hubbard's "Narrative of Troubles with the Indians." Dr. Dexter's own manuscript collections for his historical work are also to a great extent included in this bequest, and many of the volumes in the library are enriched with his annotations. An unfinished work on the English and Dutch life of the Plymouth Pilgrims, upon which he had been engaged during the later years of his life, will be completed and edited by Prof. Franklin B. Dexter.

In his manuscript catalogue of the collection Dr. Dexter had noted, in nearly every instance, the price paid for the volume. The total amount, under conditions more favorable for the purchaser than are ever likely to return again, was more than \$10,000. By the terms of the gift the books are not to be loaned, but are to be used only in the library building.

James Terry of this city has given 1297 manuscripts, about one-half which are of the Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., the historian of Connecticut, and include a series, complete save one year, of his Thanksgiving sermons from 1760 to 1819, and thirty-seven fast sermons of the same period. James B. Williams, of Glastonbury, Conn., has given ten rare pamphlets, including editions of the laws of Yale College for 1748 and 1755.

The principal gifts of money to the library were the \$10,000 bequeathed by ex-Gov. James E. English, \$500 from Mrs. Henry Farnham, \$500 from the Hon. Robbins Battell for a seminary library in American history, and \$223.50 from Prof. Henry W. Farnham.

New Orleans, Howard Memorial L. (20th rpt.) Added 3766; total 16,392; day visitors 31,062; evening visitors 14,486; Sunday visitors 4577; readers of periodicals 16,736; book readers 17,069; volumes used 25,026; (fiction .323 %). Omitting the statistics for the first quarter of the year, and comparing the figures for the nine months corresponding to those in which the library was open in 1889, we have the following results: Increase in the number of visitors, .07; of whole number of readers, .80; of periodical readers, .123; of book readers, .53; of books used, .62, and of percentage of fiction, .015.

Lighting by electricity is desired but cannot be afforded. A memorial department or museum of local history is talked of.

New York (N. Y.) American Museum of Natural History. The museum has been enriched by a valuable library containing almost 11,000 volumes and valued at \$15,000. It was presented by Mrs. M. Schuyler Elliot, widow of Dr. S. Lowell Elliot, as a memorial to her husband. Dr. Elliot was a well known entomologist, and owned large collections of moths and butterflies. Aided by Mrs. Elliot, who has always been enthusiastic over entomology, he collected the large library which has now become the property of the museum.

N. Y. Apprentices' L. Added 4143; total 86,897; issued 252,167 (an increase of 6101); lost 1 in each 11,900 issued; average no. of vols. taken out by each reader $19\frac{3}{4}$ for the year.

N. Y. Harlem Library. The trustees have decided to buy a lot in 123d Street, near Lenox Avenue, next door to the Harlem Club, for \$15,000, and put up a \$100,000 building thereon for its 20,000 volumes. The library is over 70 years old. Its reading-room has always been open to everybody, but a fee of \$3 yearly is charged for the privilege of taking books home.

N. Y. Lenox L. (21st rpt.) The library has been increased by many valuable books given and bought of (some of?) which a list is given (pp. 13-33) but the number added and the total number in the library is not stated. There have been 10,724 visitors. A general descriptive catalog in one alphabet is in progress, which will be printed. The salaries were \$6500, and \$11,444.54 was paid for books.

New York, N. Y. L. of the Railroad Men's Building. The library has never reached a higher point of usefulness than at present. The membership is 1300, 539 used the library in January, drawing 1042 books, the largest number ever circulated in one month. This is an increase of 32% over December 1890 and 20% over the same month last year. The circulation in February was $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ better than the previous month and 24% better than the same month last year.

The circulating department contains 5720 volumes, the reference department 390, making in all 6110.

The per cent. of fiction was 64—the lowest ever reached—compared with 72 last year.

New York (N. Y.) Numismatic and Archaeological Soc. The society is an old organization which was founded in 1858, and now has 250 members, a valuable collection of coins and medals, and the best collection of books on numismatics in the United States. It has outgrown its quarters and its collections are becoming so rich that it is thought high time that the society should have a suitable fire-proof building of its own in some convenient neighborhood. A committee has been appointed with power to raise \$50,000 and select a site for such a building.

N. Y. S. L. It has been decided to lend

books from the library to institutions belonging to the university or to their officers or accredited representatives for temporary use outside Albany, provided:

1. That such precautions be taken in packing as to guard against any probability of injury in transportation.

2. That the State Library shall not pay postage or express either way.

3. That borrowers at a distance shall not be allowed to retain books as long a time as is allowed borrowers in Albany, where the books can be sent for if specially needed by the library, but shall return the books at the earliest practical day after the temporary use for which they were lent.

4. That no book shall be lent except on condition that it shall be returned within twenty-four hours after notice is received from the library that the claims of other users require its recall.

5. That this permission shall not be construed as giving borrowers at a distance any claim on books which from their cheapness or wide distribution can easily be obtained nearer home, nor on books which because of cost, rarity, or constant use in the State Library, cannot properly be allowed to leave it even temporarily.

North Adams (Mass.) F. P. L. Added 1215; total 10,570; circulated 9100; reference (including public documents) 1470.

Character of library as follows: Fiction 2836 (27 per cent.); juveniles (both fiction and classified) 1618 (15 per cent.); history, biography and travel 1646 (16 per cent.); arts, sciences and literature 1969 (19 per cent.); bound magazines 475; books printed in French 556; reference-books (including public documents) 1470. Loaned for home use 61,908, percentage as follows: History, biography, and travel 6; arts, science, and literature 6; books printed in French 4; periodicals 4; fiction 57; juveniles (including classified) 23; borrowers 6893. No record is kept of the number of books consulted in the library or of those used in the reference department, as visitors are allowed free access to the shelves containing the reference-books and to the library at any time for purposes of study. During the past year the use of books for reference has perceptibly increased, while there has been a slight falling off in the circulation of fiction. An experiment recently undertaken has already proven its good results. That is, putting a number of the choicer and more attractive new books (not fiction) near the delivery-desk, where visitors may not only see them, but handle them; in many instances they will not only be looked over, but will be taken home and read, when quite likely they might not have been otherwise. About 4 volumes were issued the past year to every resident of North Adams (as the population is between 15 and 16,000), and the circulation was equivalent to each volume in the circulating department being loaned $6\frac{3}{4}$ times.

Northfield, Minn. At the meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. of this place, April 16, the report of a committee on library was read and ordered printed. The present library contains about 400 volumes, and the recommenda-

tion of the committee is that \$500 be put into new books at once, and that a yearly expenditure of about \$100 be kept up after that. This \$100 and the running expenses are to be met by private subscriptions, and possibly in time a sufficient reserve fund can be raised so that this yearly tax can be discontinued.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (13th rpt.) Added 11,222 (including 6775 v. bought of the Franklin Lyceum, with furniture, etc., for \$600; of these, 2204 v. were sent as a gift to the Olneyville F. L.); total 54,959; issued 79,249; (fiction 58.45 %).

Mr. Albert J. Jones has left the library two funds of \$1000 each, the income of one to be applied to the purchase of works supplementing the valuable Italian collection which he had already given, the other to purchase of works of design.

The librarian urges the need of an understanding between the three libraries of the city, Brown Univ. L., the Providence Athenæum, and the Providence P. L., to avoid duplication by the selection of special fields of growth; he also speaks of the need of a new building, and discusses many other subjects with his usual fulness and exactness.

A weekly staff meeting has been established for all the members of the force except those on duty in the evening. They meet at the library in the evening and familiarize themselves with the various principles involved in the management of a library.

St. Louis P. L. Contracts for the new building have been signed, and work began early in this month.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. Added 5800; total 19,691; issued 141,237 (all but 20,497 fiction, over 85 %); 3121 persons used the reference room. The average Sunday use is less than during the first five months. "The percentage of fiction is large, but the trustees intend to provide only good fiction, and the purpose of a public library is to provide for literary entertainment as well as to educate and instruct."

Salisbury (So. Dak.) Circul. L. The library now has nearly 700 books, and additions are already under way which will bring the list up to 1000 and more. Messrs. Salisbury offer the people of the city and vicinity the best opportunity ever given them to read the standard volumes of the days.

San Francisco, Sutro L. Adolph Sutro, the California millionaire, has transferred his library of nearly 40,000 volumes to the great hall in the Montgomery block, formerly occupied by the San Francisco Law Library. It is Mr. Sutro's intention to throw this splendid collection open to the public free of charge, and a force of librarians will be employed to manage it. — *Critic*.

Santa Barbara (Cal.) P. L. The trustees of the White Law Library, a gift of Wm. A. White through the bequest of Abby S. A. White, his wife. The books may be fully consulted in the library rooms under the control and supervision of the librarian, but are never to be taken from the library building.

Southampton, N. Y. Mrs. Harriet J. Rogers, whose death occurred at Southampton village a few days ago, and who had been a lifelong resident of the village, made in her will the following bequest:

"After the death of a cousin, her house and lot in the village of Southampton and a fund of \$10 000 for a public library for said village, as a memorial to her mother, Clara Rogers."

This bequest for a public library is equal to \$20,000, and will give Southampton a handsome building and library superior to any other village on Long Island.

Southbridge (Mass.) P. L. Added 478; total 13,742; issued 23,242.

Springfield, Mass. The SPRINGFIELD City L., its honorable growth, present needs, and future prospects. (In *The paper world*, March, 1891.) 2½ p., incl. a view.

Stafford Springs (Ct.) P. L. The town was pleasantly surprised at learning of the bequest left the public library in the will of Arba G. Hyde. The gift was entirely unexpected, as Mr. Hyde, though a native of Stafford, had not been connected with it for many years. The library was started about 10 years ago by the Girls' Library Association, and since that time has owed much of its success to that society, who furnish librarians and look out for the general interests of the institution. During these first 10 years of its life it has grown steadily, and is now in a prosperous condition—that is for a town of the size. The village has shown an interest in the matter that proves the gift will be appreciated. Now the prospects for library accommodation in Stafford are as good as of in any town of its size in the vicinity. Mr. Hyde left in all nearly \$50,000 subject to the life use of his wife and sister, Mrs. Antoinette Colton, of Springfield. The will leaves the property entirely in the hands of the executors. The bulk of the property, amounting to between \$30,000 and \$40,000, will eventually come to the library. The rest of it will be divided into several legacies. The will provides that a stone building be erected for the library.

Stockton, Cal. The will of William P. Hazleton, who died recently at Tarrytown, bequeaths to the city of Stockton, Cal., \$75,000 in trust for a public library. Mr. Hazleton also bequeaths \$1000 to the public schools of the city of Stockton, to be used in purchasing silver medals.

Tacoma (Wash.) P. L. The library has moved into its new quarters, comprising six office-rooms on the second floor of the Ball building on C street, devoted to the men's reading-rooms. These contain tables and chairs, games and newspaper racks. One room on the left side is reserved for the ladies, and is being tastily furnished for their use.

The south rooms contain the book shelves, the library now comprising about 1250 volumes. Mr. A. K. H. McFarlane, the young attorney who has so faithfully taken care of the library for two years past, remains in charge. The library is furnishing literature to about 600 regular readers. Seventy-five leading newspapers are kept

on file, most of these being received from the exchange lists of the city papers.

Topeka (Kan.) State Hist. Soc. Added 9621 books, pamphlets and periodicals, of which 384 were bought; total 12,231 bd. v., 35,561 unbd. v. and pm., 10,134 bd. newspaper files and periodicals. A catalog has been preparing for a year and a half. "It is a work requiring the greatest care in order to insure accuracy and completeness; and all experience in library cataloging has shown that the measure of time within which such work can be accomplished cannot be correctly estimated."

Waltham (Mass.) P. L. (25th rpt.) Added 1324; total 17,991; issued 45,041 (fict. and juv. 742 %). The Directors speak with satisfaction of the adoption of a card catalog, call for a new building, and note the growing demand for Sunday opening.

Williamsport (Pa.) Y. M. C. A. L. The library, comprising about 1200 volumes of choice literature of all kinds, recently bequeathed to the Y. M. C. A., of this city, by the late A. Boyd Cummings, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day and was delivered at the building on West Fourth Street. It is a splendid gift, and the Y. M. C. A. can be congratulated on securing it, as it will be a valuable addition to the already well-stocked shelves of the association.

Woburn (Mass.) P. L. (34th rpt.) Added 924; total 27,706; issued 60,958. The average circulation for 10 years has been $4\frac{3}{4}$ volumes per caput. "In Massachusetts," says Mr. Gardner M. Jones, "the circulation usually runs from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per capita per year. The only cities exceeding that are Springfield, $3\frac{1}{4}$; Quincy, $3\frac{3}{8}$; Newton, $4\frac{1}{8}$; Salem; $4\frac{1}{2}$."

"The building is a Mecca for visitors, many of whom are strangers from distant places, and some librarians of important centres, mainly the West, who have come to view its architectural features with the intention of obtaining ideas for buildings of their own. As the reputation of our architect becomes more fully realized, it is probable the number will be greatly increased. An illustrated article concerning the library, published in the *New England magazine*, Feb., 1890, added largely to its reputation, and as one of the results of the publication the librarian received several letters of inquiry from the distant South and West."

The library has made a collection and indexes of surveyor's plans.

The librarian made a special report on university extension, on his return from Fabyan House conference (to which his expenses were paid by the library). He urges it as a good use for the Warren Academy fund. If his suggestions are followed out and a vital and vitalizing educational movement follows, the cost of his attendance at conference will be many times repaid.

Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. L. contains 13,572 bd. v., and 1268 pm.; the reading room receives 239 journals.

The books are grouped as follows:

A WORKS OF GENERAL REFERENCE.

B JOURNALS.
C MATHEMATICS.
D PHYSICS.
E CHEMISTRY.
F ZOOLOGY.
G PHYSIOLOGY.
H PATHOLOGY.
I PSYCHOLOGY.
J PHILOSOPHY.
K ETHICS.
L CRIMINOLOGY.
M ANTHROPOLOGY.
N EDUCATION.
O BOTANY.

Books not included under any of these subjects are grouped as Miscellaneous, and marked according to their Room, Case, Tier and Shelf. They comprise in addition to Congressional publications, bound files of magazines, several score of rare old books, a collection of Art publications, Travels, Complete Works, Sets of Reports, Histories, Biographies, etc.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. Our free public library. (Pages 79-81 of *Light*, Mar. 28, 1891.)

A description, with 3 views and 4 plans, and a portrait of E. T. Marble, one of the directors.

Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L. Added 4476, total 81,425; issued 185,123 (a slight increase).

Youngstown (O.) P. L. The library was opened in the first week of April. There are about 4000 volumes at present, but an order has been given for new books which will bring the total up, within a month, to quite 5000 volumes. The library will be in charge of Miss Julia Hitchcock.

FOREIGN.

Birmingham (Eng.) F. L. (29th rpt.) Added to ref. lib. 4137; to binding libs. 917; total in ref. lib. 109,489, in lending libs. 60,766; issued from ref. lib. 343,116; from lending libs. 504,575.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. (7th rpt.) Added 8014; total 65,846; issued 387,480 (fict. and juv. 66.6 %).

"Two important library events mark the year; The abolition of the Customs duty upon two copies of all books imported for the use of Free Libraries; and the visit of the chief librarian to England to purchase books. The sending of the chief librarian to England to purchase books was a wise and profitable step in the right direction. A very large and valuable collection of books at reasonable prices was secured; and the commission to agents saved by buying directly, paid the expenses connected with his visit twice over. The special knowledge of the English book market possessed by the librarian, owing to his having been actively engaged in the book trade in London for some years before he became an officer of the Board, contributed largely to this successful result. Most of his purchases were of books not obtainable in this country. It would be a prudent policy on the part of the Board, it is submitted, to have the chief librarian make a purchasing trip to England every three or four years. The opportunity thus afforded of personally inspecting the treasures on the shelves of English booksellers — the certainty of much closer

buying—the saving in commissions and other charges, will repay many times the outlay for travelling expenses. It is becoming every year more the practice of the large libraries both in England and the United States to send personal representatives to the book markets, and thus hundreds of valuable books are secured by these gentlemen before their existence is chronicled in any sale catalogue, and even when catalogued, they are frequently snapped up long before the catalogues reach this country. So well known is the necessity for prompt action that on several occasions we have barely secured some of our most valued purchases by the use of the cable."

Voghera, Italy. SALVI, Giovanni. Sulla pubblica biblioteca della città di Voghera: cenni, considerazioni, e proposte. Voghera, tip. Rusconi-Gavi, 1891. 17 p. 8°.

Warrington (Eng.) L. Added 685; total 25,803 v. and pm. (the pm. are about 4000); lib. use 18,554; home use 26,484 (fiction 77.5 %).

"The Museum, Reading Room, and Reference Department are free. In the Lending Department books are issued to two classes of borrowers:

"(1) Subscribers paying 5s. a year, or 1s. 6d. a quarter, for one book at a time.

"(2) Guaranteed borrowers, paying a penny for each book taken out.

"Borrowers not residing or employed in the Borough pay double the above rates, whether as subscribers or as guaranteed borrowers. The tickets of guaranteed borrowers are cancelled at the end of two years from date of issue. The time allowed for each book issued from the Lending Department is 14 days, and the fine for detention one penny a week.

"The 'penny-a-book' system of lending has now been in force for more than three years. Altogether 1800 tickets have been issued, and although the growth of the system has naturally produced a corresponding decrease, amounting to two-fifths, in the number of subscribers, the work done, as shown by the books issued and the number of borrowers supplied, has made a great advance. The plan has had a fair trial, and has proved so satisfactory both in working and results that its impending extinction with the freeing of the Lending Department is a matter for some regret.

"By the recent Improvement Act power was obtained to raise the limit of the rate to three-halfpence in the pound. It is, in consequence, intended that the Lending Department shall be made free at an early date."

Winnipeg (Can.) Provincial L. (6th rpt.) Added 565; total 10,513; receipts \$3600; expenditures \$3526.84.

The archives section is rapidly becoming a main feature of the library. The work of hunting up, for the purpose of preservation, of the old printed and manuscript documents of the Northwest has been tedious, but this labor has been amply repaid in the quantity of such material collected in the last six years. Documents of the council of Assiniboia, of which no trace could be had for years, are now in the library,

together with the manuscript journals of that body. The records of the quarterly courts held under the Hudson's Bay régime are also among the archives recently secured. There are, however, a number of other important documents and court records still missing, which should be found in order to effectually establish the past political and judicial history of the country.

The museum, on account of its recent removal, has been to some extent disorganized, and is likely to remain so, unless the house take some steps to provide more adequate accommodation. As stated last year, there is already the nucleus of a good museum; and it only requires a small annual grant and encouragement from members of the bouse to make it an attractive adjunct to the library. There is a small but fine assortment of geological specimens, and the collection of Northwest birds, procured at a cost of about \$3000, is probably one of the finest in America. It is conceded that there is no better advertising medium for a nation than a good museum, in which the natural products of the country can be seen to advantage by tourists and strangers. The librarian strongly urges that at least \$500 be set apart annually for the maintenance of this department of the library.

Librarians.

WE have just heard of a librarian who, when his assistant gave information to borrowers instead of merely handing them books, reproved her, saying it was not her business to instruct them. The same man asked one of his trustees where the Electoral College is situated.

NELSON, C: Alex., has resigned the librarianship of the Howard Memorial Library at New Orleans.

SARGENT, Miss Abby L., who has been for over a year librarian at Wilmington, N. C., has been elected to succeed her sister as librarian of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, Lowell.

SARGENT, Miss M. E., for years librarian of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association Library, has been appointed librarian of the Medford P. L., and has assumed her duties. The Committee on the Library and Reading Room, in replying to her letter of resignation, say that they "reluctantly accept the resignation of Miss Mary E. Sargent as librarian. This reluctance is due in part to the warm personal regard entertained toward her by the committee and the patrons of the library, and in part to the recognition of the exceptionally meritorious service rendered by her during a period of 19 years—services which have not only done honor to herself and good to this community, but have made the influence of this institution felt among librarians and in educational circles throughout the country."

SPIELMAN, Prof. John L., has been chosen librarian of the Columbus (O.) C. P. L. He was born in 1840 in the historic old town of Lancas-

ter, Ohio, and was the son of the Rev. Christian Spielman, D.D., for many years President of the Capital University. Professor Spielman has been a resident of Columbus since a boy, and is closely identified with its interests, growth and development. His election was the unanimous choice of the Board, which is a deserved compliment to his character, learning and executive ability. He was eleven years an instructor and professor in Capital University, of which he is now trustee and member of its publication board.

SPOFFORD, A. R., librarian of Congress, read a paper before the N. Y. Historical Society, Apr. 7, on "The early history of the press of the United States."

UNDERHILL, Miss Caroline, chief cataloger at the Newark P. L., has resigned that position to become librarian at the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia.

WINCHESTER, C. F. At the board meeting of the Free P. L. of Paterson, Apr. 10, Mr. John H. Hopper requested the librarian to retire for a moment, and when he had gone Mr. Hopper in a few remarks expressive of the board's warm appreciation of the merits of Mr. Winchester, and in view of the fact that his salary was much lower than those paid other librarians of similar rank, moved that an increase of \$300 a year be made to the librarian's salary, making it \$1800 a year, to date from April 1. Every member of the board expressed cordial concurrence in Mr. Hopper's views, feeling that in Mr. Winchester the city has a Public Librarian of remarkable merit, and some of them expressed regret that the revenue of the board did not permit of an increase to an amount equal to that paid the librarians of Newark and many other places.

Cataloging and Classification.

THE BOSTON P. L.'s Bulletin for April is rich in short but excellent bibliographies. These are "American domestic architecture," "Spanish and Portuguese works not restricted to hall use," "Finding list of works by and relating to Jean Jacques Rousseau," and pt. 4 of P. L. Ford's "Bibliography of publications of the Continental Congress." It is a pity to publish this valuable list in such small portions so separated that any person who attempted to use it in the bound volumes of the Bulletin would need the patience of Job.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of Hindustani printed books in the Library, by J. F. Blumhardt. London, the Trustees, 1891.

The *Athenaeum* says: "Mr. Blumhardt supplies, in addition to the catalogue proper, an index of titles and a subject index. The latter is conveniently arranged and will be a great help to students, who should pay considerable attention to the author's excellent introductory remarks regarding Muhammadan proper names. As regards the contents of the library, the collections

of editions of standard Hindustani works are, as a rule, very complete, the only important exception which we have noticed having reference to the 'Khîrâd Afroz.' There is only one entire copy (dated 1815) of this work, and Eastwick's edition printed at Hertford is not forthcoming. It is to be regretted that the plan of the catalogue excludes mention of Hindustani dictionaries and grammars written in English for English readers. Their inclusion would have made the work more complete. Grammars in foreign European languages appear to be mentioned, but the library is by no means rich in this class of books. We must congratulate Mr. Blumhardt on the successful accomplishment of his difficult and most useful work."

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. Supplement to the catalogue, 1887-90. Camb., 1891. 2 l. + 209 p. 1. O.

DIOCESAN LENDING LIBRARY, *Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, N. Y.* List of books. Albany, 1890. 24 p. D.

Short titles. The date is given, but no other imprint items. As the books are to be sent by mail the weight is given in ounces, a most sensible innovation.

The library is intended to furnish for those of the clergy who cannot afford to own their standard books in theology, church history, etc. It already has 630 volumes and \$300. The librarian is Miss M. S. Cutler, her assistant Miss B. R. Macky, both of the State Library.

RHEIMS.

"A special section of the valuable library of the city of Rheims comprises, under the title *Cabinet de Rheims* :

"1. All works relating to the city and district of Rheims.

"2. All works, on whatever subject, written by any person a native of Rheims, or of the district, or who has resided or exercised any public function therein for a certain length of time.

"3. All works by any author and on any subject, printed at Rheims from 1553 to the end of the 18th century.

"M. Cormeaux, the librarian, has just issued, with the assistance of Messrs. Duchénoy and Jadart, the catalogue of the first volume of this collection, comprising the departments of theology and jurisprudence. In the preface, the editor recalls the circumstances of the formation of this special collection, and in a sort of autobiography explains the causes which have enabled him to carry into effect a plan dating back as far as 1843. The manuscripts which are to be contained in the special catalogue, compiled by M. Charles Loriquet, are not comprised in the present publication. It is to be regretted that the three series above described should be mingled together. It would have been preferable, in our opinion, to give: 1. The bibliography of Rheims, strictly speaking. 2. The literary history, or the works of authors belonging to Rheims; and 3. The list of works issuing from the Rheims press. The catalogue would have gained immensely in clearness by this classification. The interest of

the work is increased by numerous notes, and occasional anecdotes of authors, but it is vexatious that the number of pages of each one of the works is not given in its description, that certain miscellaneous collections of local documents, archiepiscopal mandates and judiciary memorials, for example, have not been thoroughly analyzed, and that the compiler confines himself to saying, e.g., '825. Collection of edicts, decrees, etc., concerning the royal courts of justice and others, 4°, containing 63 documents, of which Nos. 50 and 53 only are described.' In every case it would have been proper to indicate at least the inclusive dates.

"An index of names of persons and places finishes the volume. We cannot complain of this, but in place of a special index for each volume, we should prefer a general index comprising the whole *Cabinet de Rheims*, as there will be as many different indexes to be consulted as there are volumes in the collection."—*Polybiblion*, Feb. 1861.

TOKYO (*Jap.*). "We have received from the librarian of the Tokyo Library and Tokyo Educational Museum in Ueno Park, Tokyo, a very interesting little pamphlet of 124 pages, 70 of which are in Chinese and Japanese and the remainder in English. It is a catalogue in summary of the books, as they are now arranged on the best American plan, in this Government library. In the addition to the treasures which are to be unlocked only by those who are familiar with Chinese characters and the Japanese *Katakana*, and of which a large part consists of history, there is an exceedingly well-arranged collection of works in foreign languages, chiefly English. These have been catalogued by Mr. I. Tanaka, who spent several months among the libraries of the United States and Europe, and has now applied to this the chief collection of books in Japan, the methods of classification which experience in the Western World has proved to be so excellent. In the little pamphlet before us, only those foreign books which relate to Japan have been catalogued singly. The others have been grouped under special headings and subdivisions. Further, all Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, and works of reference, as also the foreign and Japanese Bibliographies and Catalogues, are arranged in special groups. A list, too, is given of the chief foreign periodicals which are taken in the library. The little pamphlet, though so modest in size and weight, is an earnest of the work that is yet to be done in exploring the region of the printed sources of knowledge in Japan. Mr. Tanaka has already begun Japanese bibliographies of special subjects, in which the literature of Japan is notably rich. Suggestions to this effect have been made by American scholars, and the work will be followed up as thoroughly as the time and money at the command of the librarian will admit."—*The Nation*.

FULL NAMES

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Allen, E. Waterhouse (Memorial of Joseph and Lucy Clark Allen);

Schmidt-Wartenberg, Hans Max ("Ein Tiroler Passionsspiel des Mittelalters," in Publ. of the mod. lang. assoc. of America);

Tolman, Albert Harris (Shakespeare's part in the "Taming of the Shrew").

CHANGED TITLES.

De l'une à l'autre, per Edmond Thiaudière, Paris, 1891, is the same as his *La petite fille du curé*, of which several editions were published.

Aniella E. Barr's *Woven of love and glory*, published by J. Clarke & Co., London, is the same as her *Remember the Alamo*, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. W. H. BRETT.

MISLEADING TITLE. Rev. E. Peterson's *History of Rhode Island*, which is usually entered with the histories of the State, is really only a history of the island of Rhode Island, Aquidneck, and is chiefly devoted to Newport. R. B.

Bibliography.

"The Annual American Catalogue" for 1890 is a trifle larger than that for '89, the list of "books recorded, with full titles and descriptive notes, arranged alphabetically by authors," filling 184 pages as against 182, and the list "by author, title and subject" running up to 83 pages as against 80. Last year a supplementary list of "late arrivals," so to speak, was necessary, in the latter index; but this year the one list holds the complete record. The book is arranged as carefully as of old, and is as indispensable to those who have any use for it whatever, as its predecessors have proved in the past. — *Critic*, Apr. 25.

BOKACHEV, N. Repertorium bibliographicum: Opisi Russkikh bibliotek i bibliographicheskia izdania nakhodiastchiasa v' istoricheskoi i arkheologicheskoi bibliotekê N. Bokacheva. St. Petersburg.

Of this the *Athenæum*, of Apr. 4, says: "The time for Slavonic bibliography has hardly come in England, but we must none the less welcome such a book as M. Bokachev's. It is a catalogue of the valuable bibliographical works in his own possession, and the interesting notes with which it is accompanied afford glimpses of the wealth of some other Russian libraries. We are able to tell from the catalogues how splendid were some of the old collections—for instance, that of Nikon, the great ecclesiastical reformer of the seventeenth century, which contained about a thousand volumes, mostly manuscripts. These treasures found their way, among other places, to the Synodal Library at Moscow. Theophanes Prokopovich, the coadjutor of Peter the Great in his reforms, boasted a library of 30,000 volumes. Basil Tatistchev, the first Russian historian in anything like the critical sense of the word, also owned a good collection. Great injury was done to learning in the Napoleonic invasion. The magnificent libraries of Bause and Count Musin-Pushkin perished in the flames. Each contained priceless manuscripts, the latter the celebrated 'Slovo o Polku Igorevê,' ('Story of the expedition of Prince Igor'), the interesting early Russian prose-poem, which has been preserved only in two transcripts. We should now in all probability be more sure of our text if the document

had survived to our days, when people know much more about the older forms of the Slavonic languages than they did at the beginning of the century. Probably many other treasures perished. We heard years ago in Russia from an aged lady how in the year 1812 the French soldiers opened her father's huge folios and made with them a firm passage over the snow—the strangest use to which books could be put, one would think, unless we except their being turned into saddles, as was done by the Irish rebels in 1798. M. Bokachev's library contains a complete collection of Slavonic bibliography, a few other languages, such as those of the Caucasus and Armenia (the latter by Patkanov), being included. Russian literature is well furnished in this respect. We have Sopikov, Gennadi, and the 'Russica' of Bichkov. Polish bibliography has been admirably treated in the work of Estreicher-Robierski, now custodian of the Jagiello Library at Cracow. Jirecek has published a bibliography of modern Bulgarian literature; and a work of the kind dealing with Croatia was edited by the late Kukuljevic Sakcinski. We also get a good deal of bibliography in the works of Schafarik; and Jungmann's is invaluable for the earlier periods of Bohemian literature. Much, too, has been written about the old Slavonic printers—Ivan Feodorov and Peter Mstislavets at Moscow, and Sweipolt Fiol at Cracow. Poland, with her many presses, appears in a very honorable position. Old Slavonic school-books and theological works were printed at Vilna; the first Old Slavonic Bible at Ostrog in 1581, a copy of which, once belonging to Ivan the Terrible, is in the British Museum. The versatile Jerome Horsey, ambassador at his court in the sixteenth century, tells us that he himself brought it thence. M. Bokachev supplies many details of other private collections of books, besides those which we have previously mentioned. Especially noteworthy was the wonderful library of the historian Pogodin, rich in manuscripts, early printed books, and the rude *lubochnia knigi* so dear to the Russian peasant. These treasures have luckily been preserved by the State. Another famous collector was Sergius Sobolevski, whose library was, unfortunately, dispersed at Leipzig in 1873. Sobolevski gathered books from all quarters, and was very rich in accounts of travels and early books on Russia. As the intimate friend of Pushkin and the chief literary men of his time, he had excellent opportunities. The catalogue of his books published at Leipzig in 1873 is highly interesting, and will prove of value to all collectors of Slavonic rarities. Towards the close of his 'Repertorium bibliographicum' M. Bokachev furnishes a general outline of the contents of his library, exclusive of the books dealing with bibliography. His work is valuable, but can only be properly appreciated by an enthusiastic Slavonic scholar. In our Western part of Europe the Russian language is but little studied, and as to the collection of rare Slavonic books—that is a thing of the future. Most of our libraries ignore Slavonic books altogether, but a kind of nucleus of a good collection exists in one or two of the greatest: the British and Bodleian, for instance. The former even boasts a manuscript of Nestor, although it is

rather a poor one. Perhaps we do not yet know all that we possess, as up to a recent time Slavonic books have been inadequately catalogued. Did not the Polish professor, Kallenbach, about a year ago, discover in the British Museum the interesting seventeenth century note-book of a certain Pole named Golliusz, which no one had previously noticed? In conclusion, we ought to feel grateful to M. Bokachev for the compliment which he pays us in ornamenting his book with a picture of the interior of the Bodleian Library."

GRISWOLD, W: M. Descriptive list of international novels. Camb., Mass., 1891. pp. 110 to 164+8 p. of (index).

GRISWOLD, W: M. Descriptive list of novels and tales dealing with American city life. Camb., Mass., 1891. pp. 50 to 120+8 p. (index).

PROF. A. B. HART's Introduction to the study of federal government (Boston, 1891, no. 2 of the Harvard historical monographs), has a Bibliography. pp. 178-192.

MULDER, H. J. A. Bibliographie de législation administrative comparée. Fasc. 1 et 2. Brux., im. Weissenbruch, 1891. 36 and 23 p. 8°. 2 fr.

INDEXES.

THE AMERICAN periodical index monthly, a complete index for all the leading magazines [v. 1, no. 3, October]; also a list of new books for Sept. Price 10 cts. N. Haven, Index Pub. Co., Oct. 1890. pp. 31-65. O.

DAHEIM. Gesamt-Inhaltsverzeichnis der Jahrgänge 1 bis 25 (1864-89). Daheim-Expedition, 1890. 93 p. 4°. 4.25 fr.

INDICI generali dei dieci tomi componenti la serie quarta delle MEMORIE DELLA R. ACCADEMIA DELLE SCIENZE DELL' ISTITUTO DI BOLOGNA, 1880-1889. Bologna, tip. Gamberini e Parmeggiani, 1890. 49 p. 4°.

INDICE generale alfabetico-analitico delle materie contenute nella RIVISTA D' ARTIGLIERIA E GENIO, 1884-89. Roma, tip. E. Voghera, 1891. 95 p. 8°.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

Lanoe Falconer. It is announced that Lanoe Falconer, author of "Mademoiselle Ixe," is Miss Mary Hawker, whose name has long been familiar to readers in England as a writer of short stories.
— *Publishers' circular.*

Stanton Page, ps. of H: B. Fuller, in the first ed. of "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani." In the 2d ed. the real name is given.

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THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO



Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 16. No. 6.

JUNE, 1891.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

JUNE, 1891.

No. 6.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

A GOOD many library heads are busily at work in planning for the Library Exhibit at Chicago, particularly for the model library which is to form part of that Exhibit. An interesting experiment is to be tried at the Brooklyn Library, which has a direct bearing on this model library. The directors have voted to utilize a part of the large reading-room on the lower floor for an open library, which will occupy one end of the large room and in which books can be freely taken from the shelves and read in the room by any and all members of the library. It is proposed to make a purchase of about 2500 volumes, carefully selected, roughly allotted as follows :

	<i>Volumes.</i>
Biography.....	300
History.....	250
Travels.....	400
Philosophy.....	50
Education.....	50
Fine Arts, etc.....	100
Poetry.....	200
Drama.....	75
Essays.....	100
Political Science.....	50
Religious.....	75
Science.....	250
Fiction.....	400
Books for children.....	200
	2,500

This will be very nearly on the lines of the Chicago model library, and as it has been decided to print skeleton lists of the most desirable books in each department for such a model library, we shall soon print a list in history prepared by Librarian Bardwell of the Brooklyn Library for his purpose. Similar lists in the several departments will be printed from time to time in the LIBRARY JOURNAL or the *Literary News*, and librarians are requested to follow these lists carefully and notify the A. L. A. Committee on the Chicago Exhibit what books they would strike out as not of first importance or interest, and what books they would add within the limits of the proposed library. In the case of books of which there are rival editions, librarians should also specify which edition is most valuable for the least money in small libraries. By this process of collation and selection a most useful purchasing list for small libraries will ultimately be obtained, and it is hoped that librarians of ex-

perience will co-operate with the committee in making the selection the best possible. The committee propose to prepare a slip on which these returns can be made, but as this scheme may not be carried out, it is desirable that librarians should, in the case of the early lists at least, give their criticisms without waiting for such slips, using preferably the index size of cards, so that their replies may be more easily handled, rather than writing the ordinary letter. These lists and replies will also meet the want expressed by Mr. W. H. Brett in his letter elsewhere. Librarians are also desired to express through the JOURNAL their opinion as to the department proportions suggested.

WE are glad to reprint the editorial by Miss Jessie Cohen, referred to in Mr. Brett's letter calling attention to the value of a public library for the purposes of propagandism. A free library certainly offers advantages in this way which can be obtained by no other means. To a very small extent it has perhaps been utilized. Thomas Paine, when he published his "Age of Reason," sent copies to a few libraries, and complained when they refused to put it upon their shelves. Mathew Carey, when he was convinced of the value of a protective tariff for this country, and printed the astonishing number of pamphlets on that subject, sent sets, and in several cases duplicates, to many libraries. Some 40 years ago Henry Gassett, during the Anti-Masonry trouble, presented to over 100 libraries a series of books opposed to the society. These, so far as we are aware, are the only distinct attempts that have been made as yet to disseminate a doctrine or opinion through the library, and were not only of trifling extent, but were made at a period when libraries were both inadequate and little used. Now we have organized societies for spreading particular theories and arguments, yet it is to be questioned if they take advantage of this extremely cheap and advantageous way. An essay on trusts which appeared in one of the leading magazines a couple of years ago was reprinted in the New York *Sun*, and a single corporation paid advertising rates for its publication in that form. Yet the day after, its effect was over, and it was lost for all time. How much more effective would an edition in book form have been, if sent to public libraries. The or-

ganization of the brewers spends thousands of dollars each year for "reading notices" in the press, but no attempt is made to utilize this means. Yet there can be no question that the average reader not merely is far less likely to forget what he reads in a book than in a newspaper or periodical, but is as well far more apt to believe what is therein stated. We think that the free library is one of the best and most effective ways of reaching the people's ear, and that in the future it will be used for this purpose to its fullest extent.

Communications.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES, NOTTINGHAM, ENG., }
April 20, 1891. }

THE next meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom will be held here — not at Bristol, as arranged at Reading. The dates fixed are September 15-18.

We shall be delighted if any of our American *confrères*, or *consœurs*, will attend.

J. POTTER BRISCOE.

LIBRARY PROPAGANDISM.

I SEND you by this mail a copy of the *Jewish Spectator*, with an article on Public Libraries. The writer is a Cleveland girl who has lately gone to Memphis to write for this paper. There is one thought in the article which I would be glad to see emphasized, and that is the availability of the Public Library as a means of Propagandism. The remarks she makes as to its value in disseminating Jewish opinions is applicable in many ways.

Would the discussion of books — that is, of the best books to have, to duplicate, and to recommend — be out of place in the JOURNAL, or is all this sufficiently covered by the literary journals and reviews which we have "galore"? I have sometimes thought that a comparison of experience as to the most useful books in the library might be good. Of course we must discuss charging systems, registrations, collection of fines, cataloguing, binding, etc., that we may profit by the experience of others and arrive at the best methods, but I value the most expeditious and accurate methods in all these as a means of saving time for more important things. The librarian who can minimize the time spent on these mechanical operations and maximize that spent among the books and with those who use the library, will do the most good.

WM. H. BRETT.

MAP SYMPOSIUM.

I WISH through the columns of your helpful paper to express my appreciation of the courtesy of those librarians who took the time and trouble to respond so fully to my inquiry regarding the arrangement of maps, in the February number of the JOURNAL.

E. L. ADAMS,

Liln. Plainfield (N. J.) P. L.

NIGHT IN THE LIBRARY.

BY C. B.

At four o'clock, this high-shelved room
Contains within its fire-proof walls
The "beauty and the chivalry"
Which tread our college halls.
The whole library force is here
To help unearth the hidden mines
Within the volumes, over which
The evening sun so warmly shines.

But now, from basement to the roof,
This massive pile of brick and stone
Has not one tenant, save the wing
In which I lock myself, alone.
My solitary gas-jet's light,
A distant street-lamp's feeble gleams,
Send ghostly shadows through the space
So lately filled by bright sunbeams.

And in the students' places, round
About this once most modern room
The spectres of past ages rise,
Appear, and vanish in the gloom.
King Lear and Shylock, hand in hand;
Queen Mary, mourning for Calais,
And Macbeth's friends, the witches, come
Before me in their grim array.

Harsh, cruel Alva, stained with blood,
Tortured by conscience, kneels to greet
Charles Fifth, who from his convent-tomb
Steps forth enwrapped in cold Death's sheet.
And silent William, after years
Of self-devotion, toil, and woe,
Once more meets English Sidney, here,
Who helped him conquer, long ago.

And then there come, and never go,
Those living spirits of the past
Who find, in mankind's tardy praise
An honored place in life, at last.
And we who live among the books
Know these great souls, to others known
As dead men only, as the men
To whom God's laws were truly shown.

THE CENSOR.

SHE's a priestess of Minerva,
With a scorn of lighter things;
And no idle smile can swerve her,
For she guards the Pierian springs.
And she draws the sparkling waters
For the learned and the weak,
Giving maidens "Beauty's Daughters,"
And professors crabbed Greek.

In the library fate's thrust her —
A sweet symphony in gray,
With soft eyes whose brilliant lustre
Fairly takes one's breath away.
But still she really seems to know
Each of the weighty tomes
That range from Kipling to De Foe,
From Homer up to Holmes.

If I ask for Herbert Spencer,
Or for Plato or Carlyle,
I can catch the pretty censor
In a faint approving smile;
But at Anna Karenina,
Or the gay *contes* of France,
She wears a cold demeanor
And a blushing, downcast glance.
— Harry Romaine in Puck.

NOTES ON AMERICAN AND STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

BY MELVIL DEWEY.

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1890, I pointed out that the time had come when we needed local associations to carry on the rapidly developing modern library work. On July 11, New York organized a State association. Iowa, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, have followed, and other States are making preparation. There is no longer doubt that every State with any considerable number of librarians will before long have these local associations to do the many important things that otherwise will go undone. The little folder of the New York association, which we are happy to send to all interested, specifies among our objects:

1. To stimulate library interests in the State of New York by means of addresses, articles in the press, circulation of printed matter, action of educational and other bodies likely to be interested, and by all other proper means at its disposal.

2. To secure the fullest possible co-operation with the American Library Association in promoting general library interests which apply as well to New York as to other States.

3. To organize and promote among New York libraries exchange of duplicates, inter-library loans and other forms of co-operation specially such as concern the University of the State of New York, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Library and the New York colleges and academies.

4. To secure from the Legislature in harmony with the broad basis of the new University law, a consolidation and revision of the many existing laws affecting libraries, with any needed new laws in regard to founding libraries, exemption from taxation, subsidies, mutilation of books, distribution of State money to district libraries or other matters affecting the relation of the State to the public libraries.

5. To enroll all whose interest can be depended on and then step by step to work toward the ideal when the libraries of New York shall, in educational efficiency, be second to those of no State or country in the world.

I write these notes in the JOURNAL to urge A. L. A. members in each State which has not yet organized to take immediate steps toward a beginning. After years of constant study of this question, I am fully convinced that as soon as there are five or

more earnest library workers in any State, they ought to put their names together as a State association, which shall grow with the growth of public sentiment and keep its place on the State roll of honor. One of the most important things for 1891 is, therefore, that State associations be started wherever possible. This means personal responsibility, and the reader of this note must not wait till some one else writes or visits and begs him to join in the movement, but his duty is to take the first step himself, if convinced of its wisdom, and consult with those whom he thinks will help on the movement. The success of the State associations already started has been beyond our hopes. We supposed it might take several years to secure as large a membership and attendance as has come in the first months.

THE other great thing, which is even more important than new State associations, can be done by any earnest member unaided or with the co-operation of others. This is to increase substantially our membership. The objects of the A. L. A. appeal strongly to every person interested in education, and it is probably because of indolence or indifference if any member claims that he knows no man or woman who would accept membership with us, if our work were explained and a cordial invitation extended. Every member ought to feel himself in arrears and derelict in duty till he has added at least one new name this year to the A. L. A. roll, and any earnest member, even in a small community, ought to find it possible to get two or three or a dozen new members if he would only present our claims with intelligence and enthusiasm to those most likely to be interested.

We are printing some little folders, giving the constitution, objects, and a brief historic sketch of the A. L. A., to be supplied free on application to any members who wish them to enclose in letters, or to hand to friends. We hope the first edition will be speedily exhausted by those who will undertake their obvious duty in this respect.

As pointed out at our White Mountains meeting, we have just entered on a new and greatly enlarged work. We need a larger membership if we are to carry out our plans. The contribution of the trifling annual fee is important. The

increase in our numbers gives us strength and dignity before the public. But the most important thing is that each member receiving our publications and keeping in touch with the work becomes a centre of interest from whom will radiate the library spirit which is spreading so rapidly over our whole country. The authorities of the Columbian Exposition promise us every reasonable opportunity, and the committee have made their plans for by far the finest and most practical library exhibit ever yet made. Everything points to this opportunity as perhaps the most important in the history of our work. We have done much in the first 15 years, but the opportunities for increasing that good work many fold were never so favorable as now. But this demands personal effort, and unless our members shirk their individual duty, we shall have a record for '91 of which we shall be proud.

AFTER full discussion it was agreed to have a tiny book as an A. L. A. emblem to be worn by those wishing it. These will be manufactured and ready for the San Francisco meeting. The experience of the A. L. A. and similar bodies has shown clearly the desirability of some means of recognizing from what State delegates come. Many have a prejudice against wearing conspic-

uous badges, and our discussion of the subject seems to show general agreement on a bit of narrow ribbon of a distinct color as the simplest, cheapest, and on the whole the most desirable mark. New York adopted purple; the Library School, old gold; and the New Jersey Association at its recent meeting adopted Jersey blue. It seems desirable that each of the State associations when organized should agree on a color which if practicable should easily associate itself with the State. This may be done by taking something associated with the State nickname, *e.g.*, the Empire State took imperial purple, and New Jersey, Jersey blue; New Hampshire as the Granite State, might take granite for its color; Vermont, the Green Mountain State, green, etc. Another suggestion is that the color of the State university or most prominent college of the State will naturally be associated with it, *e.g.*, Harvard crimson for Massachusetts, Yale blue for Connecticut, etc.

If any object that this is a trifling matter, we answer that it is only a trifling labor to select a color; the plan involves practically no expense, as some one will always furnish a package of narrow ribbon to be used at any meeting, and, of course, there would be no rule requiring any one not approving to wear the State color.

REGISTRATION AND COLLECTION OF FINES.—III.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

OUR "new" books — that is, books bought within a year — are allowed to be kept out 7, 14 or 30 days, the time being greater for a large than for a small book, and shorter for a book in great demand than for one which few care for. The fine for keeping a book over time is 5 cts. a day. If the fine is not paid when the book is returned we note its amount and the name of the book on which it was incurred on the manilla card on which the address of the proprietor and his payment of his annual subscription are recorded. These cards are kept in alphabetical order in a tin box. The cards of books which the proprietor has out are kept with this manilla card till they are returned. A blank red card is added wherever a fine is due to remind the charging clerk to demand the fine whenever the borrower comes to the library. We let the fines run on till the book is returned; but several times in the course of the year we send out notices to all persons who have had books out over two months. And if any book is asked which has been out over a month we send for it. Ordina-

rily there is no fine on an "old" book; but if it is not returned when it is sent for a fine of 5 cts. begins to run on the third day.

When books which usually are not allowed to circulate are issued for special reasons a limit of time is specified on the card and if they are detained beyond that time a fine of 25 cts. a day must be paid.

As many of our proprietors never come to the library, but send messengers, the prompt collection of fines is not easy. Once a year the following notice is issued:

NOTICE.

21. The annual assessment is due January 1, and no book will be delivered after March 1 to any person from whom an assessment or fine is due, nor after the expiration of a fortnight to any person charged with a payment for lost books or with a fine.

—*Rules for the Library of the Boston Athenæum.*

M.....
The annual assessment on your share (\$5) is still due, and also fines to the amount of _____ and by the rule above the delivery of books must be cut off until this is paid.

Yours respectfully,

C: A. CUTTER, Librarian.

C: A. CUTTER.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

THE subject of fines in a subscription library is one that requires some delicacy in its management.

By the regulations of our library, books, except those that are very new, and the works of reference, are allowed to be kept out two weeks. If kept a week beyond this time an ink check is made on the margin of the subscriber's ticket opposite the number of the book out "overtime," and he is mulcted in the sum of ten cents when he returns the book.

As our accounts are kept on slips in the name of the borrower, it is necessary to examine these slips once every week, and make a list of all books charged previous to a given date, and not yet returned. This work is rapidly performed by one of the attendants who devotes a certain day of the week (a kind of "wash-day") to the not very attractive task. The list having been compared with the shelves, and with a list kept of books returned, but not found charged to the person making the return (in order to make sure that the book is still out), a printed notice is mailed, requesting the return of the book, and quoting the regulation regarding books thus kept. This notice is usually all that is required to procure the return of the book, but in some cases a second notice or a written request is necessary, a small percentage of humanity generally requiring to be specially urged to the performance of duty.

There are sometimes a few persons who fail to respond even to "special" notices. In such cases, and occasionally, as time permits, a list of names and residences of delinquents is written out, and a stout boy provided with this list and a strap (to strap the books with as collected) calls on them.

An extra charge is made in cases where a messenger is sent, the amount varying according to the trouble taken in each individual case. The amounts collected for fines are noted on a slip kept for the purpose, and the total is entered in a book prepared for an itemized account of each day's cash receipts, a statement being made up from this book and sent to the Treasurer of the Board of Directors every Monday.

The charge of ten cents for books kept out beyond three weeks goes to cover the expense of making up lists and for postage on notices, printing, etc., and also to form a fund for the purchase of such books as cannot be collected, and must be replaced, owing to departure of the borrower for parts unknown.

In case a book is lost, the subscriber is charged the cost of another copy with which to replace it.

W. A. BARDWELL.

ST. LOUIS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE following description should be understood as having application chiefly to the work of a (free) public library. At the same time the method might be also of service in other libraries where books are loaned for a definite term, and the charge is kept on a ticket or slip rather than a ledger account.

Having charge-slips (of either the temporary or permanent form), arranged by (taker's) card number, or in order of book number, as the case may be, in bundles or divisions each containing all of one day's issues grouped by themselves, than at a certain date all of such charge-slips remaining undrawn from one bundle will represent books which have just begun to be out over time, so that a fine is commencing to run on each one. A fine-ticket is then to be made out and placed with or attached to each overdue charge. Such tickets are best on a printed form, of proper shape and size to file conveniently with the corresponding charge-slips; and likewise on paper of a color contrasting well with that of the latter slips.

The writer having used both taker and book-slips of the so-called permanent form, in size 5 x 12.5 cm. (2 x 5 inches, scant), one on white or yellow bristol and the other on manilla board, it became correspondingly convenient to have the fine-tickets of cherry color and made of same width (5 cm.), but only 11 cm. long, so that when placed upright in front of the respective charge-slip each might drop 1.5 cm. below, and thus leave the heading of the slip in view.

Here is the form finally adopted:

Card No.

Book.

FINE.

From.

To.

.....Cts.

NOTICES.

No. 1.Cts.

No. 2. "

Sent for. "

..... "

Total.Cts.

Paid.

(F)

When used the blanks on the fine-ticket are not all filled at the outset, but only so much as needed ; and it becomes a sort of continuous receipt for later entries.

On the first morning of delinquency the bundle of overdue charge-slips is taken in hand. A like number of fine-tickets having had that date stamped or written on the line "*From*" (to show when the fine commenced to run), then in the spaces "*Card No.*" and "*Book*" are entered those numbers from the respective slips. Line between "*Card No.*" and "*Book*" is reserved for name of the party delinquent, which may or may not be entered at the outset, according to demands of the charging method in vogue.

So long as the fine is still running and stands a chance of being duly paid upon return of the book, such name is not essential unless the original charge is filed under name rather than by card or book number. Each fine-ticket thus prepared is duly filed in front of or attached to its corresponding charge, so that it cannot well be a feasible matter to withdraw the charge-slip when cancelling the charge upon return of the book without directly noticing the fine-ticket, even did the fact of the slip being in the "overdue" box escape one's attention. In hurried working, however, all such safeguards are of aid and service. Upon return of the book the fine accrues and ceases to run. The date of such return being forthwith entered or stamped on the line "*To*," it becomes a quick and simple matter to compute the time of detention and enter the amount of fine in the next line, "... *Cts.*" If the fine be paid then and there, that fact is noted by stamp or entry at the place "*Paid*," at the bottom of the ticket, showing date and to whom paid. The ticket goes over into the cash-drawer with the money, for tally at the end of the day ; which latter being done its service is completed.

Some overdue books do not come in so easy, however, but have to be followed up. Hence a further use of the fine-ticket in question for such cases. After being delinquent for a certain number of days, according to the respective rules, a notice is usually sent. In space "*No. 1*" under "NOTICES," that date is noted, and if a charge for such notices is made its amount is also entered there. So, too, if a subsequent notice be sent space "*No. 2*" is utilized. Failing then to bring a result and a messenger being despatched, that date is noted in space "*Sent for*," and its charge, if any, duly entered. If a charge for damage or other special fact is to be noted, the next blank line provides for that.

The book being finally brought in its return date is noted in space "*To*," as before described, the fine computed and together with the accrued costs noted in one amount in the "*Total*" space. If paid at the time, the "*Paid*" date and transfer to cash-drawer follow as previously instanced.

A still further disposition of the fine-ticket will be called for, where the fine is *not* paid simultaneously with the return of the book. In such case the final date is entered ; the fine, etc., computed and noted ; the "*Book*" entry crossed out, to show that it has been duly returned ; then the fine-ticket is to be filed for future attention. If a "permanent" taker-slip is in use then the fine-ticket drops into place in front of such slip ; or, if preferred, may be temporarily attached to it. If no slip of that kind is in use nor other like "check" on the taker's card, the unpaid tickets may be filed in a special bundle either numerically or by the parties' name. With some libraries they would be placed in the registration index or attached to the respective "applications" on file.

As a safeguard against an unpaid charge being overlooked, when the party owing same calls at a later date to make use of the library card, it has been found of advantage to have a little rubber stamp with which to mark such cards under last entry at the time of the book's return, thus :

<p>Fine due. <i>Cts.</i></p>
--

If the card was not at hand for such treatment, when the book was so returned, then its unstamped return date will show the default and attract attention to the unpaid fine.

If the unpaid fines are to be further followed up, after a time, and payment thereof demanded of the principal (and possibly of the surety), then a record should be made of such unpaid fines as each one accrues ; and properly at the time of filing the unpaid fine-tickets away, as already indicated. For that purpose a cap or small cap book will answer nicely, with entries showing No. of card ; name of delinquent, and address ; amount of fine ; when accrued, etc. On the opposite page may be given space for subsequent continuing entries of duns being sent ; and of final disposition.

That due credit may be given, it only remains to say that the fine-ticket above described is but an amplification of ideas derived from others some years ago ; and made perhaps a little more formal and systematic in application.

Particularly from Mr. Linderfelt, of the Milwaukee P. L., and Mr. Soldan, of the Peoria P. L., were received the most pertinent suggestions in that line. The latter gentleman has subsequently provided for a consecutive numbering of the fine-tickets, which, if the writer correctly understands it, is intended as a check on the due accounting for all such collections. The items thus brought into the library treasury produce quite a round sum in the course of a year, if the home circulation is at all active. Yet coming as they do in cents rather than in dollars, and sprinkling along at all hours and on any and all days, it would seem as if the integrity of good attendants might as well be the chief reliance for the proper transit of such petty amounts to the cash-drawer.

H: J. CARR.

HISTORY OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

BY S. A. B. ABBOTT.

From the Boston Globe, April 14.

THE idea of a new building was started back in about 1879, when Mr. Prince was Mayor. The first thing done was to obtain a grant from the Legislature of that particular lot of land that we are at present building upon. They granted us, I think, about 33,000 feet. Then the whole matter was in the hands of the City Council for six years after that grant was made. The grant required the city, originally, to begin the building within three years, and then that grant was prolonged for another three years.

Meanwhile the City Council took the matter out of the hands of the trustees entirely. We had no control—they occasionally asked our opinion, but further than that we were nothing. The first move towards building was, I think, to ask the trustees to report upon the practicability of using the new Latin High School for a library building.

The trustees then employed Mr. Van Brunt and went over the building very carefully, and the result was that they reported they didn't think it was a feasible plan. The report was printed, and there was a minority report by Mr. Whitmore dissenting from the whole thing. Mr. Whitmore was always in favor very much of using the Latin High School for a library and making a new school-building for the Latin High School. This was in 1882.

At the time when we were asked to report about the High School Mr. Whitmore brought up the question of whether we could build a small building on the present lot where we are, and we asked Mr. Clough, who was then City Architect, to make sketch plans. He made a sketch at that time. There was no elevation, nothing but the floor plan, and he said the material of which it was to be made was not decided or any particulars gone into, further than to show the floor plan for a building, which would cover about half the lot. His proposition was not then to build over

the whole library lot, but only a part, and he estimated that the cost would be \$15 a square foot. But that estimate of course amounted to nothing, because it was not known how the building was to be finished, no elevations were ever made, and it wasn't even known what material it was to be built of—stone, brick, or anything else. It was merely a matter of guesswork. The estimate was \$450,000. At all events, the city did nothing about that. It was never considered further than to say that they wouldn't take the old High School. Then they started on the matter of the competitive plans.

We had a great number of plans submitted to us, and most of them, I suppose, were for buildings that would cost as much as this building. I don't believe one of them could be built cheaper. We went carefully over them, and came to the conclusion that there wasn't any plan among them which we would recommend to the city to adopt. The order of the City Council was that we should award prizes for the four best plans. But there wasn't any one of them a proper plan upon which to build a library. The city then paid the prizes.

Then the City Council passed an order that the City Architect should build a structure, the plans to be approved by the trustees.

Mr. Vinal was the City Architect. He undertook to build a building to satisfy himself. It was his idea that he should satisfy himself, and that he had no responsibility whatever to us. Naturally we didn't agree on that line very long, but he never submitted any plans to us. He made plans, I understand, for himself, but the only plans of anything that we ever saw were four photographs or pictures of a building (not drawn plans) and a photograph of an elevation in front. That was the only plan we had seen. We asked him for plans, but couldn't get them, until finally it came to be just before the end of the six years, after the additional three years had elapsed, during which time we were obliged to act in order to get possession of the lot of land down there, and we thought we must approve some plan and start on something or we should lose our land.

Mr. Vinal then submitted plans for piling and foundations, on which \$60,000 was spent. This was money thrown away.

In March, 1887, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the library trustees to employ an architect and erect a central building. Twenty days later a contract was signed with the firm of McKim, Mead & White, architects.

In December of the same year Mr. McKim submitted an estimate of \$898,253, based upon the entire cost of the finished building in all its details.

In April, 1888, Mr. McKim submitted this estimate, \$1,165,955. In May, with only one dissenting vote, the Aldermen authorized the trustees to commence work on the new library, the cost of the building to be not more than \$1,166,000.

Now, by the report, the cost of the building for items omitted in the original estimate, and underestimate of items in the original estimate, will be brought up to \$2,343,000.

NEW HAVEN PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE NEW HAVEN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE action of the Board of Aldermen on April 10, in opposing the policy of the library directors as to securing the addition to their collections of those of the Historical Society, has awakened a good deal of criticism. The agreement is as follows:

1. The Historical Society will deposit its library and collections in the Public Library building, there to be kept so that both may be accessible to the public without charge.

2. The library directors shall not consent that any book in said society's library, or any article in its collections be taken out of the library building, except by written permission of the society.

3. Any of said books may be consulted in the library building by any person, under such regulations as the library directors may from time to time prescribe.

4. The society shall hang such pictures, prints, and other objects as the library directors may deem proper, on the walls of the hall in the second story of the rear part of the library building, except on the wall in the rear part of the platform; and the society shall have the use of said hall in which to hold the regular monthly meetings of the society, and other meetings at such times as the Mayor, or, in his absence, the President of the Board of Directors of the library may permit.

5. Such of the collections as are not placed in said hall shall be put and kept in one of the galleries of the main building, or in any other part of the building agreed upon by both parties, provided that the library directors shall have the right to require the society to change the location of any article of the collections.

6. The library directors shall admit the public to visit the collections of the society at least once a week, but under the care of a person to be furnished by the society.

7. The books of the society and all additions made by the society thereto shall be always kept separate and distinct from those of the public library, and its books and collections shall always be open, at reasonable hours, to the inspection of officers of the society.

8. No charge shall be made by the society to the library directors for the use of the books and collections, nor by the library directors to the society for the reception, custody, and care of the same, or for the use, lighting or heating of the rooms containing them.

9. The library directors shall be holden to no greater degree of care of said books and collections than they exercise in the care of the property of said library, and shall not be under any obligation to keep said property insured.

10. The society agrees to remove its books and collections at any time on the request of the library directors, provided said request is signified in writing not less than one year before the date of the proposed removal.

11. The society will not withdraw its books or collections from the library building without giv-

ing one year's previous notice to the library directors.

The directors thought they had done a good thing for the city when they negotiated this contract, which was under negotiation for some months. As it is now, the society allows no one but its members to use its library, and the public are only admitted to its collections by courtesy. Under the contract, the public will have the same right to consult these books that they have to the rest of the public library, and all will be under the charge of the same librarian, though the Historical Society will pay the salary of the curator, who has charge of showing its other collections.

An official connected with the town government said that the opposition to the union of the two libraries came mainly from one Alderman, whose ancestors were Tories in the Revolution, and fled the country. The Alderman was the first of his family who had ventured back from the British Possessions, and didn't care to have Benedict Arnold's sign and the other Revolutionary relics in the Historical Society's collection brought too much before the public eye, preferring to let bygones be bygones.

The Historical Society has about 3000 bound volumes and 4000 pamphlets. Its collections were kept for many years in what is now the city surveyor's office; then in the old State House; and recently in the insurance building, where it has three of the best rooms in the fourth story.

VALUE OF LIBRARIES.

An Editorial in the Jewish Spectator.

BY MISS JESSIE COHEN.

ONE of the greatest blessings of a community is a free public library where all can drink of the fountains of knowledge without distinction of race, creed, or nationality. They are the most effective means of spreading intelligence among the masses. They are the colleges and universities of thousands, who, owing to circumstances, were unable to attend school in their youth, or were obliged to leave just as their minds were beginning to realize the importance of an education which, thanks to these noble institutions, they were enabled to obtain and thus occupy honorable positions in society which they could not have done had they remained in the depths of ignorance. Who can count the number of persons who have laid the foundation of their success in life in these public libraries, where they could secure works on any subject without any outlay on their part. Public libraries promote not only the mental advancement of the people, but they place them on a higher social and moral scale. They become inspired with nobler and loftier sentiments, which must naturally be the result if they read the works of the greatest thinkers the world has produced. Public libraries counteract the evil influence of city life by creating thoughtful and reflective habits and implanting in the hearts of the people a love for their country and a desire to possess an accurate knowledge of her laws, so that they can work more conscientiously for her interests. Many persons have been

saved from committing crime by having free access to libraries where their leisure hours could be spent in communing with that which elevates instead of corrupting. Where free public libraries exist there is less demand for police stations and work-houses, as much of the wrong committed in the world is the result of ignorance. James Russell Lowell has truly said, the man who endows a public library erects a monument to himself that time cannot destroy, as knowledge is everlasting, and those possessing it are wealthy in the true sense of the word. The Jews can and should do much to aid the work of establishing these free public libraries that are such great benefactors to humanity by donating large sums to them, and seeing that they are supplied with works on Jewish history, philosophy, ethics, and literature. Such a movement would achieve better results in spreading the knowledge of Judaism than the establishment of an exclusively Jewish library, which would only be used by a few, while the promotion of free public libraries is of benefit to all. We must all work in harmony if we wish to plant the seeds of intelligence in our beloved country; then shall we succeed in forming a nation that will not crumble unto the dust when the storms of misfortune darken its pathway, but stand like the rock of Gibraltar amidst the raging tempest.

ACCESS TO SHELVES.

From the Report of the Minneapolis Free Public Library.

It might be well to note the extremely small loss of books under the very exceptionally free and liberal management. Probably a freer access to books has been permitted here than in any similar library, and yet the percentage of loss has been much less than that almost invariably experienced under the most stringent regulations. This result not only warrants the continuation of the same policy, but strongly corroborates the evidence from many other directions of the good character of the people of this city. It will also be a precedent that may ultimately tend to make libraries in other cities more accessible.

Of the use of the library upon the premises no exact statistics could be kept: (1) Several hundred persons pursuing special courses of reading, besides the many whose professional work involves special research, have been granted "shelf permits." By these they are given access to the book-rooms, and authorized to take down as many books as they please, without formality, and without supervision. (2) Any inquirer not served adequately through the usual channels, is taken to the shelves and allowed a similar privilege. (3) The medical reading-room and the patent-room are open, as of course, without restriction. (4) Nearly a thousand volumes of reference-books are shelved in the reference and reading rooms, to be used at will, without record. And, (5) All the current newspapers and periodicals are placed in open cases or on tables, in the reading-rooms, where they may be handled freely without the intervention of an attendant.

In respect to the use in all these departments, therefore, we have thought better to waive the statistics altogether, than to subordinate to a mere statistic the convenience of the public. No record has been kept, even of the number of readers. But there are few hours of the day when less than 50 persons at a time are engaged in consulting one or other of the departments; and in the afternoons, the number rarely falls below 150 at a time.

No other large library of our type has ventured equally far in freedom of access. Our experience is therefore watched with interest. So far, it may be summed up as follows: The public have been granted freedom from restriction as detailed above; and in addition on Sundays and holidays, several hundred volumes of miscellaneous literature have been placed in open cases in the reading-rooms. These have been used freely and largely. Not a single volume has ever been missing from these cases at the close of the day. Only 3 volumes have been missed from the reference shelves. Some 20 odd numbers of periodicals were taken away during the first six months; but these were numbers of but some three or four magazines, and were no doubt taken by a single depredator. The total *ascertained* loss, therefore, from the freedom of our system, amounts to 3 books and 20 magazines, whose cost to replace has not exceeded \$20.

It should be added, however, that the count recently taken was taken without interrupting the circulation of books, and while over 5000 volumes were in the hands of borrowers. Its results are by no means conclusive, nor is the experience of one year conclusive. We must be prepared to suffer, at times, severe and exasperating loss from theft. But I believe that the loss will be due to the systematic rascality of one or two individuals; not to any lax morality on the part of the general community of readers. The Minneapolis public has thus far, in relation to the library, adapted its conduct to the French adage, which is posted in the public gardens of Paris, that "what belongs to the public the public is bound to protect."

LIBRARIES AND EDUCATION IN LIVERPOOL.

From the Report of the Liverpool Free Public Library.

OBJECTIONS to the reference library, "because it is largely used by the educated and those who can afford to purchase their own books," are answered by saying that "it furnishes students with books of reference which they cannot obtain in any other way, and it is very gratifying to note how largely our Reference Library is availed of by the clergy, teachers, students, journalists and others, whose object is to weave the materials they thus collect into a form which will instruct and entertain the people of the city, and thus, directly or indirectly, every citizen can derive benefit from them.

"We may also venture to hope that the existence of our library will do something towards promoting the pursuit and love of literature in our midst, and the formation of a literary society;

that Liverpool may some day be as eminent in literature and in the fine arts as she is in commerce may be an extravagant expectation, but there can be no reason why she should not take a prominent position; and certainly it is our duty, while following the engrossing pursuit of commerce, not to neglect the higher claims of culture and education.

"We cannot forget that some of the most splendid works of literary genius, and the most admirable discoveries of scientific investigation, have been produced by the leisure studies of men engaged in commercial pursuits; it is sufficient to mention such names as Priestley, Franklin, Ricardo, Grote, Mill, Trollope, and in Liverpool we have the example of William Roscoe.

"We also observe a disposition to underestimate the usefulness of our lending libraries and reading-rooms, because the popular demand is for works of fiction, periodicals, and newspapers. Very little consideration will show that this demand is a natural one and its supply a necessity forced upon us by the advance in the general standard of education.

"Probably one of the most striking facts of our epoch has been the remarkable diminution in crime and pauperism, corresponding with the march of education. An eminent man of science lately affirmed that education, upon which the country now spends annually ten millions sterling, costs the nation practically nothing, as since the passing of the Education Act, the whole sum and more is annually saved in our expenditure upon criminals and paupers.

"But while education has thus happily curtailed and controlled man's propensity for evil, in the words of the Latin poet '*Emollit mores nec sinit esse ferus*' — it civilizes the conduct of men, and suffers them not to remain barbarous; it has also set up and created an intellectual appetite which must be satisfied, or else the intellect loses its power of application, and also loses its restraining and controlling influence.

"When, therefore, this country happily adopted a scheme of National Elementary Education it committed itself, and equally every municipality, to the supply of adequate means by which the people can make use of their intellectual faculties, and can continue the education begun in the school, or make use of it for the purpose of recreation. Thus free libraries, museums, and art galleries have ceased to be merely the resorts of the cultured, but have become the gathering places of the people. They are no longer merely the repositories of books of standard authors and articles of virtu and high art; they must also satisfy our new social conditions and minister to the intellectual entertainment of the masses.

"Viewed in this light the demand for works of fiction, magazines, and newspapers is not surprising, and it is one which ought to and must be met, for while this light literature satisfies the craving of the intellect for occupation, it is in itself a valuable means of education, and one which, no doubt, often serves as a stimulus and incentive to reading of a more serious character."

THE MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE erection of the Public Library building was begun in the summer of 1886, but it was not finally completed until the fall of 1889. The opening took place on Monday, December 16. There were no formal exercises. The entire building, with the collections of literature, science and art, and with the added cheerful beauty of music and flowering plants, was thrown open, and the public invited to inspect and enjoy it. The enthusiastic response showed the interest that the undertaking has awakened, from 2 until 10 o'clock thousands thronging the institution.

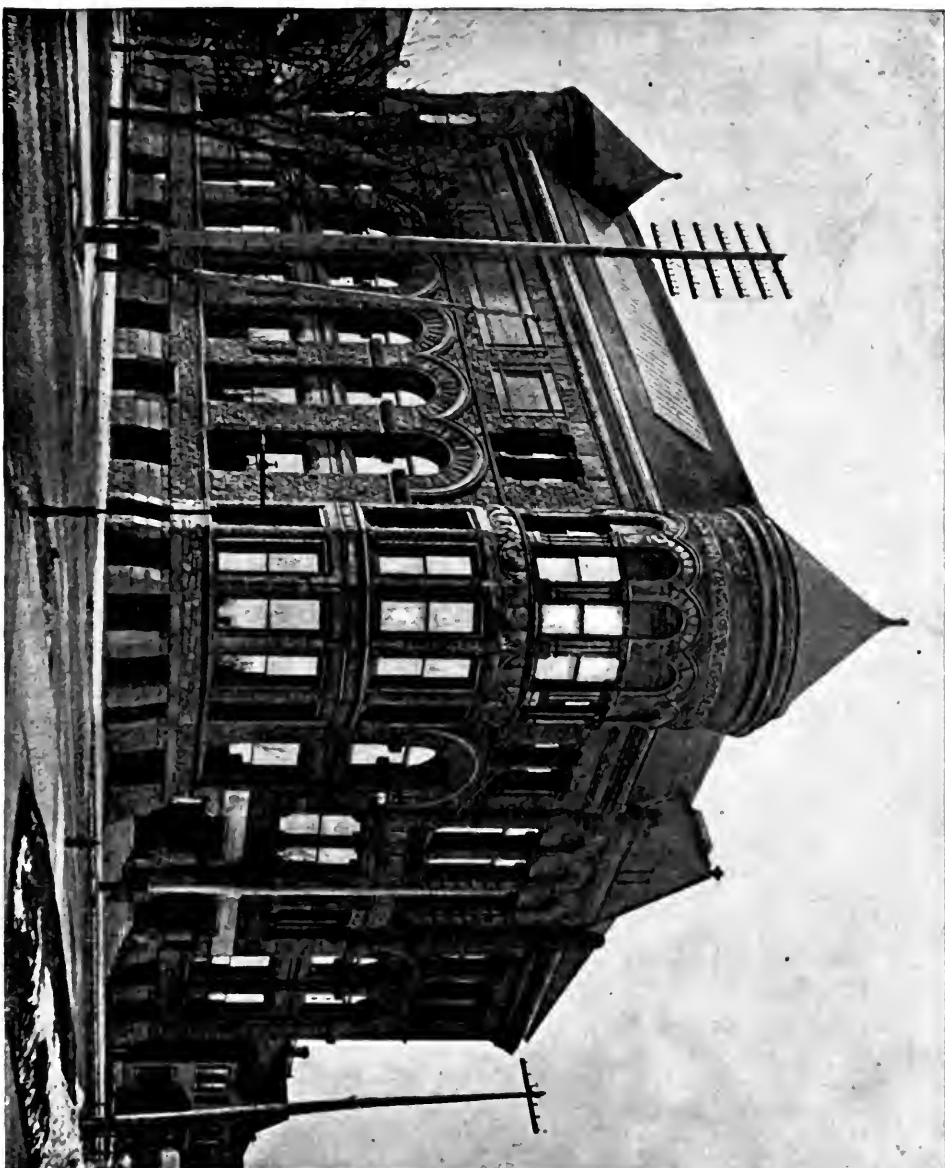
The building stands on the corner of Hennepin Avenue and Tenth Street — one of the broadest avenues and one of the widest streets in the city. The library is a quadrangle, with an open court some 60 feet square in the centre. The full depth of the lot being 190 feet and its frontage 132 feet. As yet but two sides have been constructed, one stretching back 150 feet on Tenth Street, the other extending 116 feet along the avenue. The building at present thus forms an "L," the shorter arm (on Hennepin Avenue) having a depth of 70 feet, and the longer a depth to the court of 32 feet. The exterior is of Lake Superior brown sandstone, and the interior court walls are of red brick. The only exceptions to the exclusive use of these two materials are the columns of polished granite flanking the main entrance, and the heavy granite lintels above them.

Principal entrance to the building is from Hennepin Avenue. It is a double one, and of liberal proportions.

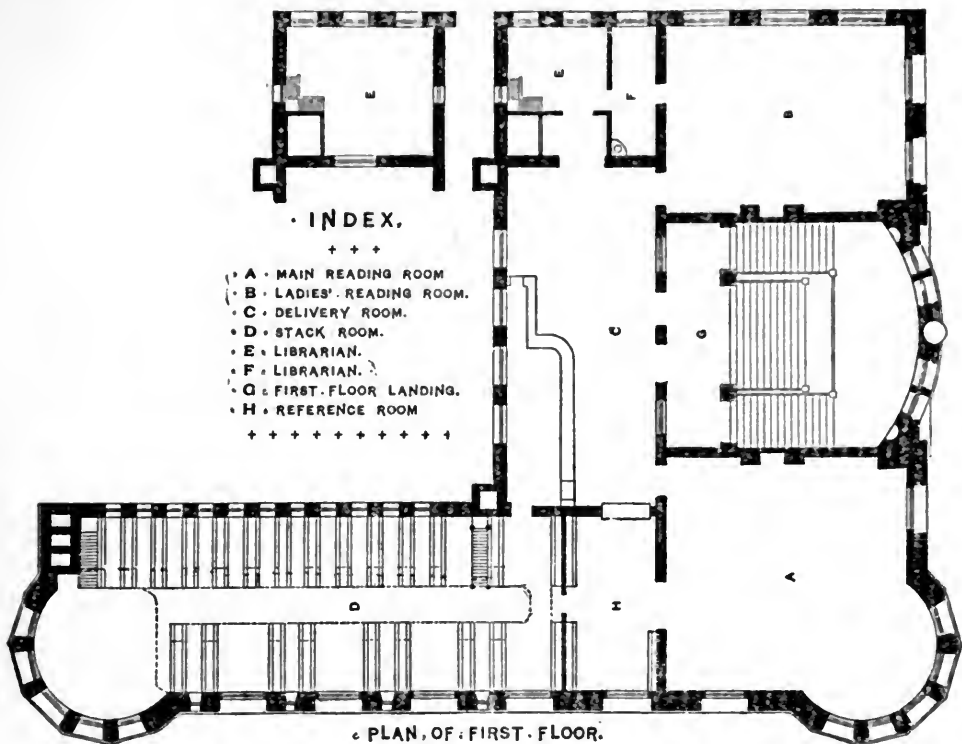
Above this is an oriel, or bay window, extending the height of one story, in the centre of which is a niche of arched finish, where stands the heroic female figure of "Literature," which is cast in bronze. Beginning at this point, sandstone turrets on either side continue to the height of the building, enclosing three arched windows, which are capped by a gable finish.

There are additional entrances to the building on Tenth Street and on Hennepin Avenue, consequently the visitor may enter by the side door on Tenth Street, and find the newspaper reading-room at his left, or continuing through the long corridor will reach the elevator. The main entrance leads through solid mahogany doors into the main staircase hall. This, a stately feature of the building, is thirty-four feet square, stretching without interruption from the entrance landing to the roof ceiling.

Three tiers of arches of red pressed brick, springing from columns of white limestone, support the inside landings in as many galleries. The staircase is of iron, the treads of slate, and the rail is of polished steel. The exposed iron supports are of bronze finish. The landing, corresponding to the oriel window, as seen in the elevation, stretching the full width of the hall, has a width of twelve feet. Seven long windows, four on this landing and three on the others, furnish abundance of light to the hall, which will be softened and enriched, in the near future, by stained glass. The walls of this hall



THE MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.



or entrance vestibule are, like the arches, of red pressed brick, and all the hardwood is of mahogany.

A visitor coming in by the main entrance may turn to the left and descend to the reading-rooms in the basement, or ground floor, or, ascending the dozen broad steps in front of him, pass directly into the delivery-room. If simply in quest of a book for home use, he need go no further. He may, however, turn to the left into the main reading-room, or reference-room, or to the right into the ladies' reading-room, or the librarians' office.

The hardwood finish, uniformly treated in oil and varnish, shows the natural grain of the wood to the best advantage. The floors of the rooms, excepting the two that are carpeted with moquette, are covered with brown linoleum, or cork matting, which largely dispenses with the noise so noticeable when walking upon marble or wood floors. The wood-work in nearly every room in the building is from special designs, and no two rooms are finished alike. The ceiling being high, 13 feet on main floor, gave the artist a most excellent opportunity to display his skill, and that such an opportunity was taken advantage of in this instance no one will question. Besides the staircase hall, the main reading-room, the ladies' reading-room, the reference and director's rooms are all finished in mahogany; the wainscoting of which in the two reading-rooms rises to the height of 8 feet and mantels of the same to the

height of about 15 feet. The rest of the building is finished in quartered oak. In the staircase hall, red pressed bricks have been used for the walls, the trimmings being of white limestone. In the remainder of the building the walls are rough plastered and tinted. The floors are supported by iron I beams and the structure is fireproof throughout.

Reading-rooms, delivery-rooms, director's rooms, meeting-rooms, and art school are all on the Hennepin Avenue side, the Tenth Street wing, after it leaves the main body of the building, being given up to stack (book) rooms on the main floor and art gallery on the third (top) floor. In this wing a room of nearly identical dimensions — 27 x 96 feet — is repeated from the basement to the top floor.

The idea has been to differentiate rather than to mass the reading space. Besides the main room, there is a lower "corridor," 56 x 24 feet, used as a reading-room for young people (a use in no way interfering with its original purpose, is it is not a part of the main entrance hall, and an no sense an avenue to the rest of the library); the reference-room adjoining, and in fact a part of the main reading-room, the patent-room (for reports and specifications), the medical reading-room at the lower end of the basement stack room; and the "study" in the corresponding bay of the main stack-room, each of the two latter being about twenty-two feet in diameter. And in addition to all these, there are two book-

rooms, containing sixteen alcoves, 8 x 10 feet, respectively, each with a window crossing its entire width; and twenty-two alcoves nearly three feet wide and ten feet long, also separately windowed. The large alcoves have desks across under the windows, the smaller alcoves have drop tables.

The aggregate accommodation for readers is thus far beyond what appears from any single standpoint; the four larger rooms having a floor area of 5744 square feet (accommodation for nearly 400 readers), and the stack-rooms adding to this accommodation for perhaps 100 more; while the reading space has been so distributed as to convenience each particular class of readers, from the casual scanner of newspapers to the special student. The completion of the quadrangle will set free the basement corner, now used as a work-room, for an additional reading-room if necessary. This is the same size as the ladies' reading-room above, 30 x 40 feet. The object has been, therefore, not mere economy of storage space, but light, airiness, cheerfulness, accessibility, and convenience to the special investigator.

Directly back of the staircase hall is one long room—56 x 24 feet; and flanking the hall there is a room on each side nearly alike in size. This arrangement, starting at the basement, is repeated on each floor. A single floor plan, therefore, suffices to show the whole. In the basement, the corner room—40 x 40 feet—is the newspaper and periodical reading-room; on the main floor, it is the main reading-room; on the second floor, the director's room; on the top floor, the art school. The other corner (alley side), flanking the side of the staircase hall, is a room 30 x 40 feet, used in the basement as a work-room for the library, on the main floor as a ladies' reading-room, on the second floor as a meeting-room for literary societies, and on the top floor as a modelling-room for the art school. The long room facing the entrance in the basement is used as a reading-room for juveniles; on the main floor as the delivery-room; on the second floor it is at present given up to casts from the antique; and on the top floor to a loan collection of ceramics and curios. A series of smaller rooms—20 x 24 feet—at the end of this series, provide toilet-rooms, librarian's office and elevator landing. The patent-room is at the upper end of the basement book-room, and the reference-room at the upper end of the main book-room.

Delivery-room is on the main floor, twenty-four feet in width and fifty-six feet in length, flooded with light from the rear and front as well, being separated from the staircase hall only by plate glass transom lights and door panels. The delivery counter runs two-thirds of the way down the room, ending in a set of shelves, on which the new books may be exposed behind glass with their titles towards the public. The stack (book) rooms are reached by a six-foot doorway at the open end of the counter to the east. There are two of these, each of which is 27 x 100 feet in dimensions, and contains the material most used for students' reference. The position of the counter, or issue desk, is such that a comprehensive view of the principal entrance and the several reading-rooms adjoining on the

main floor, or first floor, can be obtained by the attendant in charge.

The basement story—more properly the ground floor—is in height 12 feet; the main floor is 18 feet and the other two floors 16 feet (except that the art gallery is of much greater height). In the librarian's office a mezzanine story, dividing the 18 feet, gives two rooms, each about 8 feet 6 inches in height.

The stack-rooms are excellently equipped. The stacks run out between the windows at right angles to either side a distance of 10 feet, leaving a space of six feet for a centre aisle. The lower room contains a single tier of these shelves 10 feet in height; the upper room, being 18 feet in height, admits of two tiers, each 7½ feet high, thus leaving a clear space of 3 feet above.

The book stacks are constructed of hollow gas pipe 1½ inches in diameter, on which are sliding cast-iron bearings supporting the shelves and consequently readily adjustable at any required height by means of set screws. The shelves are of polished cherry; each stack, except those at the end against the wall, is double-faced, its depth to a height of three feet from the floor is 32 inches, and above the fourth shelf the depth is 16 inches. There is thus along the face of every stack at a height of three feet a projection, or ledge, 8 inches in width, upon which to rest books for examination. The newspaper stacks are of similar design but of far greater depth, and in place of shelves have a series of cherry rollers on which the volumes slide in upon their sides.

There are in the present book-rooms 10,582 running feet of shelving, independent of the newspaper stacks. The capacity of these shelves is about 105,009 volumes. The completion of the remaining wings of the building will quadruple the capacity of the two floors now used for the library proper. The entire building, however, may at any time be devoted to library uses solely, in which event a storage capacity will be available for over a million volumes.

The art gallery is situated over the museum, and is 27 x 100 feet, agreeably broken at the end by the bay-window. It is lighted by a skylight, and there is exhibited a valuable nucleus in 6 oil paintings presented to the Library Board by Mr. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul; including in this number, the *Tel-el-Kebir* by Ade Neuville, and pieces by Wagner, Courtois, Jacomin, Pasini, and Guillon. Besides these, it contains a loan collection of one hundred others, which have been on exhibition since the opening. In the room adjoining the gallery is a collection of ceramics and bric-à-brac, which is also loaned.

The art school of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts occupies, at the pleasure of the Library Board, the two corner rooms.

The museum is now nearly filled by the natural history collection of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, exhibited in solid oak cases. The Academy is an active organization, holding monthly meetings, and publishing from time to time bulletins embodying the reports of its various sections. It is admitted to occupation of the necessary space in the building by the pleasure of the Library Board.

The long room over the delivery-room is filled

with a collection of casts from the antique, loaned by the Minneapolis Exposition.

The room on this floor over the ladies' reading-room is designed as a meeting-room for literary, scientific, and other societies existing for purposes of discussion, who are admitted to its use free of all charge.

The first extension of the building will probably be a book-room, extending from the rear of the delivery-room into what will form a central court. It will probably take in only the central twenty-five feet of the delivery-room. It will not rise above the main floor, and may be lighted from above. It may be connected by passageways with the three other sides of the quadrangle. Upon its completion, the issue windows may be thrown back into the extension, leaving clear the space now occupied by the delivery counter. Books for the young may then be issued through corresponding windows in the basement. The completion of the two remaining wings of the quadrangle proper will, it is hoped, provide, besides further reading-rooms, museum-rooms and galleries, a lecture-room, to seat 600 persons, and a sculpture gallery. These various extensions may be made without altering the organic design of the building, and being in the rear can be made at comparatively small expense. Now that the institution is established upon a substantial foundation, its further extension will be an easy matter, and all future improvements will be carried out in the most substantial and highly creditable manner.

DISCRETIONARY CIRCULATION.

From the Philadelphia Press.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for March, with much other admirable advice addressed to the profession, urges on librarians greater freedom in loaning books to students at a distance. It mentions Harvard University, Yale University, the Boston Athenæum, the American Antiquarian Society, and the New Jersey Historical Society. The first of these is exceptionally liberal in its treatment of investigators, and there are many who have at one time or another been indebted to its liberal loans for long periods. The Surgeon-General's Library of Washington, which is not mentioned by the LIBRARY JOURNAL, has a most valuable system for loaning books at a distance, indispensable to the medical investigator. It has, thanks to Dr. Billings, what all libraries should have, a system by which the distant applicant can be identified and vouched for. The American Library Association could well begin a system of mutual loans by which any library entering the arrangement would loan through any library in the arrangement to any properly endorsed applicant. All but a minute percentage of investigators are in communication with some library, and, to a very great extent, this would place the special treasures of all — barring recognized incunabula — at the disposal of each. Such a system has worked without loss in the Library of the Surgeon-General at Washington and it is greatly needed for the entire country.

IOWA STATE LIBRARY CIRCULAR.

THE State Librarian has issued the following questionnaire to be filled up by city and town libraries of 300 vols. and upward :

1. Place ?
2. Name of library ?
3. When founded ?
4. Class ?
5. Free or subscription ?
6. Number of volumes ?
7. Number of volumes added during the past year ?
8. Number of volumes loaned during the past year ?
9. Days and hours open each week ?
10. Average number of visitors to reading-room per day ?
11. How catalogued ?
12. How classified ?
13. Does the library own its building ; if so, cost and capacity ?
14. Yearly expenditures for books and binding ?
15. Yearly expenditures for periodicals and papers ?
16. Yearly expenditures for incidentals ?
17. Salary of librarian ?
18. Number of assistants and salary of each ?
19. Total yearly expenditures ?
20. Yearly income from public funds ?
21. Yearly income from other sources ?
22. Names of committee or trustees ?
23. Name of librarian ?

American Library Association.

CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.

ITINERARY.

Thursday, Oct. 1, 1st day. — Leave Boston, Fitchburg R. R. station, Causeway St., 9 A.M. On arrival at the station members of the party should check their baggage to San Francisco, but it will be accessible in the baggage car whenever desired on the outward and return trips. Leave Ayer Junction 9.50 A.M., Fitchburg 10.20 A.M., Greenfield 11.45 A.M., North Adams 1.15 P.M., Mechanicville 2.50 P.M., Rotterdam Junction 3.30 P.M., Utica 5.45 P.M., Syracuse 7.00 P.M., Rochester 9.25 P.M., Buffalo 11.40 P.M.

Note.—The New York passengers will leave at 10.15 A.M., Albany 1.35 P.M.; arrive at Rotterdam Junction 3.18 P.M., connecting with the special train at this point.

Friday, Oct. 2, 2d day.—Arrive at Sarnia 7.15 A.M., crossing the River St. Clair; leave Port Huron 7.00 A.M., Lansing 10.30 A.M., Battle Creek 12.05 P.M., Valparizo 4.00 P.M., arrive at Chicago 7.00 P.M., leave at 8.00 P.M. via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R.

Saturday, Oct. 3, 3d day.—Arrive at Kansas City 2.00 P.M.; leave at 6.00 P.M.

Sunday, Oct. 4, 4th day.—Arrive at Dodge City 7.00 A.M.; leave at 6.00 P.M.

Monday, Oct. 5, 5th day.—Arrive at Denver 8.00 A.M.; leave Denver 10.00 P.M.

Tuesday, Oct. 6, 6th day.—Arrive at Manitou Springs 4.00 A.M.; leave at 4.00 P.M.

Wednesday, Oct. 7, 7th day.—Arrive at Leadville 4.00 A.M.; leave at 6.00 A.M.; arrive Glenwood Springs 12.00 noon; leave at 5.00 P.M.

Thursday, Oct. 8, 8th day.—Passing through Castle Gate by daylight. Arrive at Salt Lake City 9.00 A.M.; leave at 8.00 P.M.; Ogden 10.00 P.M.

Friday, Oct. 9, 9th day.—En route through Nevada.

Saturday, Oct. 10, 10th day.—Arrive at Blue Cañon 6.00 A.M.; Sacramento 12.00 noon; leave at 5.00 P.M.; arrive at Oakland 10.00 P.M., remaining in the sleeping-cars until morning. From the morning of Sunday, October 11, until departure on Monday, October 19, passengers will provide their own entertainment and hotel accommodation. Railroad tickets furnished for the side trips to San Jose, Monterey, Menlow Park, San Rafael and return.

Monday, Oct. 19, 19th day.—Leave San Francisco 9.30 P.M.; Oakland 10.00 P.M., resuming the Pullman sleepers.

Tuesday, Oct. 20, 20th day.—Arrive at Fresno 7.00 A.M.; breakfast at the Hughes' Hotel; leave at 10.00 A.M.; arrive at Bakersfield at 2.00 P.M.; dinner at the depot dining-rooms. Cross the "Loops" and Tehachapi Pass by daylight; arrive at Mojave 8.00 P.M.; supper at the depot dining-rooms.

Wednesday, Oct. 21, 21st day.—Arrive at Santa Barbara 6.00 A.M.; transfer to the Arlington Hotel and the San Marcos Hotel.

Thursday, Oct. 22, 22d day.—Leave the hotels at 7.30 A.M. by transfer; resume the sleeping-cars and leave at 8.00 A.M.; arrive at Los Angeles 1.00 P.M.; transfer to the Westminster and Hollenbeck Hotels.

Friday, Oct. 23, 23d day.—In Los Angeles.

Saturday, Oct. 24, 24th day.—In Los Angeles. Railroad tickets furnished for the side trips to Pasadena and Redondo Beach. These trips can be taken at any time during the stay in Los Angeles. Retire to the sleeping-cars, and leave at 12.00 midnight.

Sunday, Oct. 25, 25th day.—Arrive at San Diego 7.00 A.M.; transfer by the motor railway to the Hotel del Coronado.

Monday, Oct. 26, 26th day.—In San Diego.

Tuesday, Oct. 27, 27th day.—Leave Hotel del Coronado 7.30 A.M. by motor road. Resume the Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars and leave San Diego at 8.00 A.M.; arrive at Riverside 1.00 P.M.; commencing at this point meals will be taken in the dining-car. Leave at 10.00 P.M.

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 28th day.—Arrive at Redlands 4.00 A.M.; leave at 1.00 P.M.; arrive at San Bernardino 1.30 P.M.; leave San Bernardino 3.00 P.M.

Thursday, Oct. 29, 29th day.—On the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railway.

Friday, Oct. 30, 30th day.—Arrive at Santa Fé 8.00 A.M.; leave at 1.00 P.M.; arrive at Las Vegas Hot Springs 6.00 P.M.; leave at 10.00 P.M.

Saturday, Oct. 31, 31st day.—Arrive at Raton 6.00 A.M.

Sunday, Nov. 1, 32d day.—Arrive at Kansas City 8.00 A.M.; leave at 6.30 P.M.

Monday, Nov. 2, 33d day.—Arrive at Chicago 1.00 P.M.; leave at 8.15 P.M.

Tuesday, Nov. 3, 34th day.—Arrive at Toronto 1.30 P.M.; leave Toronto 8.30 P.M.

Wednesday, Nov. 4, 35th day.—Arrive in Montreal 8.30 A.M.; leave at 6.00 P.M.

Thursday, Nov. 5, 36th day.—Arrive in Boston, Boston and Lowell depot, 8.30 A.M.

Price \$265, including transportation round trip, side trips to San José, Monterey, San Rafael, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Redondo Beach, San Diego, Redlands, Santa Fé and Las Vegas Hot Springs, meals in the dining-car Boston to Oakland, and Riverside to Boston, at the depot dining-rooms between San Francisco and Santa Barbara, hotels and transfers at Santa Barbara, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Vestibuled train of Pullman palace cars with dining-car and composite-car, the latter containing a library, barber-shop, writing-room, bath-room, smoking-room, etc.

To the Members of the A. L. A.:

THE returns so far received indicate an unexpectedly large attendance for the California meeting. The committee held a meeting in Boston, and the dozen officers present gave the afternoon to discussing general plans, reaching the following conclusions:

1. As the attendance will be so largely from the Pacific Coast, and by those who have not attended previous meetings and heard the discussions, the program will be made chiefly with regard to its usefulness to those who will attend this year for the first time. Papers and discussions will aim rather to sum up the past and give a complete statement of the best thought on each subject up to date, instead of propounding new theories or making labored arguments on mooted questions. Beside the obvious fairness of adapting the program to the majority of those present, it seems desirable in beginning our second 15 years that we should in this way summarize results to date for our own convenience and profit. We shall thus get the comparative view of each essayist. The reporter will aim to give, not his personal opinions, or new ideas, but rather a judicial statement of existing facts and of the recognized trend of the best administered libraries.

2. No time will be taken from the daily exercises for reading statistics, historical matter, etc., which will serve every useful purpose if printed in the proceedings. We shall thus have more time for comparison of views, such as is possible only in face to face conferences.

3. There will be eight sessions from Tuesday to Friday, or an average of two per day. Some days may have three and others one, according to local requirements; but the plan is to allow on an average a third of the time for the informal conferences which all agree are so practically valuable a feature of our meetings.

4. It seems wiser where a member has given unusual attention to an annual report and become thoroughly interested in the subject, to continue him for a series of years rather than appoint a new reporter for each session. The first year's work shows how the second could be done much better, and we shall doubtless get

more compact and better reports by thus utilizing experience. After reporting for two or three years one becomes skillful in noting just the points the Association will be glad to hear.

The reporters for 1891 were appointed as follows :

Aids and guides, W: C. Lane, Harvard University ; Catalogues and classification, Horace Kephart, St. Louis Mercantile ; Charging systems, Mary S. Cutler ; Library buildings, C: C. Soule, Trustee Brookline Public ; Gifts and bequests, Miss C. M. Hewins, Hartford ; Legislation, Thorvald Solberg ; Binding and binderies in libraries, D. V. Johnston.

The committee request that any suggestion as to program or other features of the San Francisco meeting, or other work of the A. L. A. for 1891, be sent promptly to the President, in order that they may be utilized for the first edition of the program about to be printed.

5. The following topics have been already selected for the program :

A library poem, John Vance Cheney ; Elementary library architecture, C: C. Soule ; Traveling and house libraries, John M. Glenn ; Subject-cataloguing, a symposium on the whole question ; Charging systems, with working models of several of the most successful, Mary S. Cutler ; Hours, vacations, and salaries in a hundred representative libraries. MELVIL DEWEY.

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual meeting was held in Hartford, May 30, in the Watkinson Library in the Athenæum building. About 30 members were present from all over the State.

The opening address was made by the President, Professor Addison Van Name, librarian of the Yale University Library. He said:

"I do not intend to set for my successors the example of a formal address. . . . Though not yet half a century old the free library is reckoned among the chief educational forces of the day. In some towns the social library will still have a place ; but in most towns it is destined to be absorbed by the public free library. . . .

"In 1869, Connecticut adopted a law which Massachusetts had already discarded. Three fourths of the libraries in this State are supported by private means. New Hampshire and Rhode Island are ahead of us in this matter, Vermont abreast of us, and only Maine below us. The law cannot do it all ; education must do the rest. But the movement is cumulative and will gather force as it advances, every library tending to produce many others. Those who have money to give are learning that money cannot be better bestowed. Five of our 12 cities in Connecticut and 19 out of our 22 boroughs are without libraries, and this is certainly inexcusable." The importance of libraries in manufacturing towns where many people of foreign birth are employed was pointed out, as well as their value in country towns to help hold the young men who are drifting to the large cities.

Judge Nathaniel Shipman welcomed the Asso-

ciation to Hartford in the most cordial way imaginable. While admitting that Connecticut was backward in the matter of libraries supported by town aid, he thought the existence of this convention was a marked fact in the life of our little commonwealth. It showed, for one thing, that the belief in education, so marked 250 years ago, was alive. It also showed that wealth had come in Connecticut and was in the hands of generous givers. A sterile soil has hitherto compelled frugality and economy in Connecticut, but now wealth has come, and nowhere has it been given more freely or liberally than in this State. The new libraries springing up through the private benevolence attest this.

After Professor Hart, of Trinity, had invited the members of the Association to visit the College library and Miss Hewins had read the report of the meeting in February, when the Association was organized, the Hon. C: D. Hine, Secretary of the State Board of Education, read a paper on "School libraries." He opened by defining the function of the school libraries, which are not of course opened to the general public ; yet they serve to introduce the young to the advantage and pleasures of reading. Many go no further than the grade schools ; hence their importance. The school libraries of Connecticut owe much to Horace Mann and Dr. H: Barnard. Secretary Hine described the system of State support and other provisions of the law, and gave statistics to show the results. In 1866 \$635 was expended for school libraries and \$590 drawn from the State ; in 1890 \$16,000 was expended for the same purpose and \$4,400 drawn from the State. There are 364 libraries in the State, but it should be remembered that all of the school libraries in New Haven, for instance, are called one library. In all there are over 61,000 volumes. For many years much of the money appropriated was wasted. First maps were brought, mostly poor ones ; then came the apparatus period, followed by the book period which began with the dictionary, advanced to books of reference, and now embraces all of these, together with books for general reading. Some of the book committees, he said, were not altogether such as would be commissioned to select books for the Hartford Library. In one case the money for books was devoted to a flag-pole for the school-house ; another for lunch for 120 persons, and yet another for shingling an outhouse ! One district spent nearly \$700 for useless charts, which sum might just as well have gone into good books.

Mr. Hine exhibited some absurd specimens of books obtained at the Public Library : "Boy speculator," "Deadwood Dick in Chicago," "McGinty's twins," "Butterfly Billy's man hunt," "Bowery Tom," "Jenny the barmaid," "Dreaded Dick's dust," and "The prairie bird."

Mr. Hine then said that when children are 6 or 7 years old they can be taught to read intelligently from school libraries, and can take in a large amount of useful knowledge. Mr. Hine exhibited one or two books for children, such as Andrew Lang's "Jack the Giant Killer," and contrasted it with one which ran like this : "Go up. We do go up. We go on it. Is he to go up on it ? He is to go up if we do. No ; he

is to do as we do. If it be so, he is to go on. Is he to go up on it so? As we go on, he is to go up. We do go up, up, up!"

"There are no ideas in such a book," added Mr. Hine, "and this is based on the supposition that a child has no ideas. But fairy stories do appeal to children of 5, 6 and 7 years, and if they don't get ideas in this way they will in another." He gave instances where boys, and girls too, of 14 and 15 had never read a book.

Mr. Hine thought it would be a good thing if books could be bought by the State, in addition to those purchased by the towns, to send out as travelling libraries. This was disapproved years ago, but within a few days the State Board has decided upon a plan by which this can be done. Such books as have been cited should be burned in the Public Square and good books substituted. Mr. Hine suggested that teachers be required to pass an examination in literature. Now all candidates for State certificates must pass such an examination in certain standard works. He also believed that certain books, such as those of Andrew Lang, should be placed in public libraries so that they can be used by children.

Superintendent Twitchell, of the Arsenal School, said that Miss Hewins had already put that scheme into effect here.

Discussion followed, in which a number took part. Dr. Barnard told of an earlier school library law under which some twenty libraries were put into Connecticut. Professor Graves, of the South School, said that perhaps it would be only fair to the coming free library to say that the library scheme includes a plan of sending out proper juvenile books to the schools. Others from Bridgeport, New Haven and Springfield state that the same plan is in operation in those cities.

Miss Hewins said that the city schools have drawn some 1000 books to be used in connection with subjects being studied in the class-room.

After the morning session was over, the members of the Association inspected the plans of Hartford's free library and of library buildings in Ansonia, Granby, and other places. The answers to questions sent by Miss Hewins as to libraries in the State are imperfect, and the work will have to be further carried out. There are about 125 libraries in the State containing 1000 volumes or more.

At the beginning of the afternoon session Mrs. Martha Todd Hill, of Stonington, gave an entertaining and suggestive account of the growth of the Stonington Free Library. There had been for many years a Ladies' Book Club in the town, but no public library. The present one was started by a suggestion that funds should be raised on the A B C D plan. The gift of a dime began the contributions, and although the plan was never carried out to its fullest extent, many persons asked two or three others to give ten cents. As soon as these gifts amounted to four or five dollars a few interesting and popular books were bought and displayed. The usual objections to a free library were made, that the community was not a reading one, that Tom, Dick, and Harry would use the books, that valuable illustrated ones would be injured, but the committee kept at work raising money by enter-

tainments and a loan exhibition. Last year the library circulated 12,000 volumes, nearly half as much as the Hartford Library two or three years ago. It has 3350 volumes and occupies a house to itself.

Mrs. Agnes Hills, librarian of the Bridgeport Public Library, read a paper on the "Use of the Card Catalogue in Small Libraries," recommending it as the cheapest and most practical kind. She recommended the dictionary catalogue rather than that divided into authors and subjects, and the simplest, commonest words for subject heads — birds rather than ornithology, and insects in preference to entomology.

After a discussion, in which Dr. Henry Barnard and others joined, the meeting passed a vote of thanks to the Watkinson Library and adjourned, with the understanding that the Executive Committee should appoint the time and place of the next meeting. It will probably be in October.

M. MEDLICOTT.

New York Library Club.

THE New York Library Club held its last meeting for the season at Columbia College, May 14. About 80 members were present. President Baker expressed his pleasure in welcoming the Club again to its time-honored meeting-place; that while the Club had doubtless been the gainer by enjoying during the past season the hospitalities of different libraries, that it was very pleasant to the staff of Columbia College Library to have its turn come around once in awhile; he announced that President Low would address the Club later in the afternoon.

The Executive Committee recommended the following persons for election to membership: Miss Sophia L. Bacon, of Pratt Institute; Miss Jennie Y. Middleton, of the Newark Public Library; Mr. C. E. Speirs, 23 Murray St.; Mr. H. E. Davidson, Secretary of the Library Bureau, 277 Stewart Building, Broadway, and Mr. William O. McDowell, Secretary of the Pan-Republic League, Newark, N. J.

They were elected.

President Baker introduced to the Club as one deeply interested in the welfare and growth of libraries, one who had done everything to advance the interests of the library, the President of Columbia College.

President Low. — Ladies and Gentlemen, I trust Mr. Baker has spoken to you the words of truth and soberness. It is very pleasant to cultivate the feeling of fellowship with those who are engaged in the same work; to come together to exchange thoughts in regard to that work. You represent very different types of libraries; there is that of the specialist, which may be likened to the locomotive head-light. It is to illuminate a straight track which lies before it. Outside of that it might as well not be lit. And there is the public library, which I would compare to the Western Union Telegraph — it scatters its messages in every direction, across the channel, everywhere, of every character — messages of current life, and now and then one that the world never forgets. The university library I look upon as

the lever of the whole institution. I would rather go without some of the buildings if need be than do without the library. The chemist might as well go without his laboratory. Our conception of the scope of Columbia College Library is that it shall be a library for students. It does not aim to entertain, but would fill the needs of men reading seriously, especially such as are engaged in research. If this is the function of a library, it is hard to overestimate the importance of its work in all the departments of its administration. I do not know whether Mr. Baker agrees with me, but I would rather have a library of 10,000 volumes well and thoroughly indexed than one of 100,000 volumes that was not. A student would be as badly served in such a case as a man who should go to the Post-Office for a letter and should find the mail heaped about on the floors. It ought to be easy for the student to find what he wants. Perhaps by the development of what I hear called "the modern library idea," the book will finally look up the student, as the letter looks up its owner.

I know that the great workman is superior to his tools. Genius can accomplish without tools. You know the story of Aladdin and the unfinished window on which the most skilful workmen wrought for many years, but all their toil could not equal the magic work which the Genius of the Lamp wrought in a single night. It is a comfort to those of us who do not belong to the class of geniuses, that by fidelity and conscientious endeavor, we can accomplish much; that there is much work to be done other than that of the geniuses, that to whatever part is assigned us it is possible to bring the inspiration of a great thought, of a great purpose; that upon that fidelity depends much. Great things do depend on little things. A man overcharged with great affairs is more apt to fail by lack of attention to the little things. I wish you success in your useful and valuable work. It is a pleasure to have you meet at Columbia College, and I bid you very heartily welcome.

President Low was warmly applauded.

The election of officers for the season of 1891-92 resulted in the unanimous choice of the candidates named by the Nominating Committee: President, Mr. Frank P. Hill; Vice-Presidents, Miss Mary W. Plummer and Mr. R. B. Poole; Secretary, Miss Mary I. Crandall; Treasurer, Mr. Silas H. Berry.

The President.—The Executive Committee has not been overburdened by a multiplicity of topics suggested by members of the Club. We have accordingly decided that a discussion of reference work might be interesting and suggestive.

Miss Mosman read her paper on the methods of the reference department of the Pratt Institute Library; Mr. Child read his paper on the reference work of a college library; the Secretary read the paper prepared by Mr. Bardwell, who was not able to be present, concerning the methods of the Brooklyn Library.*

Mr. Poole.—I have been impressed while listening to the papers with the amount of latent

talent in the club not hitherto brought out. A good reference librarian, it is plain, must himself be a key to the entire contents of his library. In a consulting library he will be applied to chiefly in regard to two classes of questions: first, specific wants, as for instance this, recently asked of me: "Where can I find out about the Shirt of Nessus?" or another, "When did people begin dating from the Christian era?" The other class of inquirers are those who are engaged in special study, a special line of research. A man wishes to study the subject of the Penta-teuch, for instance, and wants authorities. Bissell furnishes a bibliography of 2000 references. The "Encyclopædia Britannica" gives an article, and in its supplement is another written from an opposite standpoint. It is often necessary for the librarian himself to investigate personally for the reader. Willingness is most important. If you cannot find what is wanted in your own library you may be able to gather what you need in some other library. A short time ago I was asked for material on recent art in Germany. The catalogue did not show any work of a date late enough for the purpose, but on investigating the matter, "Lübke's History of Art," and "Contemporary Art in Europe," by Benjamin, yielded what was required. It is a great satisfaction to be able to supply these requests, and the importance of readiness and painstaking cannot be too greatly emphasized.

The President.—The reference librarian is to help others gather information. It is clear he must first himself understand the art. Few if any of our libraries have ever been rich enough to employ a reference librarian of proper education, and then give him time enough to keep himself informed so as to do the work rightly. He generally has a mass of other duties to perform. Until librarians have time for a little private study ideal reference work cannot be expected.

When a reader comes for help the first thing is to get him to put himself in connection with the source from which he hopes for aid, and to find out what he really wants.

If he inquires for the department of biography when he really wants to know when George Washington was born, he will not be well helped by being turned into a large collection of biography, but by finding out just his need and giving him the proper reference-book. I want always to diagnose the reader's case; find out if possible just his purpose, just the questions he has in mind, and then give him suitable material. Tact must be used. When we know what the reader wants, then we have a fair chance. Librarians are more likely to give a reader too much than too little. If we do not know, or do not have the right thing, then we may be obliged to turn him loose among a mass of material which may have what is wanted and let him search.

Do not, to show the resources of your library, give a reader much more than he wants. When you are at your wit's end is time enough to swamp a man with a mass of books.

Mr. Berry.—I find that very difficulty. It is so hard to get a fellow to tell what it is he is really after. He will say "Encyclopædia! Let-

* These we hope to print in a future issue. — EDS. L. J.

ter B." After a while perhaps you can get it out that he wants "*B-r-o.*" We need to persuade readers to let their wants be known. A certain preacher came to my library and asked to see what I had on "Oratory." I got out the books and he spent a long time over them. As he went away I asked, as I often do, if he got what he wanted. "Not exactly, but I'll be in again." Finally I learned that what he wanted was "pulpit oratory." I got down my homiletics, blew the dust off, and he got what he wanted.

Miss Coe.—I have been greatly impressed with the idea of making permanent the results of researches made in these special cases, as Miss Mosman has told us they are doing at Pratt Institute. Would it not be possible for libraries to co-operate in this work, so that others could avail themselves of researches made?

The President.—I understand that you would suggest something similar to Mr. Foster's Monthly Reference lists?

Miss Coe.—I would have the material gathered by the reference department reproduced and exchanged.

The President.—It is an excellent idea. The great trouble with our work is, we are all working so much alone.

Mr. Hill.—I move that a committee be appointed to confer in regard to such action and report at the next meeting. Voted.

The chair appointed as such committee Mr. Hill, Miss Coe, and Miss Mosman, and called upon Mr. Nelson for remarks.

Mr. Nelson.—I am glad to see such excellent results achieved by the New York Library Club, and its growth since the last meeting I attended when I was expelled because I was going south of Mason and Dixon's line. The attendance to-day is I believe double that of that meeting. At the Howard Memorial Library we were keeping a permanent card index for answers to questions in a certain line. The school-teachers issued search questions in American history, and when we found the same question was being asked over and over, we began the permanent index, which was found to be a great saving of time. The assistants became much interested in reference work, and one took charge of the "Questions and Answers" in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. The Prize questions, however, overwhelmed us. I think the Library Club has reason to be proud of what it is doing. These short papers especially strike me as an admirable feature.

Mr. Poole.—It is a question how much time can be devoted to prize questions. One wishes to be as obliging as possible, yet there is a limit to the time which we can legitimately devote to them, when more serious purposes claim our attention.

The President.—The "Prize question fiend" does not trouble us much here. The only experience I recollect was in the case of a very attractive lady who came one summer when we were not very busy. I rather approve of prize questions.

Mr. Hill.—I told my assistants to put such persons in the way of finding out for themselves by supplying them with material.

Mr. Poole.—Pamphlets will be found to have their use frequently in answering some out-of-the-way query.

The President.—The trouble is they are not usually catalogued. To do it so as to insure their answering the question when it comes is an immense task and can only be done in a small degree.

Miss Coe.—That, it seems to me, is a great argument for close classification. If the pamphlets are closely classified an assistant, however ignorant, can put his hands on it when it is needed.

Mr. Nelson.—Good library catalogues are a great help in reference work, and it is the duty of librarians to make such known. I recommend to you all the very useful catalogue of the Cleveland Public Library. The great number of analytical entries of books of essays is a very valuable feature. This work was done by Mr. Brett in behalf of the public schools of the city.

The President.—We are not all reference librarians, but we have all been readers in libraries. Cannot we have the benefit of one another's experience from that point of view?

Mr. Hagar spoke of the difficulty he had met in getting statistical and financial information about American municipalities from the libraries, which was, however, not so great as the difficulty in getting it from the city officials themselves.

The President spoke of the pleasure which the members of the Club at Columbia College had taken in the hospitalities which had been offered them in the homes of some members and in the libraries which had entertained the Club, and in the name of the entire staff of Columbia College Library invited them to a very light collation, which it was hoped would yet conduce to the social enjoyment of the meeting.

Mr. Poole moved a vote of thanks for the hospitality of Columbia College, as manifested by its President, its Chief Librarian, and its Library Staff.

Voted.

Miss Coe moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Baker for his very able management of the affairs of the Club during the year of his presidency, as shown by the rapid growth in membership and the increased interest and value of the meetings.

Mr. Hill seconded the motion, ascribing these good results entirely to the well-directed efforts of the President, and taking occasion to thank the Club for the honor of his own election to that high office.

A rising vote of thanks was given Mr. Baker.

The meeting adjourned at 4.45 p.m., and an hour was devoted to praiseworthy effort on the part of the Club to live up to the spirit of its Constitution, by promoting "acquaintance and fraternal relations" among its members.

M. I. CRANDALL, *Secretary*.

Reviews.

CATALOGUE of the works of Grotius and of books relating to him presented to the Holland Society of New York by its president, Robert B. Roosevelt, October, 1890. 28 p. O.

This collection is an example of what may be accomplished by a single individual. In this handsomely printed catalog are recorded 214 lots, or 258 volumes by, or relating to, Hugo Grotius, which have been purchased by Mr. Roosevelt and very appropriately donated to the New York society which represents the nationality of which Grotius was so distinguished a citizen. If the public libraries of New York were to bring together their books on this subject, it is to be questioned if they would, combined, equal this one, and so far as the reviewer is aware, there is not a library in this country that will bear comparison with this collection. Such a mass, it is almost needless to say, is practically an impossibility to a large library, for neither knowledge nor time enough can be spared to so minute a class of the world's literature, while to a small library it is out of the question, not merely on account of the uselessness to such, but as well as on account of the cost. Such an assemblage of books, therefore, can only be brought together by the watchfulness, enthusiasm, and labor of an individual collector, and every scholar and librarian must owe Mr. Roosevelt thanks, not merely for gathering it, but for generously donating it to an institution of a semi-public character. P. L. F.

SACCONI, Giulia. Nuova sistema di legatura meccanica per cataloghi. FIRENZE, 1891. 11+ [1] p. O. + 2 folded plates.

A pamphlet describing an invention for fastening catalog cards in book-form, after the Leyden method, has been received from the inventor, Signorina Giulia Sacconi, assistant librarian in the Biblioteca Marucelliana, of Florence, Italy. The cards to which this method is applied are $25 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ cm., or about $9\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in., a very large size compared with the card used by the majority of libraries in this country; and are punched with two holes on the end, which come against the back of the binder, which has fixed into the inside of its front cover close to where the cover joins the back, two small rods or points, long enough to reach to the other cover, and fitted with oval screw-heads or nuts. The cards being laid face down on the front cover, with the rods through the holes, a flat thin slip of steel, with oval holes to fit the nuts, which is secured to and folds back upon the inner edge of the cover, is laid over them; and by means of a small key or screw-driver inserted into a keyhole between the screws, the latter are turned so as apparently to bring their longer diameter across the shorter diameter of the holes, and locked into place. When it is desired to take out, or insert a card, the screws are turned by means of the key, the steel bar folded back on the cover, and the cards lifted off the rods until the right place is reached. This method, I believe, has been put in practice

at the Harvard College Library, except that the cards are freed by using a thumb-screw instead of a key, which of course, makes it a little easier for the cards to be taken out by the frequenters of the library.

Signorina Sacconi's argument in favor of this method of making a catalog is entirely as between it and the old way of writing the titles in a book; the question of arranging the cards in drawers sliding in and out in a case, which, to the modern librarian, is the other side of the argument, is not touched upon. The conservative mind, to whom the idea of an ancient and time-honored library, with a modern card-catalog, accessible to the general public, would be as Cicero arrayed in a tennis-cap, might find comfort in still going to a book, no matter how small, to find what he wants, and gradually be led thereby to better things; but the case of card catalog *vs.* book has been settled by the librarian of the period, the volume arrangement being an attempt to combine the advantages of both.

The catalog card used in most American libraries is $12\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ cm., or just about one-third of the size of the cards described in the pamphlet. If Signa. Sacconi's invention could be applied to so small a volume as this sized card would make, the experiment might be tried, although it is questionable whether the merits of this method over that of catalog drawers could ever be so completely demonstrated as to make a change of system desirable. The advantages claimed for the volume are that a greater number of cards can be arranged in the same space, that the volumes can be placed in a case, revolving or fixed, anywhere in the room, and that they are accessible to more persons at one time than if stored in drawers. We wait for Mr. Lane's experience. T. O. E. GREEN.

Library Economy and History.

Ansonia, Conn. The new Ansonia Library which is to be built from designs by George Keller, the architect, of this city, has been staked out and the excavating has been begun. The library is the gift of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of New York. The entire cost of the building will be between \$30,000 and \$40,000. It is to be built of Long Meadow stone for the outside walls and the roof is to be covered with Spanish pattern terra-cotta tile. The interior is to be practically fire-proof; all the walls being brick and the ground floor above basement supported on brick arches constructed of large, flat, thin tile, after the old Spanish manner, but recently revived by Guastavino, of New York. The floors of the reading-room, library, delivery room and hall will probably be of stone mosaic; all the windows have stone jambs and mullions and are to be fitted with leaded glass.

The interior finish, desks, tables, etc., is to be of quartered oak. The library will have a capacity of 20,000 volumes which can be further increased to 10,000 more.

Atlantic City (N. J.) P. L. A meeting was held in the Public Library rooms, April 16, by

quite a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in permanently establishing such a feature on a solid basis. A report was made as to progress in incorporating under a general law of New Jersey and signatures were secured to the necessary 10 days' notice for a meeting for such a purpose. A committee of thirteen was appointed by the chairman to canvass the city at once for members, books, periodicals, suggestions and encouragement of every sort. The name of the association will be the Public Library of Atlantic City.

Ayer, Mass. A despatch from Ayer, Mass., states that Frederick F. Ayer, of New York, who about a year ago gave \$5000 to the public library of Ayer, had placed himself in communication with the town authorities of Ayer, announcing his intention of buying land opposite the High School and building on it a structure to be presented to the town for a library, and that the deed was passed and suitable resolutions were to be drawn up in acknowledgment of the gift. Mr. Ayer was seen by a *Tribune* reporter at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, and he said: "The despatch is correct except that part which says I would do yet more for the town bearing my family name. That is something I cannot confirm. The town was named after my father."

"I have given the town a lot having a frontage of 100 feet, and a depth of some 200 feet, opposite the high school. I intend building the handsomest library building in Massachusetts. I have photographs of existing buildings of this nature, and shall put up something superior to them all. The building will be of stone and iron—absolutely fire-proof. There will not be a strip of wood in it, if I can help it. Even the shelves and casings will be of metal. The floors throughout will be of stone. I have not yet determined on the plans or style of architecture, but the building will be large enough to hold from 20,000 to 50,000 volumes. The present library already numbers from 10,000 to 15,000 volumes."

Baltimore, Md. The *Johns Hopkins University Library* has just been made the recipient of the entire collection of ms. and other historical material of Mr. J. Thomas Scharf, the prolific author of State, city and county histories. It is very rich in documents dating from early colonial times to the close of the late war. "In documents illustrating the history of the Southern States it is believed to be unrivalled," and the university is naturally prompted to make it the nucleus of a library of materials for authentic Southern history. "These records will not be merely stored away, but they will be arranged and made accessible, under proper restrictions, to writers or students of history." Moreover, the University will receive and deposit what the present owners do not wish to alienate permanently.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. (39th rept.) Added 15,599; total 536,027, of which 141,248 are in the branches and 394,779 in the central library; issued 1,875,411; fict. and juv. 65%; lost 1 in each 24,044 lent; funds \$195,500; income from

them \$10,018; expenses, \$174,173.73 (binding \$1902.34; books \$44,160.21; periodicals \$2871.35 salaries \$87,918.99).

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, May 4, Alderman Lee offered an order authorizing the Mayor to appoint a commission of three building experts to examine the estimates of the Trustees of the Public Library and report as to whether those estimates, amounting in all to about \$1,000,000, will cover the total expense of the work which has yet to be done. The order was briefly discussed. Alderman Keenan moved its assignment for one week. Alderman Lewis opposed assignment and urged the passage of the order, saying that the City Council had been misled by the library architects. The appointment of these experts would give the City Council information which would not be misleading.

A correspondent writes to the editor of *The Globe*:

"Allow me to draw your attention, and that of the public in general, to a rule of the Boston Public Library which, it seems to me, is very ill-liberal and narrow-minded.

"A short time ago I applied for a number of a serial publication in German, and was told that I could not have it because it was not bound. Asking the librarian for the privilege of using the same, I was requested to make a written application to the trustees, containing the purpose for which it was needed. This I did, stating that I wanted the periodical for the translation of a few sentences, to be used as quotations in a lecture and a newspaper article on German literature.

"A few days later I received the refusal of my application, and as a reason was given this, 'unbound periodicals are not loaned out.'

"It seems to me more than strange that the Public Library does not trust a student one number of a magazine, the price of which is 10 cents, while on the other hand he can get very valuable books, the binding of which cost dollars.

"Knowing personally the libraries of London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Odessa, etc., I have found prevailing everywhere the utmost liberality, especially to students and writers.

"In mentioning this incident I think I am acting for the benefit of the people, as well as for the reputation of the 'Hub.'

"EMIL BLUM, Ph.D."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) L. Added 3956; total 106,658; issued 95,032.

"Ten additional volumes of clippings have been completed and placed in the reference department, increasing the collection to a total of 56 volumes.

"Several copies of Sargent's 'Reading for the young' have been marked on the margin in red ink, with the shelf number of such books as are in our library. These marked copies are placed in the reference and delivery rooms for consultation by readers."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Pratt Institute. A clause in the will of the late Charles Pratt is as follows:

"I devise to the Pratt Institute, a corporation of the State of New York, and its successors in fee, the lots of land on Ryerson Street, extending

through to Grand Avenue, between Willoughby and De Kalb Avenues, with the buildings on them, erected or in process of erection, known as the Pratt Institute, and all the personal property thereon and thereto belonging.

"I also give to the Pratt Institute and its successors in fee the lots on Franklin Street, with the building thereon known as 'The Astral,' and the lots on Vanderbilt Avenue, with the buildings erected thereon, known as 'The Inwood,' and also the studio building. I contemplate deeding this real estate to the Institute in my lifetime, in which case the above devise will be imperative.

"I have given in my lifetime to said Pratt Institute a fund of \$2,000,000, which will be found credited to the Institute on the books of Charles Pratt & Co. If said gift for any reason should prove not to be legal, I hereby bequeath the same sum to said Pratt Institute, or so much thereof as shall not have been appropriated for the benefit of the Institute during my lifetime; devising that said Institute shall permit said sum to remain as an investment in the said firm of Charles Pratt & Co. as long as it remains safe and advisable so to do, and that the profits thereof be used for the benefit of the Institute."

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Union for Christian Work F. L. Added 3724; discarded 263; total 17,753; issued 108,517.

"It is a noteworthy fact that with this large circulation we have lost only one book. Our list of readers has increased over last year 2059; we have now 8306 names on our record-book. With the \$5000 paid to us from the city treasury in January, 1890, we added to the library 3724 books, all carefully and judiciously selected, and have paid the expenses of making a card catalogue. The quality of the reading is still improving, the proportion of books other than fiction issued the past year is larger than ever before. In fiction, the books most read are the works of Edna Lyall, Walter Besant, E. P. Roe, W. D. Howells, Jane Austen, A. B. Edwards, Amelia Barr, Louise Alcott, Scott, Dickens, Thackeray. The four books having the largest circulation were "Little Women," "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Ben Hur," "Ivanhoe." The annual grant of \$5000 from the city is inadequate to supply the demand for books by the largely increased number of readers. We need more money for this purpose. During the year we have placed reading tables in the space not filled by the library shelves, and placed on them illustrated papers and magazines for the use of all. This part of our room is very popular, 2000 or more using it each month; at times 150 to 200 are there each day."

Chicago (Ill.) Newberry L. Dr. W. F. Poole, librarian of the Newberry Library, states that the contracts for the stone, masonry, and steel and iron work of the permanent building have been let. The material selected is Massachusetts brown granite, cut before delivered. It is expected that the building will be under cover by January, and be finished some time in 1892, and that it will cost in the neighborhood of \$500,000. A very singular secrecy is still observed with reference to the elevations of the building. Dr. Poole

and Justice Bradley said that they knew no reason why they should not be published, but the architect, Henry Ives Cobb, refused to give them out, and said that he might not do so for six months to come. All that is generally known about them is that they are four complete stories in height, besides a basement and a roof-story, and that they are an abrupt departure from the traditional and absurd Gothic style of former great library buildings. They will be an emphatic modern Romanesque. The foundations of the building about to be erected were put in last fall on the block fronting the north end of Washington Park, and are 318 x 212 feet in size. The new building will constitute only the south wing of the quadrangular design of the complete structure. But it is calculated to meet the demands of the next twenty-five years, and will have a capacity of 400,000 volumes.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. Added 929; total 23,218; issued 19,840. Oct. 23, 1890, W. M. Prichard gave the library 6 bonds valued at about \$5000, the income to be used in buying books "like the volume which had been given to the sage of 'The Teacups,' of which he says, 'It was just just one of those works which I might hesitate about buying, but should be well pleased to own, and has been a great source of instruction and entertainment to me.'"

Essex Co. (N. J.) Penitentiary L. The Rev. Thomas Maguire, who is one of the chaplains of the Essex County Penitentiary, has taken an active interest in securing a library for that institution. Besides giving a large bookcase he has secured subscriptions. The library contains 380 volumes.

Flushing (N. Y.) F. P. L. Extensive repairs and improvements are being made on the old Baptist church, which recently passed into the hands of the Free Library Association, and will hereafter be known as the Public Library.

Indiana Univ. L., Bloomington, Ind. We have received from Mr. W. W. Spangler, librarian, a photograph of the library, a pleasing building and apparently well lighted. The stack is lighted on the correct principle—a window to each alley—and shows the error of those who think that this cannot be done with good architectural effect.

Iowa Falls (Ia.) L. The old D. W. C. society has disbanded, and will give its library, which consists of about 500 volumes, to the newly formed Y. M. C. A. branch at this place, which will form a nucleus for a large library which the association ultimately expects to accumulate.

Littleton (N. H.) P. L. Added 285; total 3405; circulated 15,189; borrowers 964; receipts \$879.11; disbursements \$480.51.

The Committee on Purchase of Books would report that they have given a good deal of care to the subject, and have conscientiously endeavored to use the public money in proper and profitable ways. They have purchased 170 volumes during the year, and have also secured some of the donations mentioned by the librarian. One of their chief duties has been to prepare, with the

librarian's invaluable help, a large list of suggestions to be submitted to the Hon. C. A. Sinclair with reference to his liberal gift now.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. (1st rpt.) Added 12,355; total 42,002; issued 202,932 (fict. and juv. 72.42%).

"The intention has been to furnish as large a proportion as practicable of the best grades of books that would satisfy the public demand, as it is fully realized that money expended for light works of fiction is, to a considerable extent, like spending public money for confectionery to be distributed gratuitously. The only redeeming features are, the prospect and perhaps probability of inducing those using this form of reading to choose at a later period a more valuable class of books, through the instrumentality of a taste acquired by first reading the works of fiction, or that this light reading may be a considerable improvement on the way this class of people would otherwise spend the time devoted to it."

The librarian says (in regard to the percentage of fiction read):

"1. The convenience and attractiveness of our reading-rooms, and the freedom of access accorded, induce a larger than usual proportion of serious reading to be done upon the premises; and that, therefore, the outside circulation would naturally show a larger than usual percentage of the lighter classes.

"2. During the first two months of the year, the only printed catalogue besides that of the foreign literature, was the catalogue of prose fiction and juveniles.

"3. The 74 per cent. includes both these classes. Since September the record of the two being kept distinct shows the books for the young to have formed 20 $\frac{7}{10}$ per cent.; while the prose fiction, novels proper, was but 52 $\frac{7}{10}$."

"Beginning with September, 1890, from four to nine copies of the current numbers of the following magazines have been circulated: *North American Review*, *Forum*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Eclectic*, *Harper's*, *Century*, *St. Nicholas*, and *Wide Awake*. They are issued upon a three-days' limit. During the four months the circulation of these periodicals has been 1489. They are wired into plain board covers which cost 12 cents apiece, and which preserve them in condition for binding subsequently into volumes. These volumes will then circulate as ordinary books.

"The library now is strong in the historical and literary classes; relatively weak in the scientific and technical. This is due in a measure to the difficulty of predicating in advance the extent and the direction of the demand for scientific and technical literature. Other kinds of literature may be kept and retain their standard value; but scientific and technical books must be used to-day, for they are superseded to-morrow. And as their initial cost is great, they can safely be bought only in answer to a definite demand which intends to put them to immediate use.

"The problems of the immediate future are the problems of a *large* library; of a library called upon to do a large work, and estopped from refusing to do it. As to circulation, a single year

has ranked it seventh of all libraries in the United States. As to income, it ranks among the first five. In number of volumes it is, of course, as yet behind; but it is nevertheless the largest library in Minnesota; and within three years may be the largest library but one (that of the Wisconsin Historical Society) northwest of Chicago. And, finally, it is placed in a community that by hereditary tastes and by conscious ambition is a community of readers; and the excellence of whose school system tends toward the increasing development of a community of readers.

"The immediate problems, therefore, are these:

"(1) The library needs a full author catalogue and a full subject catalogue.

"(2) The branches will not reach their full effectiveness until they shall each contain an independent circulating library.

"(3) Delivery stations—one at the centre of the city and others scattered through the remoter districts—would greatly extend the distributing efficiency of the library at very small proportionate increase of expense.

"(4) The relation of the library to the common school system demands to be systematized upon a recognized basis. (a) It is not here a question of establishing a relation; the relation already exists and cannot be escaped. Over 20 per cent. of the books circulated this year were drawn by children within the school age. (b) In self-defence, therefore, libraries seek to utilize the intimate influence of the school-teachers toward directing this mass of reading into proper channels. (c) And to this end they effect a special relation with the schools, which usually embodies the following features:

"(1) A thorough understanding between the librarian and the teachers as to what the schools need and what the library can furnish.

"(2) The issue of library cards through the teachers to certain children under the 14-year limit; and the issue of books to such children only from lists approved by the teacher. The issue of a library card in such cases working as a reward for studiousness.

"(3) The issue to the schools of a number of books at a time to be used for illustration in the classroom.

"(4) This issue *through the teachers*, so far as practicable, of all library-books drawn by pupils of the schools; thus enabling the teachers to keep informed of the kind and amount of outside reading done by each pupil.

"How much might here be accomplished in these ways, I am not prepared to predict. It is certain, however, that in the absence of such system, the library has been, in cases, a detriment rather than an aid to the schools. Numerous instances have been reported where pupils formerly studious have been corrupted into careless disregard of their studies by vagarious outside reading. The library can avoid furnishing vicious books, but it cannot prevent these children from reading a book a day bearing no relation to their studies. The parents rarely take pains to prevent them. Only the co-operation of the library and the schools can do so; and it can do so, not by prohibiting the unrelated reading, but by stim-

ulating an interest in reading that is related. There is, therefore, no library of our type in the United States which is not undertaking such a systematic union with the schools, and there is no part of library extension which appears to accomplish so much with so slight a proportionate expenditure, or whose results are recorded with such invariable enthusiasm."

New York. The *American Museum of Natural History* has been enriched by a library containing almost 11,000 volumes, valued at \$15,000, the gift of Mrs. M. Schuyler Elliot, widow of Dr. S. Lowell Elliot, and intended as a memorial to her husband, who was a well-known entomologist. — *Critic*, May 2.

New York (N. Y.) F. Circulating L. Henry G. Marquand has recently given to the library \$5000, without conditions, which the directors are at liberty to put to such use as in their judgment is for the best interest of the library. Under the constitution Mr. Marquand's name, by reason of this gift, will be placed on the list of "founders" of the library.

N. Y. Mercantile L. On Monday, May 25, the Mercantile Library opened its beautiful new rooms on the sixth and seventh floors of the new Clinton Hall, made easily accessible by two large elevators. It has now accommodation for its 235,000 volumes, with a shelving capacity for 300,000, which can readily be increased to hold 700,000. Ample light, comfortable reading facilities, and all the latest library inventions and labor-saving devices make the commodious rooms almost ideal quarters for a great circulating and reference library. — *Critic*.

N. Y. Y. M. C. A. L. Added 972; total 38,403; issued 47,393 (fict. 10.7%); Sunday use 3599; persons using books 31,903.

"On New Year's Day there was a general exhibition of some of the art and rare treasures of the library, which were seen with much pleasure by several hundred young men.

"On Washington's Birthday, the second annual special exhibition was given. The previous exhibition was for the benefit of architects and students in the architectural schools. To the second exhibition were invited the students from the art schools, and books on the various subjects connected with the fine arts were displayed. A large number accepted the invitation.

"In November, an effort was made to bring the young men in the evening classes, in the building, in closer connection with the library. A selection of books was made adapted to each class or group of classes. It was not expected that any one could read all the books recommended, but it seemed desirable to cover the subject with some completeness, and thus afford opportunity for selection. Five or six books on each list were emphasized, and their reading especially recommended.

"As an illustration of the list of books for the group of business classes, we note that works were commended on the history and institutions of the country, as Bancroft's, Bryant's, and Higginson's histories, Fisk's 'Civil government of the United States,' Bryce's 'American common

wealth;' also works on political economy, finance, banking, commerce, lives of business men, and such suggestive books as Matthews' 'Getting on in the world,' and Davidson's 'Sure to succeed.'

"Such works as the following were suggested to the class in German: Bryce's 'Holy Roman Empire,' Lewis' 'History of Germany,' Menzel's 'History of Germany,' Sherer's 'History of German literature,' Baring-Gould's 'Germany, past and present,' Carlyle's 'Frederick II.,' Hart's 'German universities,' works of fiction illustrating periods in German history, as Scott's 'Anne of Geierstein,' some of the German writers; Lowe's 'Prince Bismarck,' Köstlin's 'Life of Martin Luther,' etc.

"In the class of Free-hand Drawing, the books themselves were laid before the students. Very large results were scarcely to be expected, and as yet have not been realized, but as there has been a call for some of the books suggested, and as the term has but partially expired, it is believed the experiment was worth the trial. The preparation of these lists showed that there were deficiencies in the library in these lines that should be supplied, and for the Mechanical Drawing Class some works have been already procured.

"At a recent members' meeting of the Twenty-third Street Branch, the young men were addressed by a member of the Library Committee, on 'The Association Library.' The address was a familiar talk, giving some points about the early history of the library, and offering valuable suggestions, showing how readers could use to intelligent purpose the rich materials at their command. Books from different departments in the library were used to illustrate the address. Similar practical talks should become a more prominent feature in Association work.

"The Association notes have been used to advantage for the purpose of publishing lists of new books, with notes as to their character and value.

"The pleas for more room for the library must be renewed again with increased force. The omnibus capacity of the library seems almost incredible, as, year by year, one thousand or more volumes find their places on the shelves. It has become a question of storage, however, rather than shelf arrangement. Any plan for the extension of the library in the present building can only be temporary, and could not supply what is needed. A new building can alone meet the urgent requirements of the case.

"Reading-matter has been sent to the Armory by the Association, 44,415 papers, magazines," etc. Some of the acknowledgments are:

"From Fort Niobrara, Nebraska:

"Reading-matter is invaluable to soldiers in a frontier post, who are cut off from the world, in a manner; and the weekly batch of papers is welcomed by men from all parts of the globe."

"From San Carlos, A. T.:

"A couple of winters ago, while stationed at Fort Spokane, Wash., I observed the welcome gift of packages of newspapers for soldiers' reading. It has just occurred to me how much it would be appreciated by my troop, during its six months' tour at this remote place, so destitute of

comfort and attraction, could they be similarly favored with papers.'

"From Fort McKinney, Wyoming:

"The papers that the Association has sent to the Post Hospital here have been appreciated very much by the sick, and members of the Hospital Corps, of which I am in charge.'

"From Fort Custer, Montana:

"Our library is in a sad condition—there being no fund whatever for its support. We are doing all we can to induce the authorities to allow a certain percentage of the canteen profits to be used for its replenishment. If this is granted we shall be able to make it attractive and profitable again to the men of the garrison."

Newburg (N. Y.) F. L. Added 677; total 17,150; issued 64,707. Circulation compared with other libraries: Number of volumes in 273 libraries 4,577,553; circulation the past year 6,436,195; average circulation per volume 1.45; number of volumes in Newburg Free Library 17,150; circulation the past year 64,707; average circulation per volume 3.77.

Newburyport (Mass.) P. L. Added 772; total 26,306; issued 31,727 (fict. and juv. 6.93%). In the year over 100 juvenile books, carefully selected, have been added; "the result is that the number of boys and girls who use the library is at least five times in excess of what it was two years since. . . . The necessity of furnishing mental food suitable to the mind of the recipient, as well as bodily food suitable to his physical condition, is too well acknowledged now to need any argument."

Philadelphia Merc. L. Co. Added 2472; total 164,208; issued 73,814.

"In our last annual report we called attention to the fact that it had become necessary, if our books were to be saved from mutilation and from theft, to enclose the cases by means of railings and to admit no one within the enclosure but members holding keys. These keys were supplied to the members for their own use on deposit of twenty-five cents. The plan has worked admirably during the last year. More than 1700 keys have been applied for and have been loaned to members. No appreciable delay has been discovered in the delivery of books from the shelves to the central desk. The library has been kept cleaner than ever before, and never have our books been found in as good order. We are glad to be able to report a marked decrease in the loss and ruin of books during the year (in 1889 757 volumes were unaccounted for; in 1890 only 182) and a gain in the appearance of the room and of the service at the delivery-desk.

"At first the novel cases, as the most frequently used, were not included in the enclosure, but the loss and misplacement of books there and the request of many members that the enclosure should be extended to those cases also led to the protection of that department with railings in the same manner as the other parts of the library."

Portland (Me.) P. L. Added 526; total 35,400; home use 88,032; lib. use 32,122.

"When this library was first started, books

were solicited and received from all directions. Some came in large quantities at a time, and as it was desirous to get them into shape for use as soon as possible, inexperienced help was called in to make a record of them, stamp, shelve, number, cover, and catalogue as rapidly as it could be done, but the confusion arising from this hasty work has in a large degree been remedied.

"We have received 24 notices through the mail from the City Clerk of the location of contagious diseases, but fortunately no book belonging to the library was found to be in one of these families at the time.

"We shall miss our faithful cataloguer, Mary E. Barbour, who on account of ill health resigned the position she has held almost continuously since the first opening of the library in 1867."

Ross (Washington) L. and Lit. Assoc. Articles incorporating the Ross Library and Literary Association were filed in the Auditor's office May 12. The incorporators are Mrs. M. J. Ross, L. E. Chestnut, J. H. McNight, Mrs. L. H. Chase, Lee Smith, Mrs. L. King, Mrs. L. A. Mullin, and William Crawford. The library will be situated and maintained at the town of Ross, King County. The officers for the first year are: President, Mary J. Ross; Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Chase; Treasurer, J. H. McNight; Librarian, Mrs. H. B. Smith.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. has received from the Hon. J. B. F. Osgood \$100 for books for the reference library. This is additional to \$1000 previously given by him for the same purpose; also, from James D. Perkins, of New York, a native of Salem, \$100, "which can be used in any way the trustees may desire."

The will of the late J. Linton Waters, of Salem, Mass., provides that such books as are not selected by his brothers may be turned over to the Salem Public Library or Salem Athenæum.

Stockton, Cal. The will of W: P. Hazleton, who died at Tarrytown last week, leaves to the city of Stockton, Cal., \$75,000 in trust for a public library. — *Critic*, May 2.

Syracuse, N. Y. Congressman Belden has written the following letter:

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Syracuse:

GENTLEMEN: As a citizen of Syracuse, I am much impressed with the demand for a public building suitable for a first-class reference and circulating library, with adequate accommodations for works of art, so located and constructed as to provide for present needs and future requirements. Such a building would, I am sure, greatly increase the efficiency of the library now owned by the city and also secure numerous donations, both literary and artistic, from generous and public-spirited citizens.

I am convinced by observation and inquiry that the practical value of such an institution is best secured when the humblest and smallest taxpayer feels a personal interest in its support and an individual right to all its advantages. Libraries under private control and hampered with restrictions have proved comparative failures; only those which are free to the whole community and

supported by it have been really and permanently useful. In my judgment, therefore, it is for the interest of the city that its public library, like its public schools, should be mainly supported at public expense, for in that alone can every citizen become a joint proprietor and personally concerned in its care and improvement.

These considerations have led me to make the following proposition, which I respectfully submit to your honorable body:

If the city of Syracuse will furnish a suitable site, and will agree to expend annually for maintenance and for the support and enlargement of the library the sum of at least six thousand dollars, I will construct on such site and donate to the city a complete fire-proof library and art building, to cost not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the plans to be approved by the Common Council and the Library Association recently organized in our city.

Leaving all questions of management and regulation to be determined hereafter by the city authorities, I make no other conditions than those above mentioned, my desire and intention being that the building so constructed shall be public property to be held and used solely for the public benefit.

If you see fit to accept this proposition I shall be ready at any time to join in such further action as may be necessary to make the obligation mutually binding. With great respect,

Yours very truly, JAMES J. BELDEN.

SYRACUSE, May 18, 1891.

Yorktown (N. D.), Empire L. The library was opened May 14 in the presence of the Governor and many others. It starts with 1000 vols.

This entire plant — the building lot, building, fitting-up building and the supply of books — was donated by various friends East, all free and clear, with the exception of probably fifty dollars on expense account, which possibly may be reduced by a few generous hearts.

FOREIGN.

Adelaide. Public L., Museum, and Art Gallery of South Australia. Added 1342; total 28,834; visitors 72,105 (9207 more than the previous year).

Freiherrl. Carl von Rothschild'sche öff. Bibliothek. BERGHORFFER, Biblioth. Dr. Christ. W: die Einrichtung u. Verwaltung der freiherrl. Carl v. Rothschild'schen öffentlichen Bibliothek, 1887-90. — Frankfurt a. M., Baer & Co., 1891. 3 p. 8" + 3 plates, 2 m.

Liverpool (Eng.) F. P. L. Vols. in library 150,957; issued 1,091,947; magazines issued 422,598; newspaper visitors 231,501; lectures 49; lecture attendances 40,025.

London. Public Record Office. Provision has been made this year for a much-needed extension of the premises. The total cost of the new buildings is estimated to exceed £60,000.

"Thanks to the liberality of the Treasury, the Public Record Office has been enabled to purchase a valuable collection, in twelve large volumes, of indexes to the more important entries on the Coram Rege and De Banco rolls, made by the late General Plantagenet Harrison during his long-extended researches among the national

muniments. The acquisition is greatly appreciated by the historical students, genealogists, and others who frequent the Record Office." — *Ath.*, May 2.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

Ladder for High Shelves. Book-shelves ought never to be made higher than the hand can reach; but where they already exist the rolling step-ladder made by the Coburn Trolley Track Manufacturing Co., Worcester, Mass., would be useful. Attached to the steps at the top is a trolley having two small wheels, adapted to run in a track secured to ceiling strips, the steps resting on the floors on rollers, so that they may easily be propelled either way by one on them, without coming down to the floor. They are at the same distance from the shelves at both bottom and top, and can be raised from the floor and carried over obstacles if necessary. See a cut in the *Scientific American*, Jan. 31, 1891, p. 68, and note in *Sci. Am.*, Mar. 21, p. 185.

Catalogue Cards on a Remington Typewriter. We think we have an improvement on the device described by Mr. Dennis in the April JOURNAL (for holding catalogue cards in a Remington typewriter), that we have been using several years, and can recommend to libraries. We have taken the two envelope-holders that accompany each typewriter, and cut off the lower portion of each, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch below the roller slot. For convenience in handling when on the typewriter, they have been united by means of a bar $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, riveted to the under side of the thumb-piece of each. By a little adjustment the device can be made to hold about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch of the upper edge of the card, and at the same time not interfere with the free action of the types. The card can be readily moved forward, and can be printed to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of the lower edge. It takes but a moment to adjust the card in the typewriter.

I. S. BRADLEY.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

Librarians.

ABBOTT, S: A. B. A Paris paper of recent date tells the following story:

"About half-past six o'clock last evening, Mr. Frank Welch and his cousin, Mr. Samuel A. B. Abbott, President of the Board of Trustees of the Boston Public Library, were driving in the Champs-Élysées from the Bois de Boulogne, in a cab. Just at the corner of the Rue Marbeuf and the Champs-Élysées a private carriage crossing the Champs-Élysées dashed into them, knocking the driver senseless to the ground. Their horse tore along the Champs-Élysées with the two helpless men inside the cab.

"Mr. Abbott, however, with great presence of mind, opened the cab door, and reached for the railing of the box seat, by which he drew himself to the front of the cab. He then crawled on the back of the animal, which was galloping at full speed, and succeeded in getting the bearing-rein, by which he stopped the horse near the Rond Point. The cab and two occupants were

uninjured, but the driver was very seriously injured by the accident."

A private letter from Mr. Welch adds some interesting particulars: "The avenue was crowded, and no one tried to stop our horse, who was going faster and faster. S. said, 'Hold on, sit quiet,' and he opened the door, crawled up onto the coachman's box, got over the dasher to the shaft, till he got the reins, and finally managed to pull up the horse, and we got out all right, most fortunately for us. S. received quite an ovation as we pulled up at the sidewalk."

SPANGLER, W: W., libn. Indiana University, will lead his 7th "summer vacation trip," taking a party of not over 25 from June 24 to Sept. 17, to Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, England, and Ireland, for not over \$500.

Cataloging and Classification.

IN THE HARTFORD L. ASSOC.'S BULLETIN for April, the special bibliography is "Short stories, selections, and humorous works." *Contents* of all collections are given.

MANCHESTER (Eng.) P. F. Ls. Occasional lists, no. 3: The shorthand collection. Mar., Apr., 1891. 44 p. O.

THE MILWAUKEE P. L. Quarterly index for Jan., Mar., contains "The authorship of Shakespeare's plays, bibliog. list of books and articles in the library, prepared for the Freeman-Donnelly debate in Milwaukee, April 28." (2½ pp.)

THE PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY, Brooklyn, N. Y., has issued a catalog of books suitable for children under 14 years. In the introduction the compiler says the object of this list is to introduce to the young ones "some friends whose acquaintance they will find desirable. These friends, some of them take us back to the days when people first began to make up stories with which to please themselves, stories about trees and clouds, and the ocean, and the air." Under the headings Myths, Homer to Pericles, Pericles to Virgil, Virgil to Age of Chivalry, Dante to Shakespeare, and Shakespeare to the present are given brief explanatory notes and the titles of from six to a dozen books on the subject. Under the heading Present are given about 100 selected books. Under the heading General are given about 25 books. The catalog itself is home-made, having been "printed" by a typewriter and "bound" with two McGill fasteners. The lists are printed on colored sheets representing the colors of the prism as nearly as they could be obtained in the material used, arranged in the order in which they occur in the prism. "Each color represents a period in the history of literature; the object being to associate the time and its writers with a color, as an aid to the memory." The catalog is further made attractive by the insertion of four mounted photographs of Homer, Virgil, Dante, and Shakespeare. The catalog is a happy idea, and certain to attract children. A list on domestic economy for girls and one on manual training for boys is in preparation. — *Pub. Weekly*.

SACCONI, Giulia. Un nuovo sistema di legatura meccanica per cataloghi. Firenze, 1891. 11 + 1 p. O. + 2 folded plates.

SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin. Vol. 1, no. 1. May, 1891. 8 p. O.

The trustees of the Salem Public Library have issued the first number of the Bulletin of that institution in the hope of thereby making the library more useful. It will contain a list of new books added to the library, special reading lists on topics of current interest, and an editorial department consisting of library news and announcements, hints on reading, and the like. The lists of new books, together with the printed finding-lists and supplements, will form practically a complete catalog of the library. For the present, however, there is a gap between the issue of the second supplement to the finding-list and this first number of the Bulletin which is only covered by the lists in the delivery-room. The Bulletin will be furnished free to all users of the library, and it is hoped to make it of such value that the numbers will be carefully preserved. Readers will be able to make their selection of books at home, and the trustees hope it will lead to less reading for mere amusement and more for instruction and profit.

Abbreviations. Those who have Woodruff's List of abbreviations used in Italian booksellers' catalogs can obtain Prof. Fiske's supplementary list of 18 by sending their address and a one-cent stamp to C: A. CUTTER.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library.

Armstrong, Joseph Lamb (A grammar of English);
Batchelder, Ira Kendrick (Reunion celebration, together with an historical sketch of Peru, Vermont);
Derthick, Wilbur Morris, *editor* (A manual of music);
Dowd, Daniel Lawrence (Physical culture for home and school);
Foote, Allen Ripley (Municipal ownership of quasi-public works);
Foster, Robert F: (Whist manual);
Hill, Herbert Enos (Historic heights and points of interest in Somerville, Mass.);
Hinton, R: Josiah (Irrigation in the United States);
Langley, Alfred Gideon (Revelation, inspiration, and authority);
Luther H: Porter (Cycling for health and pleasure);
Morgan, T: Jefferson (Indian education);
Pond, Nathan Gillett (Ye story of the memorial);
Saunders, W: Laurence (Lessons from our North Carolina records);
Schneck, Jacob (The Rappites. Interesting notes about early New Harmony);
Shriver, E: Johns (Want and wealth);
Smyth, Julian Kennedy (Footprints of the Saviour);

Tomson, Mrs. Graham Rosamund (Ball), wife of Arthur (Selections from the Greek anthology);

Vincent, Leon H: (A few words on Robert Browning).

CHANGED TITLES.

Walker's International Atlas, published in 1891 by "O. H. Walker, Philadelphia," and just now extensively sold, is nothing else than Cram's Atlas with another name, and is really published in Chicago. It is a very good atlas, and probably, as far as America goes, the best there is, but few libraries have any use for duplicate copies under different titles. I am told the same atlas is being sold under still other names.

K. A. LINDERFELT.

No. 4 of the "Unknown Library" series, "The friend of death," is really the same work as P. A. de Alarcón's work, translated by Mrs. Darr under the title of "The strange friend of Tito Gil."

M. MEDLICOTT.

"The friend of death; a fantastic tale" adapted from the Spanish by Mary J. Serrano, and published by the Cassell Pub. Co., N. Y., in the Unknown Library, 1891, is the same story as "The strange friend of Tito Gel," by Pedro A. de Alarcón, N. Y., A. Lovell & Co., S. cloth, \$1, in 1890.

W. A. BARDWELL.

"A brave woman," by E. Marlitt; tr. by M. P. Waterman, Worthington Co., N. Y., 1891, is the same story as that translated by Mrs. Wister, under the title of "The second wife," Phila., Lippincott & Co., 1874.

S. D. TUCKER.

Bibliography.

ARNOLD, E. Literary list of American and French books. V. 1, no. 2. London, E: Arnold, April, 1891. O. pp. 9-34.

Pages 25-29 contain "Standard American literature, chosen by C: K. Bolton, of the Harvard University Library. In this number Mr. Bolton continues the catalogue which he commenced in our first issue, and gives the principal standard American works in political science, philosophy, law, natural history, travel, poetry, and general literature."

BRUNET, Gustave. Etudes sur la reliure des livres et sur les collections de bibliophiles célèbres. 2d éd., consid. augm. Paris, Vve. Moquet, 1891. 6+175 p. 4°.

GRISWOLD, W: M. "Mr. W. M. Griswold has, as a professional guide to literature, performed no service better than in his 'Descriptive lists' of novels. He began with the class dealing with American country life; he has now issued a list for those portraying American city life, and another for 'international novels.' The method is the same in all: alphabetical arrangement by title, carefully chosen characterization from a reputable source, and index of titles,

authors, and locality. We should also notice a very convenient indication of the year of publication, besides the publisher's name. We have before said, and we repeat, that these lists should be kept in quantity in all public libraries, to serve as a sieve for fiction-readers; while parents with growing children who frequent such libraries would find the lists an invaluable check on indiscriminating reading."—*Nation*, May 14.

GRIFFIS, Wm. Elliot. Bibliography of Japanese travel and history, in *Christian Union*, May 15, 1891. 3 cols.

LADIES' COMMISSION ON SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS. Annual list of books for Sunday-school and other libraries. Boston, Amer. Unitar. Assoc., 1891. 15 p. S. 5 cts.
253 v. examined; 69 approved.

SOCIETATUM litteræ; Verzeichniss d. in den Publicationen der Academieen u. Vereine aller Länder ersch. Einzelarbeiten a. d. Gebiete d. Naturwissenschaften; hrsg. v. E. Huth u. A. Hering. Jahrg. 5, No. 1. Berlin, R. Friedländer & Sohn, 1891. 8°. 4 marks a year.

STERNFELD, A., and KELLNER, K. Zahnärztliche Bücherkunde; bibliog. Verzeichniss, alph. geordnet: Lief. I. Karlsruhe, A. Bielefeld, 1891. 32 p. 8°. 10 marks a year subscr., after pub. 15 m.

VINSON, Julien. Essai de bibliographie de la langue basque. Paris, Maisonneuve, 1891. 48+471 p. 8°+12 fac-similes. 30 fr.

VITALE, dott. Ant. Opere edite ed inedite di autori nati nel Lagonegrese. Potenza, Pomarici, 1890. 15+90 p. 8°. 1 l.

IN a number of German scientific journals, such as those devoted to *medicine, biology, microscopy*, etc., many or most of the important articles are followed each by a long and full "Literaturverzeichniss." These lists form more or less important contributions to the literature of special subjects in scientific study.

Among the journals whose contributors make a practice of adding such bibliographies to their articles, are:

"Archiv für Anatomie und Physiologie" (Leipzig);

"Archiv für mikroskopische Anatomie," (Bonn);

"Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Zoologie" (Leipzig);

"Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie des Menschen und der Thiere" (Bonn).

Similar lists will be found in some of the English scientific periodicals, as the "Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science" (London).

The "Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Mikroskopie" (Braunschweig) publishes notices of numerous articles, on topics in the various departments of microscopy, buried in the vast mass of periodical literature that is brought out yearly.

These notices therefore form interesting contributions to the bibliography of microscopical science.

I would also call attention to the "Encyclopädisches Wörterbuch der medicinischen Wissenschaften" (Berlin, 1828-47), 36 vols.

All the more important articles in this work are followed by bibliographical lists, which are found to be extremely useful by specialists such as the contributors to the new dictionary of medicine which the Appletons are bringing out.

FRANK WEITENKAMPF,
Astor Library, N. Y. C.

INDEXES.

CATALOGO metodico degli scritti contenuti nelle pubblicazioni periodiche italiane e straniere. Parte I (Scritti biografici e critici): 2° suppl. Roma, tip. della Camera dei Deputati, 1890. 24 + 229 p. 8°. (Biblioteca della Camera dei Deputati.)

GIORNALE d'artiglieria e genio: Indice generale alfabetico delle materie, 1886-89. Roma, 1890. 80 p. 8°.

GRISWOLD, W. M. The *Centralbl. f. Bib.* for April, in a notice of the "Register zu deutschen Zeitschriften," declares that Mr. Griswold's plan is "beim Gebrauch sehr einfach und leicht."

Anonyms and Pseudonyms.

PETTERSEN, Hjalmar, *Amanuensis ved Universitets-Bibliotheket*. Anonymes og pseudonymes i den norske literatur 1678-1890; bibliografiske meddelelser Kristiania, H. G. Nisja, 1890. 2 l. + 128 col. O. 5.30 frs. = \$1.

Includes books printed in Norway in whatever language, works of Norwegian authors wherever printed, translations of their works, books about Norway in any language. There are over 1800 titles carefully done. A book to be recommended to all who deal with Norwegian literature.

A dead man's diary, London, Ward, Lock & Co., 1890, is by Mr. Coulson Kernahan.—*Critic*.

Jerry, which has been running in *Scribner's Magazine* for some months, is by S. Barnwell Elliott.

Mademoiselle Ixe is by Miss Mary Hawker, whose name has long been familiar to man as a writer of short stories of varying merit.—*Publishers' Circular*.

In a widely spread newspaper paragraph it is stated that Jerome K. Jerome is the pseudonym of J. W. Arrowsmith. The statement is incorrect, and probably arose in confusing Mr. Jerome's name with that of Mr. Arrowsmith, of Bristol, England, who published some of Mr. Jerome's books.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

For the following we are indebted to Mr. W. M. Griswold.

The children of old Park's tavern, N. Y., Harpers, 1886, was by F. Amelia (Pope) Humphrey.

A famous victory, Chicago, Jansen, McClurg & Co., 1880, was by E. Goodman Howland.

Man proposes, Boston, Lee, 1880, was by Fr. H. Underwood.

Miss Margery's roses, Phila., Peterson, 1879, was by R. C. Meyers.

Miss Nancy, Phila., McKay, 1884, was by Ida Rahm.

Twice married, N. Y., Dix & Edwards, 1855, was by Calvin W. Philleo.

Up from the Cape, Boston, Estes, 1883, was by Hezekiah Butterworth.

Humors and Blunders.

THE following occurred in a library not 1000 miles from New York:

Reader (to the attendant at the desk): "Have you the 'Autocrat of the breakfast table'?"

Attendant: "I think so; but am not sure. Is it a cook book?"

Probably that attendant would call the same author's "Over the teacups" a lot of receipts for steeping tea. She is married now, and I shouldn't be surprised to find the books in her kitchen library.

It was an assistant (?) in the same library who asked of another where, *in fiction*, she would find Spenser's "Faerie Queene."

An order. Please send us with best price for export 1 Lindenfelt's Electric Cord Catalogue Rules.

Asked for: "She, by George Eliot," "Saint nickels magazine," "The Madonna at the wash tub," "The lady in white," "Building noose."

Book called for by young lady. "Satan's wood-box," by J. T. Trowbridge.

A SCENE IN THE LIBRARY—(a true story).—Time, a blazing hot day. Polite lady enters and addresses the librarian.

P. Lady: "May I open the register?"

Librarian (astonished): "Why, isn't it warm enough in here?"

P. Lady: "Oh! yes, thank you, but I meant the register where the tickets are kept."

Librarian: "You don't mean the card catalog, do you?"

P. Lady: "Yes."

Librarian faints and has to be carried out.

The next day the following sign appeared on the catalog case.

CARD CATALOG! Consultation free to all.

 **NOW READY.**

Part I, A-Hill.

The American Catalogue

The new volume of the American Catalogue will cover the period July 1, 1884, to June 30, 1890.

The edition will be 1250 copies only, and there will be no re-issue. Subscriptions will be received at \$10 in parts (\$2.50 extra for A. L. A. half leather binding), payable one-half in advance, balance on delivery. *When completed, the price of the Catalogue will be raised to \$12.50 in sheets, and \$15.00 in half morocco binding.*

This work is indispensable to the bookstore or library.

About 100 copies each remain of the Subject Catalogue of 1876 (of which 250 more than of the Author Catalogue were printed) and of the Catalogue of 1876-84. Price, \$12.50, sheets, \$15, half leather, each.

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Telegraphic Address, Bookmen, London. Code, Unicode.

136, Strand, W. C., and 37, Piccadilly, W., London, England.

Annual Catalogues, 1890.

The ANNUAL AMERICAN CATALOGUE, 1890, just ready. \$3 sheets; \$3.50 half leather.

The ENGLISH CATALOGUE, 1890, also just ready. \$1.50 paper.

The Annual American and English Catalogues, 1890, in one volume, half leather, \$5.

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Haverford College.

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Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.
Miami University.
N. Y. State Library.
N. Y. Hospital Library.
Ohio State University.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Public Library, Cincinnati, O.
Public Library, Cleveland, O.
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Reynolds Library.
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THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 16. No. 7.

JULY, 1891.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

JULY, 1891.

No. 7.

C. A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

THE library profession will hear with the deepest regret that it is to lose the benefit of Mr. Dewey's presence at the Conference in San Francisco. This is peculiarly distressing from the fact that this is Mr. Dewey's Presidential year, in which he is entitled to reap some of the harvest of honors he has so richly sown for himself in his admirable work for the Association from the period of its foundation, aside from the fact that he was one of the original founders of the Association, and that but for him it would never have existed. We take this opportunity to express to him the sense of loss the profession will feel in his absence, and its best wishes that the immediate cause of his absence may result in permanent benefit to himself, and thus indirectly to the Association. Mr. Green's work in the library field has become nationally known and recognized, so that we have no doubt the community in general will regard his selection to the Presidency for the California meeting as entirely fitting.

AGAIN and again we have insisted on the value of the library talks which are always going on where two or three are gathered together on the way to and from our annual conventions, and in the intervals between the meetings, and all the time during the post-conference excursions. But since some persons, both librarians and trustees, who have never attended the A. L. A. meetings and therefore do not know what is done at them, still criticise our arrangements and talk contemptuously of junketings and picnics, we recur to the subject again, and in this number print a testimony from a body of somewhat similar character, the American Association for the Advancement of Science. And if these men whose subject-matter is so largely theoretical, suitable for treatment in elaborate papers, find their advantage in informal discussions, how much more must we who have mostly such practical matters to discuss. These side conventions are also the places where the smaller libraries get their greatest advantage. The regular reports and papers are for the most part prepared by the officers of the larger libraries, and chiefly with a view to their needs and experience. But on a drive, in a walk, in the cars, two or three who have charge of town

libraries happen to be together, and straightway fall to telling one another of their difficulties and the way by which they have got out of them, and sometimes learn as much in half an hour as they would in a whole session.

FROM a business point of view the excursion element is a necessity. It attracts a number of outsiders, who swell our body to that number which we must have to induce the railroads and hotels to grant us those reduced rates without which we cannot go ourselves. These outsiders attend our meetings, more or less, and make them more inspiring. They get drawn into the current of library talk and thought; their interest in libraries is awakened, and they become library missionaries to diffuse our ideas more widely than we alone could do.

CLOSE upon the announcement in the JOURNAL of the plans of the proposed model library at the Columbian Fair and that in the Brooklyn Library, the lists of which it is hoped will be of real service to small or new libraries, comes an actual attempt on a small scale to make a list for such a library. In the Denver Public Library Bulletin for June, the librarian, Mr. J. C. Dana, prints a "List of Books suggested for a district school library," to cost about \$100, which he divides into two sections, to cost \$50 each. Naturally a school varies from a public library, though not perhaps to the extent generally supposed. Leaving out the class "juvenile," the list as printed does not differ largely from what would be selected for any free library just organizing. About 70 volumes are given, which includes several of the most famous in fiction and poetry, a few works of a popular character in travel, science, history, and biography, 7 periodicals, and 11 books of reference. Of course Mr. Dana's selection is only his personal opinion, from which each librarian would, in detail, dissent more or less, but the list is of value as a basis, and it is to be hoped that in the near future we shall have many such lists, ranging from such an one as the present to one of 10,000 volumes, so that a would-be benefactor may know what he can do with whatever amount he may have in mind, and a librarian can select a basis with far more knowledge and ease than is at present possible.

BUT this is not the only contribution Mr. Dana makes in this issue of his bulletin. Under a heading of "Books of interest to tourists in Colorado," he gives a list of over 20 works of description and travel in the Rocky Mountains. It is certainly a great pity that such a list, when prepared with so much care and put in type, cannot find a more permanent form. Such lists are already common, and will become much more so in the immediate future. But their publication in bulletins or periodicals practically localizes their value. In this form of cataloging the practical problem is not to have the work done, but to find some method, such as Mr. Foster attempted, to put it in permanent form.

A CORRESPONDENT elsewhere suggests that the LIBRARY JOURNAL column of humors and blunders is itself a blunder, since, in his opinion, it has the effect of acting as a possible scarecrow to timid users of public libraries. While we have ourselves noted that these blunders creep into the "funny corners" of the daily and weekly press, we are not able to agree with our correspondent that this does any serious harm. Readers should scarcely be likely to see the individual blunder which they committed, nor if they did would they take the matter as a personal insult, as our correspondent suggests. We are in fact unable to see that this "spice of life" acts incidentally as a poison in the library body corporate.

LIBRARIANS generally will certainly wish every success to the proposal of Messrs. Borden and Stetson, of New Haven, to supply printed catalogue cards of important new books in such shape as to meet the various catalogue wants of the several libraries co-operating. The many attempts which have been made from this office to meet such long-felt wants have come to grief, always for the simple reason that the number of people willing to pay for the particular service in question was not sufficient to cover its cost. When work is done somebody must pay for it, but it is always hard to convince libraries, and especially small libraries and the trustees thereof, that money can be saved by spending money in these labor-saving contrivances. The reply is usually made — and it is true to a limited extent — that in a small library the librarian has to make out such catalogue as there is in the intervals of other work, and therefore that it is a definite additional expense to pay money outside for this work. This is an argument very difficult to meet. If, by direct library co-operation, it can be made, so

much the better for all concerned. All agree that the plan of these gentlemen, if worked out, will be of the utmost value to the library calling. A German article, reprinted elsewhere, gives a curious picture of German unwillingness to adopt ideas from other countries. If the writer would only come to an American library conference he would probably open his eyes and ears a good deal and come to quite different conclusions from those which he puts forward in his letter, which suggests that the good old ways are good enough for him. His argument that a majority vote on many points of practice is valueless, is perfectly well understood and has been many times expressed in the conferences themselves.

By an erroneous transposition of a line of type, the name of Miss Mary Medlicott was placed at the foot of the account of meeting of the Connecticut Library Association in the June number. The account was taken from a newspaper, and we owe Miss Medlicott an apology for the mistake.

American Library Association.

SPECIAL MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

REGENTS' OFFICE, ALBANY, N. Y., July 11, 1891.

To the Executive Board of the A. L. A.:

My physician has positively forbidden me taking the railroad journey to California on October 1, on account of the state of my nose after a surgical operation designed to relieve my hay cold sufferings. I keenly regret this, as I have never been west of St. Louis, and was personally anxious to go under such favorable auspices, but as I am liable to have to leave the train before getting half way if I make the attempt, it seems necessary to obey orders. I notified Mr. Soule by first mail after learning it, and now call a meeting of the Executive Board at Boston, at Mr. Soule's office, for Thursday, July 16, and hope those near enough to come will do so. I will tender my resignation as President and help to make the best plans possible for the success of the meeting.

Very truly yours,

MELVIL DEWEY, *President.*

In response to the foregoing letter a meeting of the Executive Committee of the A. L. A. was held at the office of C. C. Soule on July 16, 1891. There were present Miss H. E. Green and Messrs. Dewey, Cutter, Green, Soule, Fletcher, Hill, Lane, Jones, Davidson, Parker and Little. The resignation of President Dewey on account of his health was accepted. Mr. S. S. Green was chosen President and Mr. F. P. Hill Secretary, in place of Mr. W. E. Foster, who resigned last September. A provisional report of the Committee on a Library Exhibit at the World's Fair was read

and discussed. It was voted that such portions of it as seemed advisable to the committee be printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. It was also voted that foreign libraries be invited to join with the A. L. A. in the proposed exhibit.

Such members of the Association as could be present at the meeting of the L. A. U. K. were appointed delegates and were authorized to extend an invitation to that Association to meet with the A. L. A. in 1893 at Chicago.

The Committee on the Constitution were directed to print their revision of it in the December number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

It was voted to recommend to the San Francisco Convention that the meeting of 1892 be held on a chartered steamboat on the North Atlantic coast.

Communications.

LIBRARIANS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

IN response to the inquiry in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for May in reference to the organization of a mutual benefit society among librarians, I would say that such an association exists within the Young Men's Christian Associations of this country and the Dominion of Canada. Its benefits are to apply in the last sickness and death of a member. The paper which each member signs on joining the society is called "Agreement of General Secretaries' Insurance Alliance." The main points in this agreement are that "In obedience to the command, 'Bear ye one another's burdens,' and in consideration of the benefits promised by the Secretaries' Insurance Alliance to the subscribers thereto, the undersigned, whose whole time is employed by the Young Men's Christian Association in some department of its work, on the continent of North America, agree to pay to the Treasurer of the Secretaries' Insurance Alliance \$2.10 (in advance) to apply on the expenses incident to the last sickness and death of any subscriber to this agreement."

In case of death the money to be paid the family or friends of the deceased, named in this agreement, and not form a part of the estate of deceased, to be subject to a legal settlement and delays.

If a Secretary resigns his position or fails to pay his assessments, he forfeits all privileges.

Assessments are to be paid within thirty days after notice.

I believe the first payment of dues creates a reserve fund, so that in case of death the money can be at once paid to the family of the deceased.

The Alliance of Secretaries now numbers 420, an assessment of the membership will therefore yield upwards of \$800. The premium benefits are not large, nor have the assessments been at all heavy, but there is an underlying principle which embodies the spirit of the agreement—brotherly help and sympathy in time of need—"Bear ye one another's burdens."

It would seem that a society of 200 or 300 might be formed by the librarians of North America, with a fee of say \$5. Business meetings could be called at A. L. A. conferences.

R. B. POOLE.

BLUNDERS.

WHILE it is not pleasant to take exception to what has in several instances been done by men for whom I have the most sincere regard, let me say that I have felt sorry to see the extent to which the record of "Humors and blunders" has been carried in the columns of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. No one can doubt the beneficial effect of the showing up of weaknesses or blunders among men or young people when placed on an equal footing. Thus the various humorous, burlesque, and satirical publications connected with nearly every large college have their place, and an important place; for those who figure in them may reasonably be supposed to be men abundantly able "to give and take." I submit, however, that the relations existing between librarians and the people who use our public libraries are not by any means of this nature. I like very much that view of the position in which the librarian stands to a reader using his library which compares it to the relation between a lawyer and his client. What the client says and the way in which he says it the lawyer regards in a confidential light, and unrestrained communication between them is thereby furthered. It may be said that what is thus printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is for the eyes of librarians only. But is this so? We are certainly interested in having the objects of the Association and the contents of the *JOURNAL* brought as widely as possible before the public, and if other journals are to copy its contents at all, we can hardly prescribe certain portions to be copied and certain others to be passed over. As a matter of fact, I find in one of the local daily newspapers of this city, with many thousands of readers, the most of whom use this library, an extended reprint of "Humors and blunders" from a recent number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. Can you wonder that I very much regret this? The "average reader" is shy enough at the best, without placing before him the formidable bugbear of supposing that he will be subjected to a merciless critical examination. I doubt not that the extent to which this has been carried in the *JOURNAL* is largely the result of thoughtlessness. But if we do not wish the reader to conceive of the public library as "a place where they will watch to see if you miscall a word, and go and print it and laugh about it afterwards," shall we not do well to regard this chronicling of "blunders" as itself something of a blunder?

A LIBRARIAN.

THE ISSUE OF COLORED STUDIES.

THE allusion made by Miss Cutler, in the May *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, to the issuing of colored studies from the Art Interchange and Art Amateur, at the Young Women's Christian Association Rooms, in New York, leads me to add for the benefit of struggling libraries that I have seen the same idea successfully carried out in two other places. In 1884 a club was formed in

Lowell as an art annex to the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, the object of which was to raise money for the purchase of art-books and periodicals for the library. In this way such works as Audsley and Bowes's "Keramic Art of Japan," Racinet's "Costume Historique," Rimmer's "Elements of Design," and other expensive art books were placed upon the library shelves. At the same time the issuing of colored studies was begun, the studies being mounted on cardboard, marked with the date of publication, and allowed to go out with the periodical containing directions for copying.

In Wilmington, N. C., the library walls being somewhat bare and unsightly, the mounted studies were fastened up with matting tacks, so that they could be easily taken down if wanted for copying.

A. L. S.

QUERIES.

WHY not have a queries department in the LIBRARY JOURNAL? I can think of no reason except that, like the "Lady of Aroostook," we all "want to know" so many things that there would be a great addition to the printer's bill. For instance, just now I would be glad to be informed who wrote the charming stories, "Honor Bright," "Miss Toosey's Mission," etc. Is it a dead secret?

W. H. BRETT.

[All columns of the L. J. are open to the profession, and should there be queries and answers sufficient we will only too gladly give a column to the purpose.—EDS. L. J.]

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ACT.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO, JUNE 11, 1891.

We are glad to announce that the Free Library bill* passed our legislature to-day. Its beneficent provisions take effect July 1.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, *Trustee*.

HONORS FOR LIBRARIANS.

DEAR SIR: I have read with interest your editorial on "Honors for Librarians," and Mr. Hill's reply. As one of the "lay members" of the American Library Association, let me suggest a rule of action which may harmonize both views.

Mr. Hill's idea that efficient workers, other than librarians, should be honored by prominent office, is certainly applicable to associations in States where there are few librarians. There, important objects of association are, to arouse public interest, to stimulate the formation of libraries, and to obtain recruits for the library propaganda. Whoever can best, among all citizens interested in the cause, serve as figure-heads, or as organizers, ought to receive the honors of office in such associations, not as personal rewards, but for effect on the community.

In regard to library clubs in the older and larger States, and especially in the A. L. A., the situation is widely different. Here, the object of association is mainly the advancement of library science by mutual counsel and comparison of views, and influence on the public is only incident-

tal. The organization of such clubs is more professional, and less public.

By all means welcome cordially to the ranks all trustees and other active friends of the library movement. Put them—if they are workers—on working committees. They will be amply content with this recognition of their interest; and an occasional honorary vice-presidency will seem to them much more than their deserts. But reserve the presidency of the A. L. A. and of the larger clubs for professional and prominent librarians. Require interest in the association and capacity to preside at conferences; but—these qualities granted—select as President every year the ablest and oldest librarian who has not already held the position. Shut out, if possible, even considerations of personal popularity, and try to make the annual election a deliberate approval of conspicuous and effective professional library work; the recognition, rather than the selection, of a leader.

This policy would have a good effect in at least two different directions. It would establish a deserved and grateful reward of honor for librarians, whose enthusiasm, devotion, and exhausting work do not always find a return either in popular reputation or in large salaries; and it would also present to the public and to librarians and trustees outside of the associations, a succession of representative experts, to whom they could confidently turn for advice as to the formation, development, and administration of libraries.

In this view I am sure all the non-professional members of library clubs and of the A. L. A. will heartily concur.

C. C. S.

PAMPHLETS RUINED BY ROLLING.

IT is a constant surprise that so many librarians, publishers and other bookish people who one would suppose would be loudest in their protests against such vandalism, will persistently ruin for preservation their reports and other pamphlets by rolling them tightly for the mail. I get almost daily handsomely printed documents which I know were paid for in the hope that they would be preserved, which are only fit for the waste-basket. They curl up in the hand if one tries to read them, and are about as convenient as a spiral spring which you are trying to keep straight and flat. The printers are arch sinners in this respect. Most of them send copy rolled up in the proof, when for a fraction of a cent they might send it in a flat envelope so that the reader could lay a sheet down without the use of two paper-weights or a labored reverse rolling and crumpling, which so wrinkles the paper as to destroy much of the legibility of the writing.

I have in this mail the handsome notes on "New Books" published by Putnam, who stands so near the head on matters of this kind. And yet the portrait of Talleyrand in the front is ruined by the creases of the mail, and the number is unfit for preservation and binding because it was improperly mailed.

If every librarian who suffers from this strange shortsightedness would protest, publishers would soon abandon this folly. Send us pamphlets flat so we can more readily preserve them.

MELVIL DEWEY.

* [Printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June. — EDS.]

THE LIBRARY OF THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

BY REUBEN G. THWAITES, SECRETARY.

THE first organization of the Society was effected at Madison, the capital, on the 29th of January, 1849. But beyond the delivery of annual addresses by prominent citizens of the commonwealth, nothing of importance was done for the first five years. The addresses, printed in pamphlet form, were sent out to perhaps a dozen other learned societies, and by gift and exchange a library of fifty volumes was accumulated. They were kept in a small case with glass doors, standing on a table in the Governor's office, and this case is now exhibited as a curiosity in the Society's museum.

It was evident that the Society would never amount to anything, at this rate of progress. What was everybody's business was nobody's; somebody must devote his entire time to the work, becoming personally responsible for the conduct of the Society's affairs, and giving to it life and individual character. The man for the place was imported to Madison in October, 1852. He was Lyman C. Draper, of Philadelphia, who had already spent about fifteen years in the accumulation of materials for Western history, achieving such success in his manuscript and book collections, in a time when collectors of Americana were few, as to attract the attention of scholars throughout the Eastern States. Dr. Draper was then thirty-seven years of age, full of vigor and push, kindly of disposition, persuasive in argument, devoted to his life-task of collecting, self-denying in the cause, and of unimpeachable character.

For various reasons not necessary here to recite, it was the 18th of January, 1854, before the Society was thoroughly reorganized for work on the new plan. Dr. Draper was at that time chosen Secretary and at once entered with joyous enthusiasm upon the undertaking of accumulating books for the library, relics and curiosities for the museum, portraits for the gallery and documents for publication in the Wisconsin Historical Collections. In the course of a few weeks the little library case was too small. By the close of the year the Secretary was enabled to report to the Society the acquisition of one thousand volumes and one thousand pamphlets and documents—certainly a remarkable showing as compared with the fifty books which had been the product of the five years preceding his active administration. The greater part of the acquisitions were stored in Dr. Draper's residence, for

want of library space until, in August, 1855, a small room in the corner of the basement of the local Baptist church was secured for the Society's use. On the 1st of January, 1856, Daniel S. Durrie, a bookseller formerly in business at Albany, N. Y., was chosen librarian, and still holds the position, after thirty-five years of useful and honorable service.

The Society soon securing legislative aid, the collections grew apace, until nearly the entire basement of the church was occupied. This place was, however, dark, damp, and dingy, but little suited to library purposes. In January, 1866, the institution—library, portrait gallery, and museum—was removed by authority of the Legislature to quarters especially prepared for it in the then new south wing of the capitol. It was thought that there was now ample room for the accessions of at least a quarter of a century. But such was the rate of increase that in less than ten years' time these quarters were a tight fit. By 1881, cords of volumes, pamphlets and relics were piled in out-of-the-way corners and rooms throughout the capitol, there being no space to shelve or display them.

Secretary Draper, as the executive officer of the Society, now opened a vigorous campaign for a new building; he awakened interest in many of the leading men of the State, and gained the unanimous support of the newspaper editors. But there were certain complications which made it impossible to carry a separate-building scheme through the Legislature. A compromise resulted in the Society being given the second, third, and fourth floors of one of two large transverse wings ordered by the Legislature of 1881 to be attached to the capitol. In December, 1884, the transfer was made to the new and greatly enlarged quarters—the library occupying the second and third floors of the wing, and the museum and portrait gallery the fourth. These several floors are reached by a passenger elevator. Having seen the Society established in its new rooms, Secretary Draper resigned his position on the 6th of January, 1887, with a record of thirty-three years of arduous labor in behalf of the State. The Wisconsin Historical Library, which he practically founded, and so successfully managed and purveyed for through a third of a century, will remain an enduring monument to his tireless energy as a collector of Americana; while the first ten volumes of Wisconsin Historical Collections

attest to his quality as an editor of material for Western history.

From the first, the Wisconsin Legislature, with enlightened liberality, looked kindly on the undertaking, and made appropriations with which to purchase accessions, meet the greater part of the running expenses, and pay the necessary salaries. The relationship of the Society to the State is not generally understood, even in Wisconsin. It is, however, easy of comprehension. By statute, the Society, which operates under a legislative charter granted in 1853, is the trustee of the State, and holds all of its property for the commonwealth. It can neither sell nor give any of the property it thus holds in trust, nor remove any of it from the capitol without special consent of the Legislature. As to rooms, lights, fires, janitorial service, repairs, mechanical supplies, stationery, printing, and postage, the Society is on pretty much the same footing as any of the State bureaus. The machinery of the Society serves to remove the management of this enterprise from partisan control; the members are gentlemen of prominence throughout the State, of all shades of political opinion, and for forty-one years there has not been even a suspicion of "politics" in the conduct of its affairs. The Historical Society is an institution which all good citizens unite in declaring should be free from such baneful influences. The work is thus left in the hands of those having a keen interest in it, and trained to its performance. As for the official interests of the commonwealth, they are looked after by the Governor, Secretary of State, and State Treasurer, who are by law *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee, and serve on its most important sub-committees. The fact that these officers have the power to report upon the Society's operations, and the further fact that the Legislature can at any time investigate its affairs, tend to make the management scrupulously careful.

The Society is actively engaged in several departments of research and accumulation, has a fairly-equipped historical and ethnographical museum, and a portrait gallery of Wisconsin worthies containing 150 portraits in oil, and numerous pieces of portrait statuary. About forty thousand persons visit the gallery and museum annually, the three large halls devoted to these departments being the best patronized exhibition rooms in the State. Yet, whatever reputation the Society may have won among scholars, has been chiefly the outgrowth of its library; in this it takes great interest and is doing its best educational work.

In 1875, the miscellaneous books in the State Library, at the other end of the capitol, were transferred, by order of the Legislature, to the Historical Society's library, leaving the former purely a State law library, under the control of the Justices of the Supreme Court; while the latter became, to all intents and purposes, a miscellaneous State Library in charge of the Historical Society. The relations between the two libraries, both the property of the commonwealth, are harmonious. Documents and miscellaneous matter coming to the State Library, as such, and not deemed essential in a law library, are promptly sent over to the historical rooms. Both libraries have well-defined functions, and they do not in any sense conflict. The opinion is general that they are best separated. Both are free from partisan interference, and both have legislative aid. Few features of the legislation being urged by the Association of State Librarians are needed in Wisconsin.

The Society has published eleven volumes of Wisconsin Historical Collections, averaging five hundred pages each; the catalogue of its library in seven volumes, of seven to eight hundred pages each; the Proceedings of its annual meetings; one special class catalogue, containing titles of books on the United States Civil War and Slavery; two editions of its Portrait Gallery Catalogue, and numerous pamphlets.

The Wisconsin Historical Library now numbers about 80,000 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets. The average annual increase is 2800 volumes and 2500 pamphlets; nearly two-thirds of the former are purchased, but not over ten per cent. of the latter. The purchasing fund yields about \$3600 per year. The Society's publications enable it to exchange with the leading learned societies and institutions in this country and abroad. Many books come by gift direct from their authors. This source of accession is not as important as it was twenty years ago, nevertheless many historical specialists, to whom the Society sends its publications and whom it has assisted in various ways, continue to send their works as issued. Nearly all Wisconsin authors contribute their books to our shelves, and we devote an alcove to the exhibition of these products of native talent, in prose and rhyme, fiction and fact. The Society has many correspondents, American and European, who, knowing its desire for pamphlets on every conceivable subject, take pains to pick them up; and in several of the largest cities the Society has repositories for the receipt of gifts—the warerooms of dealers and publishers whom it patronizes. It obtains some books and pam-

phlets, chiefly the latter, by exchange of duplicates with other libraries; but the exchange system is not developed as it should be — there ought to be a clearing-house for this purpose, under the direction of the A. L. A. One of our sources of pamphlet supply is fertile: several of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress are so kind when persistently nudged, as to save for us all pamphlets that float to their desks, and we generally get a large batch of these at the end of each session; many of them being rare and of great interest. Some of the leading newspaper editors of Wisconsin assist quite materially in the picking up of odds and ends. Pamphlets on every conceivable subject come to the editorial desk, and in several offices a good-sized box or basket is kept for the Society, into it being thrown these literary waifs, the contents being sent to us at the end of the year, to be culled at our pleasure. Not infrequently, books of considerable importance, sent for review, are included in the bundles. I know that some of our Eastern brethren will smile at these strivings to eke out a scanty purchasing fund; but we are not at all ashamed of the result.

In the West, large private libraries are not so numerous as in the East, and those we have are generally in the possession of young or middle-aged men. Thus we have not that source of supply enjoyed by the older libraries of the Atlantic slope, in the receipt of books by bequest. Once only have we had a large gift of this character. In 1866, Mrs. Otto Tank, of Fort Howard, gave to us the library of her father, a scholarly Amsterdam clergyman named Van der Meulen; this came to her by will, and having no place to store the books she presented them to us on condition that we pay the freight charges from Holland, which we were glad enough to do. The Tank Library consists of 5000 old and rare volumes, mostly in the Dutch language — probably the largest collection of Dutch books in the United States. Nearly half of them are richly bound in vellum, and many are profusely illustrated with seventeenth-century copper-plate engravings; in the collection are numerous Bibles, atlases and charts, old editions of the classics, early lexicons and historical works. These old Dutch books are among the most precious of our treasures.

As the library makes a specialty of Americana, and is strong in old newspaper files and sets of periodicals indexed in Poole, we have always been considerable patrons of the second-hand dealers and the auction rooms. Life is too short to scan

all of the great mass of American and European second-hand catalogues which float in to us; but those that are properly classified or emanate from firms with whom we have had agreeable dealings, receive careful attention. Our distance from tide-water forbids personal attendance on the auction sales, and our bids, made in the dark, are given to agents who look after our interests; the result has been as satisfactory as under the circumstances we could expect, but the conclusion has been arrived at that it does not pay to depend on such methods for securing standard works; only rarities now attract us in the auction catalogues. As for first editions, large-paper copies, and fancy bindings, our funds will not permit of such extravagances.

Having a considerable genealogical collection, and being desirous of obtaining family and local histories representing all parts of the country, we are frequently compelled to patronize authors and local publishers direct. Wherever possible, however, we endeavor to get all current books through the trade, even where no discount is expected, in order to save a multiplicity of accounts. Our Boston agent seeks to cover all New England publications in our lines. The peripatetic book-agent gets no orders from us.

The principal daily and weekly newspapers of the State are sent gratis to the library, for binding and permanent preservation. Some two hundred stout volumes are annually made up in this manner, three years of the smaller weeklies being bound in a volume. These files generally reach back to the first issues of the journals represented. We find that the State papers are frequently referred to by judges, lawyers, members of the Legislature, and special investigators of every sort; while, as the Society's files are in many cases the only full ones in existence, editors themselves have not seldom had occasion to examine them in the library or write for data contained in early issues. Our collection of bound newspaper files outside of the State amounts to about 5000 volumes. The earliest London file is that of the *Public Intelligencer*, bearing date 1656. From that time on, there are few years not represented by the file of some prominent English or American journal. From 1750 forward the collection is unusually strong, especially in the American department. On the shelves, the volumes lie flat, with the titles in large black letters running along the backs. The spaces between the shelves in the newspaper stacks are narrow, comfortably holding but three volumes each. To stand newspaper files on end, like books, a practice in vogue

in some libraries, means the rapid disintegration of the volumes. Papers from outside the State—we take a number, solely for binding purposes, from different portions of the country—are arranged in the stacks chronologically; but Wisconsin papers are grouped by counties, alphabetically. In practice, this classification has been the most convenient. The better to preserve them for binding, we do not encourage the use of unbound newspapers in the reading-room, and keep none of them in file-sticks; when specially asked for at the counter, however, their use is granted.

As already stated, we make strenuous efforts to accumulate pamphlets on every conceivable subject. In a circular letter inviting contributions, our attitude toward these literary waifs is thus expressed: "Ephemeral in form of publication and commonly thought not worthy of preservation, pamphlets are often difficult to collect a short time after issue. They reflect the spirit and sentiment of the age, however, better than elaborate treatises, and are indispensable treasures in a good reference library, where historians, biographers, statisticians and men of letters in general naturally look for everything, no matter how apparently trivial, that may shed light on the subjects of their investigations." Neither the sentiment nor the language of the foregoing is new, but the gospel is sound. We catalogue and classify our pamphlets the same as books. Each has its place in the general card catalogue—author and subject—and goes upon the shelves in its appropriate pamphlet case. When enough on any one subject has accumulated to make a fair-sized book, they are bound within one cover, with a type-written table of contents. Important pamphlets are individually bound. Were our binding-fund income large enough, we would separately bind every pamphlet that was a complete treatise, only reserving series of reports for the collective form.

We find scrap-books very useful in our work. Much of permanent interest and value appears in the newspapers, that would be lost if not clipped at the time and placed where it could readily be found. Short articles of importance regarding Mound-Builders, American Indians, the Wars of the United States, American Biography, Wisconsin Biography, American Antiquities, Wisconsin Antiquities, Wisconsin History—to mention a few only of scores of subjects on which we make collections of clippings—are carefully gathered from the leading journals of the State and country, and mounted in large manilla scrap-books

devoted to their respective classes; each of these books has an index. On fruitful subjects of passing mention—for instance, reminiscences of prominent Americans just dead, such as Lincoln, Grant, Logan, Sheridan, Lee, Jefferson Davis—the principal papers are searched for articles which when garnered are mounted on blank writing-paper of a certain standard size; and when the collection is complete, it is recorded as a book or pamphlet. When, for example, Jefferson Davis died, we sent for two extra copies—so as to secure one side for mounting—of each issue of the leading Southern and Northern papers for the week succeeding the death. The collection contains the best reports of the obsequies, the funeral orations, interviews, journalistic reminiscences, and editorial comments. To these were added several memorial pamphlets—the whole, when bound, forming a unique book that will be of great value to some future historian. Another case: During the United States Civil War, the letters written by Wisconsin soldiers at the front, to their several home papers, were gathered with great care; they were pen-pictures of the struggle, by Wisconsin men and chiefly about Wisconsin troops. These were, at the close of the war, classified by regiments and batteries, and mounted into numerous stout folio volumes, each accompanied by a manuscript index of names. I do not know of a similar collection elsewhere. It has been much used by regimental historians, even of neighboring States. Scrap-book making, after this fashion, is not a very great labor when the work is systematized, Good judgment is needed in the matter of selection, but then no library work can be well done without intellect and skill.

Regarding the scope of the Society's library, I may explain that it is a general reference library, with the lines of local and general American and English history, economics, and description developed with especial care. On account of the proximity of the State University of Wisconsin—a mile away—about ninety per cent. of our readers are students from that institution, and in purveying for the State Historical Library their wants are taken into consideration. Bibliographies of the standard subjects for debate—the tariff, woman suffrage, labor and capital, Mormons, trial by jury, Shakespeare and Bacon, the Bible in public schools, the Irish question, fisheries, trusts, postal telegraphy, and what not—are regularly posted for their benefit. The standard bibliographical helps, such as Poole's and other indexes, and also the catalogues of the Bos-

ton Athenæum and the Peabody Institute, are kept on the counter, and freshmen are instructed in their use. In addition to these aids, a bulletin board, on which are posted the most notable recent accessions, is also found helpful. University students doing original work of some importance are under certain restrictions allowed access to our shelves, the same as other special investigators, as it is greatly to their advantage to have in sight all the resources of the library on a given subject. To be as useful as possible is the aim of the library, and the attendants are instructed to grant to deserving students whatever privileges are consistent with careful management. The University history seminars, and some other special classes in that line of work, are given the use of rooms adjoining the library. The students and professors are, in fact, encouraged to use our library as freely as they would that of the University itself. The University library, of some 24,000 volumes, is more especially devoted to technical works, and duplication of books already in the State Historical Library is avoided so far as possible; the students chiefly rely upon the latter, as their own literary laboratory. Were both libraries placed under one roof and a common management, with the independence of each unimpaired, their joint usefulness would be greatly extended. In addition to the University students, specialists from all parts of the West seek the State Historical Library, especially in the summer months.

HOW TO PREVENT FINES.

BY S. H. BERRY.

It has always appeared to me that we should have some way of letting a reader know when his book will be due at the library. Putting both dates on his call-card did not seem to fill the bill, as this card is likely to be put in a pocket where it will not be seen until an "Overdue" notice is received. The thought of a book-mark came to me, and I had some made, paying for them by putting some advertising on the back. I enclose a sample, showing the two sides. I think publishers will be found ready to supply them, making the face to order. We have a double dater, which is to be used for dating the daily charging slips. We use the same for the book-mark, dating up a supply in the morning and always keeping them on the delivery-desk where readers can take one when a book is received. They have come to be a necessity with us.

[Seal of the Association.]

BOOK-MARK.

Take one with every book charged, and avoid having overdue fines to pay.

Notice.

A book drawn on the first of the dates below will be due on the second date.

25 Ap 18
9 My

"Next to a good college, a good library may well be chosen as a means of education; indeed, a book is a voiceless teacher, and a great library is a virtual university."—MATHEWS.

"He that walketh with wise men is wise."—PROV. xiii. 20.

BOOK REVIEWING SYSTEMATIZED.

BY G. ILES, NEW YORK.

As an editor of an annotated bibliography recently published by the Society for Political Education, I found it necessary last winter to ascertain which books in certain fields were important and to add a descriptive or critical note to the principal titles. The task proved difficult, chiefly from the haphazard and inadequate way in which reviewing is now conducted. For example, so significant a work as Maine's "Popular Government" drew from its chief reviewer little more than a comparison of its style with that of "Ancient Law." A teacher of political science at a leading university some time since gave the world an ambitious treatise conceded to be of much value, though chargeable with serious defects. The periodical of all others to which one would turn for a review has contained none. Asking the editor the reason, he said: "Oh, X. is a good fellow, and we didn't like to pitch into his book." In not a few quarters it is customary for the author to suggest the reviewer's name to his publisher, so as to ensure a friendly and quotable notice. In more than one widely-circulated medium it is the rule to present a book in summary, omitting the criticism which is the essence of review. Several books of mark published two months and more before my inclusion of their titles had not been reviewed at all except in the daily press, and that in the most superficial fashion. So unintelligent and misleading has Herbert Spencer found the press notices of his works, that in Great Britain, where he controls publication, no press criticisms are solicited. Very frequently there, as well as in this country, the reviewer of a newspaper passes upon an unduly wide variety of literature, and so provides a review of scarcely any value.

For this incompetence, irresponsibility and — what in many cases is nearly as serious an evil — unpunctuality, we need to substitute something better:

1. Reviews from the most competent authorities and critics in special fields — on moot questions from two or more.
2. These to compare a work with others in its department, and say wherein it is better or not so good.
3. Each review to be written in two different forms. One of the ordinary length, for simultaneous appearance in a circle of newspapers throughout America; another, condensed into a paragraph for the guidance of the reader and student, to be printed on an ordinary catalog card and placed in libraries next the title-card.
4. The reviews to be signed.

5. To secure punctuality in a reviewer's appearance, the publisher of a book should supply advance sheets as fast as the chapters successively leave the press. The mechanical execution of an important book usually takes time enough to enable its publication and that of its review to be simultaneous.

The advantages of this plan would be:

1. An increase in the sense of responsibility of authorship. If a writer knew that his work was to be appraised by the man best able to do it, whose word favorable or adverse would largely decide the fortunes of his book, he would make it as good as ever he could.
2. An increase in the responsibility of reviewing. The puffery of interest, the glosses of friendship, the snarls of ill-nature, would tend to disappear when a critic came out over his own signature.
3. An increase of the esteem in which the public would hold reviewing, by making it a task for the competent only, with the effect of aiding the success of a really good book or the neglect deserved by a faulty or bad one.
4. An increase of result in study and research through their receiving competent direction. Why should any one read a superseded manual of astronomy, a second-rate plea for protection, or a carelessly-written account of the flora of Mexico, except, perhaps, for some small incidental historical interest? And in less serious branches of literature, as fiction and the drama, the ordinary reader would receive help nearly as important as that given the student.
5. In library management it would make possible the separation of really vital books from those of merely historical value. This, especially in scientific departments, would be a good thing to do.

The plan might be carried into effect by a committee or bureau of the American Library Association. Its duties would comprise the selection from all new books of those deemed worthy of review; the engagement of the most competent critics in all provinces of literature, who must emphatically agree to be punctual; the arranging for simultaneous publication in a round of leading journals for the longer reviews; the transmission to libraries of the card-reviews for the catalog cases. The income receivable from the two last named sources to defray expenses. Were the plan once successfully in operation, it would become possible to extend it to literature already in existence, taking the most important works first and then passing to others in due order. These reviews to be of card length only. The art of cataloging has made striking progress in late years; to perfect it books need to be weighed and compared as well as merely named.

PRINTED CARDS FOR CATALOGUES.

THERE have been already two unsuccessful attempts made to furnish printed catalogue cards. The undersigned still believe the thing can be done and propose to try it on their own responsibility. Whether our attempt proves successful or simply makes failure number three, depends largely upon the support we have from the libraries of this country.

Heretofore the attempts were to catalogue everything. We shall begin by cataloguing only the books most costly to do — *i.e.*, those requiring analysis. We think that the cataloguing of such books can be profitably done from some central point, if it is done just as soon as they are published, so there can be no delay to the different libraries co-operating with us. If we succeed with these books we may enlarge the plan and take in others, but for the present, at least, we will concern ourselves with those only which require analysis. Arrangements are being made with the different publishers of the country whereby the advance sheets will be sent us, and we expect to be able to deliver the cards to our customers by the time the book reaches them through the regular trade channels.

The following is the outline of our plan :

1. Each library co-operating with us will be expected to send us a supply of the cards it desires to use in its catalogue, and all the work done for it will be on these cards. By this arrangement the library secures uniformity in its catalogue.

2. Only such books will be catalogued as would be purchased by the average public library, and the analysis of these books will be carried only so far as to meet the wants of these libraries.

3. The matter on the cards will occupy the space of the "Standard" card sold by the Library Bureau. The important parts of the title will be in broad-faced type, the rest in smaller. Space will be left in which to write the heading and book number (which each library writes for itself). All the cards for each book will, of course, be "author cards" and will contain the table of contents. They will be accompanied by a slip giving a list of the headings we think the book should be catalogued under. All the library receiving them will have to do will be to write in the book number and heading on each card, underscore that part of the table of contents referred to by the heading and then place the cards in the catalogue.

4. We can of course make no distinction in libraries. Each one must trust to our judgment in the selection of books to be catalogued and the number of cards to be made for each book. By any other arrangement the amount of detail would swamp the whole scheme.

5. The cost of this work to each library cannot yet be determined ; it will vary with the number of cards printed and with the number of libraries co-operating. The more cards and the more libraries the cheaper the result. It is safe to say that the printed cards would be less expensive to each library than were they written by each one separately, very much less, in fact. We shall furnish them at cost, adding a fair percentage for our labor, and if we get say twenty-five libraries to co-operate with us, it hardly seems possible

that the cost to each would much exceed 20 or 25 cents per book, unless there were a great many cards required or some special difficulty encountered.

An examination of the *Publishers' Weekly* for the past year shows an average of from three to six books requiring analysis issued each week. There can of course be no estimate as to the number of cards required ; they vary from half a dozen to thirty or forty.

This plan has been submitted to Mr. Cutter Mr. Dewey and Mr. Green and meets their decided approval.

If your library would like to co-operate with us in this work, please address either of the undersigned. When a sufficient number of libraries have signified their willingness to take the cards we will notify them and begin work at once. An early answer will greatly expedite matters.

WM. A. BORDEN, *Libr. Y. M. Inst.,
New Haven, Conn.*

WILLIS K. STETSON, *Libr. Free Pub. Lib.,
New Haven, Conn.*

THE KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A BILL has been proposed by the Executive Committee of the Society, "making the Society the trustee of the State, responsible to the State for all its work, and making its entire collections the property of the State, to be kept in the State Capitol for the use of all the people for all time." The bill placed the financial administration and general management of the Society more under the control of the executive officers of the State, by providing that the Governor and other State officers shall, by virtue of office, be members of the Board of Directors, and that they shall compose a majority of the committee to audit accounts, to make rules governing the care of the library and to supervise the purchase of books, and the expenditure of all moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the use of the Society.

The Senate committee, instead, propose a consolidation of the State Historical Society with the State Library, virtually abolishing the State Historical Society. But it is hardly to be presumed that the Legislature would seriously entertain a proposition of this kind.

Such legislation as would bring the two institutions into relations which would harmonize and economize the library work of the State would no doubt be desirable, for economy to the State, for the convenience of users of the two libraries, and as promotive of efficient work in the collection of such library materials as should be brought together in the State Capitol for public use. Such a measure, or one virtually contemplating the same object, was, early in the existence of the State Historical Society, considered by our Board of Directors in conference with the trustees of the State Library. The Board of Directors proposed to the trustees that a line of distinction should be drawn between the two libraries ; that the State Library should be confined to what is always the primary and essential work of State libraries, that of making up a library of books of law and of such works of reference as may be

needed for the use of the Supreme Court and attorneys practising therein, and by State officers and the Legislature; and that the State Historical Society should have given to it the miscellaneous department of the State Library; the work of which has been, so far as it has gone, essentially of the same character as that of the State Historical Society. This would be a clear line of demarcation, and it is one which experience in other States has proven to be practicable and efficient. In Wisconsin, where of all States the State Library work has been done most efficiently, this line of distinction has been for 35 years in force. There the State Library has the law side and the State Historical Society has the miscellaneous and historical side. The one has grown up with ample maintenance for official and judicial use, and the other is equally well supported in gathering a library of the materials of the history of the State and of the social, political and scientific history of the country. No other State in the Union possesses so valuable a general, historical, and miscellaneous library as does Wisconsin.

But the trustees of the State Library, upon consideration, found that existing laws did not authorize them to accept the proposal of the State Historical Society. Such authority has not yet been given by the Legislature; and for 15 years the two libraries have been growing up in more or less conflict, and with more or less detriment to public economy and to public usefulness. This legislation, it would seem, should now be had; legislation clearly defining the work of the two institutions, giving to the State Library its essential and appropriate work of providing for the needs of the Supreme Court, and to the State Historical Society that of making up a reference library of history, science, political and social economy, and of such materials as will be useful to students of the history of their State and of the country.

There are but few examples showing the experience of other States in an effort to make up a full general or historical library; in but few of the States are such libraries being built up and maintained by the State. In almost all of the States there is one so-called State Library. This is under the control of the Governor, or of the judicial department of the State, and the collection of books is almost exclusively confined to law-books and books of reference for the use of the Supreme Court. Beyond this object little attention is given to the building up of a library. But in States where historical societies have been maintained by the State, their chief object being the making up of a library of the materials of the State, and all its localities, such institutions have become the pride and glory of the people. And where the State has failed to have this work done the neglect has eventually come to be deplored by all.

All experience has proven that historical societies connected with the State, and made responsible to the State, as is our Society, do the work of building up a general library and a library of historical materials for the use of the people far more effectively than do State libraries, however managed. The general side, the

miscellaneous side, the historical side, of a State library, by whatever name it may be called, if under the management of a sole executive officer of the State or of the judicial department of the State, is more remotely in contact with the people, is less directly in sympathetic communication with the people; its managing board is not so immediately responsible to the people; and, above all, its entire work is not done for the use of the whole people.

On the other hand, with the suggested line of separation, the historical or miscellaneous side of the work given to a State historical society composed of an interested membership of the more intelligent citizens of the State, residing in all parts of the State, the work is carried on efficiently and with a view to the benefit of the whole people. Such a society engages the popular interest. Its library comes to be held in esteem by all the people as a place where all may resort for the examination of original sources of information as to the earliest and latest events. The citizen takes pride in contributing to such a library, and its accessions come to be made up in large part, from year to year, by voluntary gifts. Besides the gratification of serving the State through contributions to an honored institution of the State, and in so doing contributing to that which will promote the education of the people, it often happens that donors find here a means by which their library treasures, which might otherwise become scattered and lost to good uses, may be kept together and made of perpetual benefit. The increase of such libraries is found to be in greater ratio year by year. They seem to contain within themselves a principle of acceleration, and to illustrate the truth of the maxim that "To him that hath shall be given." Such has been the experience in the growth of our Historical Society. For fifteen years it has been maintained by the State, and has sustained a growth and popularity unprecedented.

The Board of Directors calls attention to this subject at the present time, because it is one of vital interest to the Society. The just demand of the people for an economical administration of public affairs applies to the library work of the State, and should be enforced. The library materials of the State must soon be given new places in the completed Capitol building. There is every reason why the Legislature should permanently establish a plan for the State Library work. It is the duty of the Society to see to it that the work in which it has been so long engaged at the demand of the people, and with their manifest approval, should not be sacrificed or its efficiency impaired.

THE WORCESTER (MASS.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE trustees say: "The directors feel that they can scarcely speak in terms of too high praise of the fitness and fidelity of the librarian and his assistants. The public hardly realizes as yet that library administration is rapidly growing into a recognized profession by itself; that it already demands not simply intelligence, accuracy, and patience, on the ordinary plane, but wide learning, business capacity, technical knowledge, and above

all, originality and enthusiasm. These qualifications our librarian undoubtedly possesses, and the directors would sooner expect occasion to moderate than stimulate his inventiveness and zeal. With true professional spirit and purpose, he is alert and indefatigable in his efforts, not only to keep up the efficiency of the institution in every department, but to enlarge and improve it by opening up new lines of service in various directions of convenience, utility, and entertainment.

"The assistants perform a great amount of skilled labor for a very moderate compensation, with no special perquisites or privileges. With more hours of attendance and fewer holidays than school-teachers enjoy, and without the stimulating presence and responsiveness of classes of pupils, they do their work with unflinching cheerfulness and tact, and in a manner that is always obliging and helpful. The city has been fortunate in retaining several of them for a considerable length of time, every year of which has, of course, given added value to their services.

"The needs of our schools, from the kindergarten to the university, are always kept prominently in view in the selection of books and the establishment of regulations for their use. But not these exclusively. A public library is primarily an agency of education, no doubt; but it is something more. The ministry of books is not limited to the giving of information, or even to the cultivation of the intellectual powers. Literature is not the prerogative of scholars; it appeals as well to the sympathies and the moral nature of all classes and all ages. It is a solace in loneliness and grief, it rescues the mind from vacuity and idleness, and sometimes proves a diversion from dark thoughts and dark purposes. A library, therefore, when administered in a broad and liberal spirit, is not simply an adjunct of the school, but is, quite as much and quite as legitimately, a guardian and helper of the home. With this view, it is our policy to meet, as far as our means allow, every reasonable want that is made known to us, from whatever source; and it is with this purpose that the endeavor has been made, as elsewhere referred to, to render the library accessible to readers of limited leisure by opening its doors on Sundays and holidays—in short, on every day and evening of the year.

"In conclusion, while renewing the expression of their grateful acknowledgments for the generous support given to the library in past years, the directors take the present occasion to commend this great and growing institution with confidence and warmth to the continued favor of our citizens as represented by the city government. Amid the noise of so many industrial and commercial activities, there is always danger that the still small voice of books may be too little regarded. A library does not advertise, it hangs out no glaring sign, it sounds no steam-gong to summon its workers to their places, its walls do not tremble with the movement of machinery. Like many of the great forces of nature, the library does its work in silence. It stands not unlike a vast mountain which condenses the invisible vapor of the atmosphere and sends down innumerable streams to freshen and fertilize the valleys below.

"Although the librarian can exhibit no monthly balance-sheet showing figures of profit or loss, there is yet in all thoughtful minds the conviction that no similar outlay of money that our city makes to increase its attractiveness as a place of residence and to promote the welfare of its inhabitants is more safely and wisely invested or yields surer and richer returns than the annual appropriations that go to provide our people with an abundance of wholesome and profitable reading.

"The courtesy which has been shown to him and to the Board of Directors of the library by the Building Committee of the City Government, and by the Superintendent of Public Buildings has from the beginning of the formation of plans to the present time been perfect. The Building Committee began its work by asking for the appointment of a committee of the Board of Directors to confer with it and state the wishes of the officers of the library. It listened with deference to the desires of the committee which was chosen, and with its concurrence requested the librarian to plan the interior of the building with the advice and aid of Mr. Stephen C. Earle, architect, and Mr. Charles H. Peck, Superintendent of Public Buildings. The building will be unspeakably better for the hearty concurrence which has existed at every stage of the work between the committee of the city government and the officers of the library. Worcester has set an example in this respect which other places would show wisdom in following."

BENEFACTIONS TO MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARIES.

LIBRARIAN C. B. Tillinghast, of the State Library, in a recent interview gave a list of bequests or gifts for public library buildings which is quite significant, as well as interesting. Here it is:

"Acton library, \$3000, given by William A. Wilde; Barre, \$20,000, Henry Woods, of Boston; Belchertown, \$40,000, John Francis Clapp; Bernardston, \$2000, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Henry W. Cushman; Braintree, \$32,500, Gen. Sylvanus Thayer, the town furnishing a small portion; Brookfield, W. A. Bannister; Cambridge, \$80,000, Fred. H. Rindge; Chelsea, \$30,000, Eustace C. Fitz; Concord, \$60,000, William Monroe; Cummington, \$6000, William Cullen Bryant; Duxbury, the Wright mansion, Mrs. George W. Wright; Easthampton, \$20,000, Mrs. Emily G. Williston; Easton, \$80,000, Oliver Ames and his widow; Fitchburg, \$35,000, Rodney Wallace; Gardner, \$30,000, heirs of Levi Heywood; Gloucester, \$40,000, Samuel E. Sawyer; Hingham, \$20,000, Albert Fearing; Hinsdale, \$20,000, Rev. Kinsley Twining and others; Holden, \$50,000, S. C. Gale, of Minneapolis; Hubbardston, \$25,000, Jonas G. Clark, of Worcester; Ipswich, \$30,000, Capt. Augustus Heard; Lincoln, \$25,000, George G. Tarbell; Ludlow, \$27,000, heirs of Charles T. Hubbard; Malden, \$125,000, E. S. Converse and Mrs. Converse; Manchester, \$50,000; T. Jefferson Cooledge; Methuen, \$60,000; widow and son of David Nevins; Middleton, \$10,000, bequest of Charles L. Flint; Monson, \$35,000, memorial to her father, Horatio Lyon, by Miss

Dale ; Natick, Morse Institute, \$27,000, by Mary Ann Morse ; South Natick, \$15,000, bequest of Oliver Bacon ; Florence, \$13,000, Alfred T. Lilly ; North Reading, \$20,000, Mrs. Charles L. Flint ; Norton, \$17,000, Mrs. Eliza B. Wheaton ; Peter-sham, \$14,000, Francis H. Lee and others ; Pitts-field, \$50,000, Thomas Allan ; Provincetown, \$3000, Nathan Freeman ; Quincy, \$50,000, by heirs of Thomas Crane ; Randolph, \$40,000, Col. Royal Turner ; Rehoboth, \$10,000, Darius Goff, Salem heirs of John Bertram, the Bertram man-sion ; Spencer, \$30,000, Richard Augden ; Stock-bridge, \$6000, J. Z. Goodrich ; Sterling, \$6000, Edward Conant ; Sudbury, \$4000, John Good-now ; Ware, \$10,000, William Hyde ; Warren, \$20,000, Nathan Richardson and others ; West Brookfield, \$20,000, Charles Merriam ; Woburn, \$85,000, Charles B. Winn ; Yarmouth, \$7000, the late Nathan Matthews, father of Mayor Mat-thews."

Mr. Tillinghast further states that Massachu-setts, to-day, has as many public libraries as all the States put together. Sixty memorial build-ings have been given, and \$5,500,000 has been given outright by individuals for them.

THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE VS. THE TRUSTEES OF THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Examining Committee commend two im-portant changes. "One is keeping the Bates Hall open till 9 o'clock every evening; the other is opening Bates Hall on Sunday from 2 p.m. until 9 p.m. This last change has been the subject of much discussion in past years, and when it was first proposed it met with violent opposition. Gradually, however, the objections evaporated; and when the change was made, it did not excite a murmur. It was found, indeed, that the op-portunity for visiting and making use of the library was taken by many who were kept away by their occupations during the rest of the week, and that the library offered welcome advantages to a number of serious workers. Inasmuch as the same change is under discussion with regard to the public libraries of many cities in the coun-try, the committee are anxious that the experience of Boston may not be overlooked. The com-mittee are unanimous in commending these in-novations; the public shows its appreciation by the use it makes of them. An additional, or what is for some the only, opportunity for serious reading seems in every way admirable."

The Examining Committee say in regard to the new building: "It is desirable, not merely to provide a room that shall be an agreeable spectacle to the chance visitor who walks through it, but one giving every student who requires it such isolation as may be consistent with the in-terests of the library for work without distrac-tion. Already the service is prompt and efficient. Those who recall the delay in receiving books with which one is hampered in the libraries of Europe must smile at the now rare complaints concerning the slow supply of books in this li-brary. Volumes from a remote corner of the third story cannot be brought instantly, but they can be and are brought promptly. The extreme

difficulty of working when elbowed by a crowd will doubtless be removed in the new building."

The Examining Committee "regret the enforced economy in the purchase of books, which has cut down the supply in the Central Library and in the branches."

The Trustees say: "In the purchase of books the trustees aim to put within the reach of all citi-zens books of practical value to the artisan, to the professional man, and to the student, which otherwise, by reason of rarity or cost, would be inaccessible to the great body of citizens. They aim also to place before the readers 'the pleas-ant and healthy literature of the day' while it is yet fresh. Of good books on matters of great interest to the public a number of copies are usually bought. It would, however, be beyond the means of the institution, and foreign to the purpose for which it was established, to attempt to supply fully the immediate demand for new and popular books. No public library should compete with circulating libraries and booksellers in supplying such a demand. The funds of the library would soon be exhausted, and in a few years the shelves would be filled with duplicate copies of books that would not be called for, and that could be disposed of only as waste paper; for few popular books after a free circulation are in a condition to be sold or exchanged. It has not been the object of the trustees to furnish what is called 'light reading,' and considerable care has to be exercised to keep from purchasing books that would be not only useless, but posi-tively objectionable. The circulation of the li-brary could be greatly increased by the indis-criminate purchase of novels, but it must be re-membered that the value of the library to the community is not to be measured merely by the number of books lent. The use of one good book does more good than the circulation of a dozen poor ones."

The Examining Committee remark that the suggestion made by the Examining Committee in 1888 that cards be issued to teachers and pupils have not been adopted. "Since that time your committee understand that the school board makes an annual appropriation to increase the number of books for use in the higher grades of schools, and does not ask the trustees at present for further legislation. The subject of assistance to be given by public libraries to the young is of growing importance. Your committee find that large cities like Philadelphia and Chicago, and smaller municipalities like Providence, Worces-ter, Cambridge and Newton, give a larger num-ber of books to school children than to other citizens, regarding the library as a means of edu-cation, like a laboratory of philosophical or chem-ical apparatus."

In reply the Trustees "state briefly what ap-pears to them to be the purpose for which the library was founded, and the policy adopted by the first trustees, which has been consistently ob-served by their successors.

"The library was founded not as a subsidiary and collateral aid to the schools, but as the com-plement of the free school system. To quote the words of Mr. Everett on the occasion of the dedi-cation of the present library building, 'Education

does not end with the schools; nor is all education conducted within the school-room or lecture-room. Even a college degree is but the significant A.B. of a whole alphabet of learning still to be acquired. The great work of self-culture remains to be carried on long after masters and tutors and professors have finished their labors and exhausted their arts. And no small part of this work, I need hardly say, is to be carried on under the influence of good reading and by the aid of good books.'

"The great object of this library is to enable all citizens to have access to the best of books for the purpose of self-culture. The education of children in the schools is cared for and directed by the school committee, who have abundant means to furnish pupils with all necessary books required for school-work. There seems, therefore, to be no good reason why pupils or teachers should have any privileges in the library not accorded to all citizens alike. Pupils and teachers are not debarred from the privileges of the institution, but have, in common with others not connected with the schools, every opportunity to pursue special investigations or gratify their desire for good reading."

The Examining Committee complain that the branches have been slighted. The Trustees reply:

"There has been no change of policy in regard to furnishing books to branch libraries. The supply of books sent to the branches during the past year has not been so great as in some preceding years. This is not the result of a change of policy, but lack of money, as the amount appropriated for the purpose by the city was not adequate to supply the demands of the library. The money that can be devoted to the purchase of books is practically what remains of the annual appropriation after providing for expense of administration. As the library grows, the cost of administration necessarily increases, and if the annual appropriations are not increased in the like ratio, the supply of books must be reduced and the usefulness of the library be seriously impaired."

"During the past year the cost of maintaining the branch libraries, including the Lower Hall, has been 7-16 of the whole appropriation; so that the trustees were confronted with the question whether the Central Library should be permanently and irreparably injured in order to provide the customary supply of books to the branches, or whether the branches should suffer temporary inconvenience in order to keep the Central Library from suffering such injury. They decided that it was best that the branches should suffer. It is a temporary inconvenience for the branches to be deprived of their usual supply of books; but to neglect to keep the main library well up with the times works an injury that can never be repaired."

The Examining Committee complain that some of the branches are badly housed, the rooms at the north end particularly being dangerous to health.

The Trustees reply that though "some of the branch library-rooms are not what they should be, they are the best that can be provided with the means at their disposal. No case has, how-

ever, been reported where books have been injured or destroyed by lack of repairs to buildings occupied by branch libraries in annexed districts."

The Examining Committee make some suggestions for the greater usefulness of the Patent room, especially that a competent curator be employed. The trustees reply that they "cannot do more than has been done to extend the usefulness of the Patent library. They believe the present custodian is a competent person for his position, and is satisfactory to those who consult the library. No complaints against him have reached them. During the coming year they hope to be able to add to the collection a complete set of United States patents, classified according to subjects, to complement the present set, which is arranged chronologically."

A GERMAN VIEW OF LIBRARY CONVENTIONS AND LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS.

IN a review of Gräsel's "Grundzüge der Bibliothekslehre," in the Jan.-Feb. number of the *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Oscar Meyer says:

"I deem it necessary to call the reader's attention to the fact that, with reference to two subjects which have frequently been discussed during several years past, cooler views and less pronounced sympathies than those formerly expressed are now in vogue. These two points are the projected meetings of librarians, and examinations for admission to the library service. These meetings suit American conditions well enough, and are more or less practicable in England, but they would be quite out of place in Germany. Majority votes, such as take place at these conferences, would here have no meaning, and after Steffenhagen's very apposite remonstrance, the proposal to initiate so inappropriate an institution ought long since to have been indefinitely postponed. Can we permanently delude ourselves as to the real significance of the results obtained by meetings of persons belonging to such professions? The course often pursued by the Prussian Government in the decision of important library matters, that, namely, of requiring a written opinion from some distinguished expert, secures the desired result far more simply. As to the instruction and incentive which a librarian might get at these large meetings (large, probably, only in the imagination), such advantages would be better obtained by visiting other libraries — which visits should always be favored."

"There is less to object to the proposal to institute an examination for admission to the service, provided this does not supersede any other official examination. But even here, in view of the more favorable state of affairs with us, the example of other nations is of no importance. It should never be forgotten that when a young man, after finishing his course of liberal studies (preferably by passing a government examination), devotes himself to the library service, the chief librarian who takes him in hand cannot help soon coming to a realizing sense of his qualifica-

tions. And when his judgment is confirmed by the opinion of the older assistants in the library (who are in fact a board of examiners constantly in session), an incorrect result is far less likely than with an official [competitive?] examination."

A WARNING TO LIBRARIANS AND BOOK-COLLECTORS.

CARLO CASTELLANI, Prefect of the Biblioteca di San Marco, writes to the *Academy*:

VENICE, June 1, 1891.

Some time ago I received from abroad the offer of a copy of a *Livy*, which was stated to have been printed at Venice by Johannes de Spira in 1469. I replied that such an edition could not exist, since the terms of the *Privilegium* granted by the government of Venice on September 18, 1469, to that printer, and likewise the colophon of the "St. Augustinus de Civitate Dei" (1470), printed by Vindelinius, brother of Johannes, exclude it altogether. However, as my correspondent insisted, saying that the book had a special colophon establishing its authenticity, I allowed it to be sent to me for examination.

As soon as I had the book in my hands, I saw that the colophon was identical with that of the "Epistolae ad Familiares" of Cicero (1469), printed by Johannes de Spira—"Primus in Adriaca forma . . . &c.," one or two words in the last line only having been changed. It was easy to perceive that this colophon had been reproduced by means of types well imitated from those of Johannes, and then placed at the foot of the last leaf *tergo* of the first volume of the well-known edition of *Livy* (1470) printed by Vindelinius.

I feel it, therefore, my duty to bring these facts to the notice of librarians and others interested in books, in case the volume should be again put into the market.

SUBJECT CATALOGUES.

MR. WINSOR writes to the *Nation* of Jan. 22, from Cambridge, Eng.: "After the lecture, the Professor took me to one of his hearers and pupils, a recent graduate of the Harvard Annex. . . . 'But what is your drawback here?' I asked. 'It is the absence of the Harvard Library. When will the English learn the value of a subject-catalogue?' This is certainly a vital question in the British library methods. The idea was an appalling one to English librarians, when I was here at the forming of their Library Association in 1877. I perceive a great change has taken place since then, and the idea of the help which a subject-catalogue affords has been certainly grasped to some extent, and, once seized upon, one may be sure it will never be surrendered. Yet in the conversations which I had with the librarian of the University at Cambridge, I found he was still clinging to the old feeling that special published bibliographies were enough. At the British Museum, however, the other day, I found Dr. Garnett, the Keeper of the Printed Books, quite prepared to say that if the Treasury, ten years hence, would give them the money,

they would then have completed their author's catalogue in type and would be ready to begin a subject-index. The American libraries boast the subject-catalogue as their invention—at least in its full development—and it is not a little gratification to see what progress their ideas have made in England during the last fifteen years—particularly to have won to their support so influential an advocate as Richard Garnett, whose name is one with which I like to close this letter."

LIBRARIES FOR USE.

From the Boston Post.

NEW YORK is congratulating itself, and with reason, upon the success of the Library School which has been carried on at Albany for the past two years. Fifteen trained librarians have been furnished to towns in New York State, and twenty to seven other States. The work is an outgrowth of the law which puts all libraries in the State under the control of the Board of Regents, and has been carried on without calling for financial aid from the State.

"Library science," which this school teaches, is one of the many efforts now being made to turn libraries to the utmost account for the community. Bowdoin College has adopted a plan for doing this which is worthy of imitation. The different sections of the Brunswick Library have from time to time been made the subject of a talk to the townspeople by one of the college professors. The professor of history, for instance, has shown them what that department of the library contains, with a discussion of the character of the different books and hints as to their use. The contents of the departments of art, science, literature, etc., have been set forth in the same way. It is not every town that has a college faculty to impress into its service, but there are few that could not secure for themselves a similar system of instruction if they chose. There seems no good reason, either, why the system of circulating libraries should not be extended beyond its present limits. The National Medical Library, at Washington, one of the best in the world, is a circulating library. Books are sent to any one who deposits fifty dollars as security, and they are thus placed at the service of the physicians of the country. Why should not the Congressional Library, which is a national library in name, be made one in fact, and packages of books be sent out, under certain guarantees, to poorly equipped libraries, or to societies or associations that might apply? There seems, on the face of it, no reason why such a scheme should not be successfully carried out, or why it should not apply to State libraries as well. Certainly their usefulness would be infinitely increased thereby.

"AMERICAÆ RETECTIO."

GAMBINO GIOACCHINO BAGNASCO, of Palermo, has issued a circular of interest to bibliophiles and antiquarians. He announces that in a small collection left him by his father, he has found an atlas composed of twelve plates, entitled "Americae Retectio." He has searched museums, libra-

ries and picture-galleries to get at the real value of his possession, and now by this circular addressed to the important libraries of the world, is trying for still further information. The "Americae Rectio," as described by M. Bag-nasco, is composed of twelve plates of rectangular form, all being twenty nine cm. wide and twenty-two cm. high, exclusive of margin. It would seem that the artist intended to fix the three principal moments of the discoveries made by Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci and Ferdinand Magellan. The first four plates are devoted to the frontispiece and three drawings dealing separately with the discoveries of the three great navigators. The remaining eight plates represent vessels belonging to the sixteenth century, evidently taken by the artists from the original designs. These plates themselves were apparently executed some years later by the artists whose names they bear — Johannus Stradamus, Adriano Collaert, Philip Galle, and F. H. Breugel. If the work is genuine, the names of these artists indicate that it dates from 1575 to 1576. Besides the value of the maps, the work would also have great value for the portraits of Columbus and Vespucci. Of course, in the absence of the work itself or photographs of the plates, it is impossible to give an estimate of its value.

In case the work is proved genuine, its owner should certainly be induced to make arrangements to have the plates put on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, in 1892, where it would form one of the most remarkable features of the Latin-American Department.

GROWTH OF ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY.

DR. LEWIS H. STEINER, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, has sent the following letter to Mr. Enoch Pratt: "I have the pleasure to ask your attention to the following report of the number of volumes contained this morning in the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City: Central Library, 64,293 volumes; Branch No. 1, 7922 volumes; Branch No. 2, 7338 volumes; Branch No. 3, 6510 volumes; Branch No. 4, 6503 volumes; Branch No. 5, 7698 volumes; total, 100,364.

"You will recollect that your executive officer was informed of his appointment to that position on the 5th of November, 1884, a little more than six and one-half years ago. The first books ordered for the library were some bibliographical works needed as aids in the task before him. This order was followed by a much larger one for books intended for circulation. This was approved by the board and was sent to the purchasing agents in London and Baltimore in February, 1885. On the 6th of January, 1886, the intervening time having been occupied in collecting books and preparing them for the shelves and in making the necessary preparations for the management of the machinery of circulation, the Central Library was opened with suitable exercises in the presence of a large assemblage of the citizens of Baltimore in the Academy of Music.

The Central Library then contained 19,146 volumes.

"Subsequently four branches, containing about three thousand volumes each, were opened to the public, as follows: No. 1, March 15, 1886; No. 2, March 8, 1886; No. 3, February 27, 1886; No. 4, February 15, 1886. On the 15th of November, 1888, No. 5 was opened to the public. During five years and six months of active operation more than 2,400,000 books have been loaned from its shelves to the public, and about \$140,000 has been expended in their purchase, in that of periodicals on file in the reading-rooms and in the binding necessary for their preservation.

"I congratulate you that the total of volumes now on hand can only be reckoned by the use of six figures, and that you are able to look upon this result of your great gift while in the full possession of sturdy health. May you live many years to witness a continuation of the process of gradual increase of books on the shelves of the Central Library and its branches, intended for the instruction and amusement of old and young in the goodly city of your adoption."

Reviews.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES: A history of the movement and a manual for the organization and management of rate-supported libraries. By Thomas Greenwood. Third edition, entirely rewritten. London: Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Limited. 1890. xx, 586 pp. D.

Mr. Greenwood's volume shows signs of growth in other regards than the number of pages and illustrations. In fact, more than any volume since Mr. Edwards's, it has in this edition attained proportions which make it — with the exception of the two chapters devoted to public libraries of other portions of the world — the nearest approach to an encyclopædic volume on the public libraries of Great Britain, on anything like the scale of the United States government report on public libraries in 1876. Obviously such work as the United States government report just mentioned — a reissue of which, up to date, is one of our greatest desiderata — could have been accomplished only by the co-operative method then adopted; whereas by far the greater portion of the volume now before us appears from Mr. Greenwood's preface to be of his own personal composition. That so much could have been accomplished by one man, and presented in so minute detail, speaks volumes for his industry and application.

As just indicated above, Mr. Greenwood devoted two of his chapters to "Public Libraries in America and Canada" and "Public Libraries in Australasia." That he should not have put with these one on the public libraries of South Africa seems a little singular in view of the valuable and interesting communication concerning them made in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL two years ago by our associate, Professor David P. Todd. What Mr. Greenwood has stated in regard to American public libraries is in the main accurate and trustworthy, and his acknowledgment of

their pre-eminence in certain matters of library economy and administration is generous in the extreme. Of the 38 libraries represented by illustrations in this volume, 3 are in the United States, 1 in Canada, 1 in Australia and the remainder in the United Kingdom. To an American reader it must be said that the illustrations, plans and text devoted to these latter constitute a specially interesting portion of the book, as does also the very carefully-prepared historical sketch of the public-library movement in Great Britain, occupying the opening chapters. It is perhaps natural to think of England in particular as very largely dotted with public libraries, but in Mr. Greenwood's view this is a misconception. He declares: "After a careful study of the maps of each separate large trunk line, it is clear that fifty, sixty, a hundred, and in some cases a hundred and fifty miles of the country are traversed by the railways and there is not the slightest vestige of a public library." In fact the book has, in regard to this existing need, some of the characteristics of a "campaign document"—in no objectionable sense of the term—as may be judged from the following headings of chapters and appendices: "The plea for public libraries;" "How to bring about the adoption of the Acts;" "Forms for calling public meetings," etc. It must be considered that the least happy portions of the book are those devoted to the technical details of construction and administration, chapters 22 and 23; and these, as we learn from the preface, are the work of another hand. What is there said under "Catalogues" and under "Classification" is too fragmentary and inadequate to serve any useful purpose. It is to be hoped that in a future edition some more adequate treatment of these subjects will be possible. In other portions of the volume, however, some matters of administration are incidentally touched upon, and on one page we find Mr. Greenwood himself describing with commendation "a ladder for use in libraries, which is shown in the sketch at side." Thanks to this sketch, one gains some conception of the surprising extent to which the shelves of an English public library rise far above the reach of a person standing on the floor. No less than 12 shelves are here seen to rise one above another! How many more there are cannot be known with accuracy, for the engraver has carried his sketch only to the lower third of the thirteenth row. Surely Mr. Greenwood cannot have intended to commend this plan of shelving. Yet this is not an isolated instance, as one may see from the sketches of other library interiors shown here.

Mr. Greenwood states, on page 353, several of what he considers the "paramount requirements" of a library building. These are in general excellent, but apparently need to be supplemented, at least for a building in a city of any size, by these additional ones: a location central and near one or more main thoroughfares, and yet not directly on such a thoroughfare as will inflict constant noise, dust, and other interruptions on the occupants of the library; and a mental picture of the future extensions sure to be required, before the final selection of a lot, in order that no

disagreeable surprises as to impossibility of enlargement may some time be encountered. On page 495 Mr. Greenwood mentions, "as a matter of minor importance," the suggestion that "directories, gazetteers, encyclopædias," etc., may be placed where "it would not be necessary to take up the time of the assistants in asking for them." The necessity for doing this, we respectfully suggest, is by no means "a matter of minor importance." The separate reference-book department, with books on open shelves accessible to the public, is an established feature of most of our American public libraries, and no one who has seen the constant use made of these works under such circumstances would willingly agree to any other arrangement. Mr. Greenwood, as already stated, is generous in his acknowledgment of useful ideas from America, bibliographical and otherwise, though his account of the Boston Public Library Bulletins is apparently deficient in acknowledging Mr. Winsor's connection with the idea. At pages 571-72 Mr. Greenwood reprints—no indication of the source from which it came being given—the series of eight hints, entitled "How to use the public library. A series of suggestions for the use of pupils," prepared by the present writer in 1879 for the use of pupils in the Providence schools, and printed in his second annual report at pages 28-29. Lest any one should too hastily conclude that this is a case of unwarranted appropriation on Mr. Greenwood's part, the writer is glad of this opportunity of saying that these hints were also circulated widely at the time on printed broadsides (the name of no writer or library appearing on it), and if, as is no doubt the case, Mr. Greenwood's knowledge of it is from one of these broadsides, there are the best of reasons why he should not have known to whom to credit it.

The book is one which deserves a hearty welcome in the present third edition, and we wish it many successive reappearances in enlarged and corrected form. W: E. FOSTER.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

ACLAND, Arthur H. D., *M.P.* A guide to the choice of [English] books. London, E: Stanford, 1891. 18+128 p. O.

Classified, with an index of authors and subjects.

PAOLI, Prof. Ces. Le abbreviature nella paleografia latina del medio evo; saggio metodico-pratico. Firenze, tip. dei succ. Le Monnier, 1891. 41 p. 8°. (Pub. dell' Istituto di Studi Superiori Pratici e di perfezionamento in Firenze, sez. di filos. e filologia: coll. scolastica.)

LOCAL.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. The new building on Copley Square will be fitted out with an electric-light plant, which will be one of the finest and probably the largest in New England. The building is to be furnished with three sources from which light can be drawn, namely, the street service, an isolated plant, and storage batteries.

The latter have already been ordered from the Eastern Electric Light and Storage Battery Company of Lowell. While all the details have not yet been completed, there has enough been definitely decided to afford some faint idea of the size and extent of the plant. About 200 cells will be used, having a capacity of 300 ampère hours, and from these upwards of 300 lamps can be burned. The battery will, of course, be divided into different circuits, some fifty cells being required for every 100 lamps.

The storage battery to be used will be the pattern known as the Sorley storage battery. It is the invention of Mr. C. Sorley, an English electrician, who had his device patented in this country in 1886, and since its appearance on the market it has been successfully subjected to the most rigid tests. It differs in construction from either the accumulator or Julien type of storage cells, which are, perhaps, most familiarly known here. The Sorley plates are constructed of lead ribbon, bent by hand into loops, after which the edges are soldered together, the whole forming a solid and substantial plate.

The loop holes are filled with lead oxides, which constitutes the "active material" of the plate, and by reason of the size and peculiar shape of the holes a much larger surface of active matter is exposed to the solution than in any other type of storage battery. But a far greater advantage in the Sorley cell is the absence of "buckling." By buckling is meant the uneven expansion of the lead and active materials when the cells are charged or discharged too rapidly. This has been a serious drawback to the employment of storage batteries, for skilful handling was required in their use to avoid injury to the plates. In the Sorley battery the form of the lead ribbon permits expansion in all directions and at the same time the active matter is held rigidly in its place. In the Public Library building the batteries will be charged from dynamos in the basement, or they may be fed from the street service, which will also be used in case the other two sources of illumination should fail.

Branford (Conn.) Blackstone Mem. L. Mr. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, donates to the town of Branford, Conn., a memorial library building. The building is to be erected in honor of the late James Blackstone, father of the donor, who died in Branford in 1886 at an advanced age. Henry Ives Cobb is preparing the plans. The structure is to be three stories in height, of Connecticut granite with brownstone trimmings, and is to cost \$125,000. The formal announcement of the gift will not be made until after the convening of the Connecticut Legislature in October next, when articles of incorporation will be taken out by the Library Memorial Association.

The third floor will be devoted to a public gymnasium, which will be furnished in the most modern manner. The second floor will be occupied as reading and reference rooms. The ground-floor will be devoted to the library and offices. Surrounding the library square will be a number of handsome residences, which are also to be erected at Mr. Blackstone's expense. The rental of these buildings will form an endowment fund for the library.

Mr. Blackstone, the donor, is well known in Chicago. For years he has been connected with the management of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, and has for some time been president of that corporation.

Bridgeport (Conn.). By the will of Miss Catharine E. Hunt the Bridgeport Library and Reading-room is left \$2000, and the David M. Hunt Library and School Association, Canaan, Conn., \$1000, as well as \$5000 as a fund.

Dallas (Texas) Law L. A library association was recently inaugurated for the purpose of establishing a law library in Dallas. The plan is to get a large membership at \$100 per capita. So far seventy-five have agreed to join, and a meeting was held in the county court-room for the purpose of organizing, choosing directors for the first year, obtaining a charter and transacting such other preliminary business as may be necessary. There are 200 lawyers in Dallas, most of whom are expected to take stock in the association.

Denver (Colo.) P. L. Two items from the P. L. bulletin for June:

"A great stew in New York over the opening for a few hours on Sunday afternoons of the Metropolitan Museum. Things are different here. In the East it's the saloon that never closes; in the West it's the library.

"The Mercantile Library, in the Chamber of Commerce building, corner of Fourteenth and Lawrence Streets, now has about 20,000 volumes, well selected, well arranged, well cared for. The librarian, Mr. Chas. R. Dudley, is putting in an elevator for the accommodation of the patrons of the library. This is good news for the whole reading public of Denver, for it will make much easier of access a collection of books which every reader or student should be pleased to use."

Green Ridge (Pa.) L. Assoc. The new building of the library was formally opened to the public on June 6.

The building is a handsome little stone and brick structure measuring in the interior 32x60 feet. The first story is of native sandstone and it is surmounted by a half story of Philadelphia pressed brick. The style of architecture is unique, but inclines mostly to the Greek. The building was planned by Architect Holden, of New York. The roof is rather convex with extending eaves. The door opens through a cave-like entrance of stone. On the left and opening into a semicircular wing is a sitting-room for ladies. The main room measures 40x32 feet and is open to the roof. In this is to be the library proper. It will be fitted up with bookracks and will hold from 10,000 to 15,000 volumes. From this room a winding stair leads to a large room on the second floor over the main entrance, and forming a gallery over the main library. This is to be a magazine reading-room. Here all the works of reference will be kept and books not to be taken from the building.

The ground was generously contributed to the association by the Sanderson & Raub Improvement Company. The actual cost was, all told,

some \$7000, and the wonder is by what wonderful system of economy the directors were enabled to erect such a handsome structure for so small an amount.

The association numbers about 100 members—actual stockholders, and about 100 more contributing members. Each person who contributes \$5 is entitled to a share of stock. Stockholders are given full privilege of the rooms for \$2 a year, while non-shareholders are charged \$3. Of course any person, no matter who he may be, may go into the building and have free use of the books and magazines, but only stockholders or contributing members can take books to their homes. The association is in existence about five years and the building was begun one year ago. Although the library is a public one, it was built by private subscription entirely, and the contributors deserve the hearty thanks of the public for their magnanimous work in furnishing gratis a place where recreation and instruction may be found.

Houghton, Mich. Michigan Mining School L. During the past winter the librarian spent several weeks at the Public Library and the Newberry Library of Chicago in studying the methods of cataloguing and care of libraries, preparatory to arranging the books and completing the catalogue of the Mining School Library. But little work has been done on the cataloguing, and nothing on the shelf marking, of the books, because the time of the librarian has been fully occupied with his duties as clerk of the school. During the coming summer it is expected that a good deal will be accomplished in the arrangement of the books and formation of the catalogue. The library contains now 6843 v. and several thousand pamphlets, which form the nucleus of a fairly good working library. The greatest need in the library is that of complete sets of the various technical and scientific journals and proceedings.

Houston, Texas. Col. W: M. Rice has filed the following articles of incorporation for a public library and school:

"The State of Texas, County of Harris: Know all Men by These Presents, That F. A. Rice, James A. Baker, Jr., E. Raphael, C. Lombardi, J. E. McAshan and A. S. Richardson, residents of the city of Houston, State of Texas, availing themselves of the rights, benefits, immunities, powers and privileges conferred by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, entitled "An act concerning private corporations," approved April 23, 1874, article 565 of the revised statutes of Texas, do, for themselves and their successors, hereby create and establish a body politic and corporate under the name of the William M. Rice Institute for the advancement of literature, science and art, for the purposes and objects and in the manner mentioned in the following articles: . . .

Article 2. The objects, intents and purposes of this institution are declared to be the establishment and maintenance, in the city of Houston, Texas, of a public library, and the main-

tenance of an institute for the advancement of literature, science, art, philosophy and letters; the establishment and maintenance of a polytechnic school; for procuring and maintaining scientific collections; collections of chemical and philosophical apparatus, mechanical and artistic models, drawings, pictures and statues; and for cultivating other means of instruction for the white inhabitants of the city of Houston and State of Texas, to, for and upon the uses, intents and purposes, and upon the trusts, and subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in a deed which is in form, substance and words as follows, that is to say: . . .

That the party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of \$1 to him paid by the said parties hereto of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, and of other good considerations to him thereunto moving, has given, granted, delivered and conveyed, and by these presents doth give, grant, deliver and convey unto the said parties of the second part, and to their successors, as hereinafter provided, the sum of \$200,000 as evidenced by the certain promissory note executed by the said party of the first part and delivered by him unto the said parties of the second part, and of which the following is a substantial copy, to wit:

Houston, Texas, May 13, 1891.

At my death, for value received, I promise to pay in Houston, Harris County, Texas, to the order of F. A. Rice, James A. Baker, Jr., E. Raphael, C. Lombardi, J. E. McAshan and A. S. Richardson, for the William M. Rice Institute for the advancement of science and art (to be incorporated), the sum of \$200,000 with interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum until paid; interest payable annually. This note is made in conformity with the terms of a certain deed of donation this day executed and delivered by me to the said F. A. Rice, James A. Baker, Jr., E. Raphael, C. Lombardi, J. E. McAshan and A. S. Richardson, trustees, for the use and benefit of the William M. Rice Institute for the advancement of literature, science and art (to be incorporated).

W. M. RICE.

To have and to hold the said above-mentioned \$200,000, together with the interest, issues, incomes and profits thereof, unto the said parties of the second part and their successors, in trust. . . .

The party of the first part reserves the right during his natural life to direct and control, by the advice and with the assistance of the board of trustees, the investment of the endowment fund, with the increase and profits thereof, and the management of the said institute. Should, however, there at any time be a difference of opinion between the party of the first part and the said trustees as to the investment or expenditures of said funds, or the management of said institute, then the decision of the said party of the first part shall control."

Jackson (Mich.) F. P. L. Added 528 vols. during the year, the smallness of which number is directly attributable to the building of a card catalogue, which has been the great work of the year in addition to the discharge of the regular duties of the library. The number of books catalogued is 10,067, including 1351 public documents, which appear only in the printed catalogue. Allowing three cards to a book, we have made 26,802—

that is, an author, subject, and title card for each book.

The close relationship existing between our library and the public schools and literary clubs has made a large amount of analytical work necessary. Of these we have made 20,745 subject analyticals and 6436 biographical ones; these added to the shelf-list cards give a round total 62,903 cards that have been type-written and constitute the card catalogue of the library. Material for a printed finding-list of the same books has been prepared and is now about to be printed. This work was completed within eight months by the librarian and Miss Mabel Temple, from the Library School.

Our circulation was 64,210 vols. for home reading, no account being kept of works of reference consulted at the library; the public having as free access to these shelves as the librarians themselves. Largest number charged in any one day was 582, smallest number 71. We have a membership of 3000 readers. The library is open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. inclusive. The librarian and her assistant constitute the full working force. There is no demand here to have the library kept open on Sunday.

C. F. WALDO, *Libn.*

Jersey City (N. J.). JERSEY CITY F. P. L. Rules and regulations, 1891. Jersey City, n.d. 19 p. T.

Kansas State Hist. Soc. Added in two years 9621 v., of which 9237 were given; total 57,926.

"The addition to the number of volumes of our newspapers and periodicals continues to be a marked feature in the growth of our library. Experience brings constant proof of the great value of this department. We have now 10,050 volumes of this class. Of these, nearly 8000 volumes are of Kansas newspapers. These represent every county and considerable town in the State. They contain the social, political and economic history of every county and locality. In very large part they are the only files of such papers that have been preserved, and therefore are the only records in existence of a large portion of the local information which they contain. These files are consulted by people of all classes. They are consulted by teachers, students, and local historians and writers for information as to the early settlements, the organization of societies, churches, schools, corporations and municipal government; by political and other writers for the proceedings of political conventions and all public gatherings, and for the records of public men; and they are consulted by attorneys and public officers for official and legal notices.

"Historical writers in these days seek for original information as to the early beginnings and the every-day progress of the social life of the people. And they have come to learn that it is in the columns of the daily and weekly newspaper that this information has been most fully recorded, and that nowhere else are exact data to be found. Teachers and students in our educational institutions are more and more learning that the study of the history and development of their own State and locality are worthy of their attention, and our files are fre-

quently being consulted by attendants upon schools and colleges in all parts of the State. No little of the correspondence of the Secretary is employed in giving information sought by students, teachers and other inquirers of such local information. It is a matter of congratulation and pride that in its number of volumes of newspapers our library far exceeds, in its own local domain, that of any other library in any other State or country.

"The regular issues of all newspapers and periodicals now being published in Kansas are being freely given to the Society by the publishers, of all classes, parties and creeds.

Lawrence (Mass.) F. P. L. (19th rpt.) Added 1476; total 33,287.

"As there is no shelf-room for the accessions of the coming year, a large portion of the money spent in buying new books might be profitably expended in the purchase of books for school use. Complaint was made in the last report that the card-catalogue in the delivery-room was rendered almost useless by the constant displacement of the cards. That defect has since been remedied by having the cards secured by wires."

Littleton (Mass.) Reuben Hoar L. (6th rpt.) Added 384; issued 7143 in a town of about 1000 inhabitants.

Menomonie, Wis. BUFFINGTON, L. S., *archit.* Mabel Tainter Memorial. (In *Amer. architect*, June 13.)

Newark (N. J.) P. L. The general reading-room, in the second story, with a high ceiling and lighted on two sides by several windows, is fitted with newspaper racks and files on the side walls, and tables for current magazines and periodical literature. There are comfortable chairs to accommodate about 150 persons. A generous fireplace at the west end provides warmth and cheer, in addition to the steam heat, in the winter evenings. At the east end of the room is the Custodian's desk, and connecting with that a small coat and hat room. The reading-room is provided with 427 serial publications. These are placed on the various racks and tables and are accessible without the help of the attendant. For some unknown reason the people of Newark do not seem to appreciate the public reading-room. At Paterson, a much smaller city, it is no uncommon sight to find the room crowded with readers, while here the largest number seen in the room at one time would still leave many chairs unoccupied. The room is in charge of principal assistant Theodore Umscheiden, assisted by Mrs. Bedell.

Newton (Mass.) F. L. Added 2120; total 32,613; home use 110,627, an increase of 5397; fiction and juveniles 61.84%; delivered to 14 of the 20 public schools 6155.

"Of the total circulation, 57,296 volumes, or more than half, were distributed through the agencies in the 9 other villages. The growing importance of this part of the Library service leads the Trustees to suggest that the time may come when it will be advisable for the city to co-operate with the different villages in maintaining a convenient and comfortable reading-room in

each. A reasonable plan for that purpose would be for the people of the village, by associate action, to provide the necessary room, lighted and heated, and the city to furnish the reading-matter.

"The books delivered to 14 of the 20 public schools of the city were 6155, against 4496 in 1889.

"It would be a source of much gratification to any intelligent person to look into the Farlow reference-room during almost any evening. In addition to its adult occupants a large company of lads, who would otherwise be found in the streets, will be seen reading the newspapers or magazines."

N. Y. Astor L. A student writes to the *Critic*: "It is assumed that the intelligent curators of the Astor Library are theoretically assured of the value of good ventilation. But the ancient and stifling air which habitually pervades both north and south reading-rooms, leads one who is glad to use the library very freely to the conclusion that in practice the desirability of ventilation is sadly lost sight of. Not seldom working in either of these rooms for the space of twenty minutes induces drowsiness which it is almost impossible to resist."

Quincy (Ill.) F. P. L. Added 2076; total 10,580; issued 48,543 (fict. and juv. 40,899).

St. Joseph (Mo.) F. P. L. (1st rpt.) The city voted in April, 1890, 5722 to 947, to raise a yearly tax of $\frac{3}{8}$ mill on the dollar for a public library. Mr. H. J. Carr became librarian Oct. 16, 1890. The reading-room was opened Feb. 9, 1891, with 53 periodicals. Books were issued March 16, 3276 v. were received from the St. Joseph Public Library Association as a gift, 1856 v. have been bought, and 378 given, in all 5510. In 40 days 7878 v. were issued.

St. Louis P. L. Added 4022; total 76,130; home use 125,854; lib. use 71,766 (fict. and juv. 61.81% of the whole). Tables are given of the use of novels. "From the foregoing figures it will be seen that the most popular novels are, as a rule, among the best novels. Out of the 30 that reached an aggregate issue of 50 times during the four months of 1890, only 6 or 7 can be called trifling or trashy; while the first 8 are all of the higher class of fiction. It must also be observed that the popularity of many of the inferior novels is temporary. 'Mr. Barnes of New York' and similar books are lost sight of; but 'Les Misérables,' 'Scarlet letter,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'David Copperfield,' 'Vanity Fair' and 'Uncle Tom's cabin' appear among the first twelve in 1890 as in 1888, and would be found in the front rank month after month and year after year.

"The 8 books most popular among our young folks during March and April, including all that reached a total of 30 issues in the two months, were the following:

	March.	April.	Total.
Little women	47	13	60
Tom Sawyer.....	26	29	55
Old-fashioned girl.....	25	22	47
Eight cousins.....	23	21	44
Little men	29	14	43
Little Lord Fauntleroy.....	24	18	42
Rose in bloom.....	20	21	41
Story of a bad boy.....	21	13	34

"Of these 8 books 5 are by Miss Alcott, who may fairly be adjudged the most popular writer of books for the young.

"Observations elsewhere corroborate the conclusions deduced from the statistics of the New York Free Circulating Library, that new readers begin with the lighter forms of fiction and that the tendency is constantly upward. This much, at least, can be said for the public library, that the poorest books it supplies are better than no books at all, that they mark an advance for those that draw them, and that they lead to better things.

"Never before have such constant, numerous and varied demands been made upon the Library by students and serious readers as during this winter. With an increased amount of individual investigation, various clubs and classes have grown in number, size and activity. One under Miss Mary E. Burt, of Chicago, has been engaged in the study of the world's literature: another under Mr. Denton J. Snider, has devoted itself to the *Odyssey*: Rev. J. C. Learned has led a large Dante class: the 'Novel Club' has continued to flourish; and the 'Wednesday Club,' under the presidency of Mrs. E. C. Sterling, is now bringing to a successful conclusion the most comprehensive and stimulating course of the season. To this list might be added the 'Reform Club' and many others.

"Through the efforts of State Senator Espenschied, a law was passed at this session of the Legislature for the protection of library property. Though the original bill was greatly changed and made less effective by amendments, the law is better than nothing, and may lead to the passage of a thorough measure by the next General Assembly.

"It is: 'Any person who shall wilfully, maliciously or wantonly tear, deface or mutilate or injure any book, pamphlet, map, chart, painting or picture belonging to any public library, or to any library, the property of any literary, scientific, historical or library association or society, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.'

"The great event in this year's history is the decision of the School Board to provide new quarters for the library. Plans have been adopted for a seven-story fire-proof building, of which the library is to occupy the sixth and seventh stories. The sixth floor will contain the delivery and stock rooms and two rooms for special departments, the Teachers' and the Technological department. On the seventh floor will be the reading-room, reference and cataloguing rooms, a room for bound newspapers and government documents, the Directors' room and Librarian's office. It is expected that the building will be ready for occupancy by September, 1892.

"The new building being assured, the next step that should be taken is the establishment of delivery stations. There should be in different quarters of the city a dozen or more places where books may be exchanged daily, or at least tri-weekly.

"This suggests an excellent opportunity for private philanthropy. The most appropriate location for these stations would be reading-rooms,

whether free or conducted by various societies for the benefit of their respective members. A dozen free reading-rooms distributed throughout the city would have a direct effect in drawing boys and young men from saloons and street corners, and thus checking vice and disorder. Their usefulness would be increased by making them delivery stations and thus bringing the library to the homes of the people.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. Mr. W: H. Gove wrote to the trustees of the library with a gift of several books upon Phonography and Spelling Reform: "I find the Public Library so attractive and useful that it is impossible to help feeling an interest and pride in it, spite of the fact that its management, by being given to a self-perpetuating board, has been taken entirely out of the hands of the people, for whose benefit and mainly at whose expense it was established and has been maintained. The hope has been expressed by one of the trustees, I believe, that at some time the library may be supported entirely by private contributions. Although this would be more in conformity with the method of management, I hope the city will always bear the chief expense of a public library. Such expense properly belongs to the city, and having been once undertaken there is little fear that appropriations will be discontinued. Private benevolence should be confined to objects for which the public treasury ought not to provide, or for which it will not provide.

"Still, after the city has done all that it reasonably can be asked to do for the library, private gifts can usefully supplement public expenditure.

"If a person who can do so will select one of the special subjects in which he is particularly interested and make contributions of books on that subject which he is likely to have occasion to use not very frequently, and if many others do the same, the contributors will have nearly the same benefit from the books as if they had added them to their private libraries and the Public Library will be enriched in a way not otherwise probable. For example, the department of books in the French language could in this way be to great advantage extended beyond what would be judicious for the trustees to effect by purchase.

[The writer here speaks of the value of the study of phonography and of the collection of books on this subject which he gives the library, and concludes as follows:]

"These books should not be kept in the library as mere works of reference; they will do much more good if students can take them home and read them at leisure. It is for this reason that I give them to a public library and not to one like that of the Essex Institute, for example. Possibly, however, the oldest volumes of the *Phonetic Journal* are so scarce and difficult to replace, being also of less value in studying the art as it is now practised, that restrictions upon the circulation of these first volumes may be advisable."

San Francisco, Mechanics' Institute. (26th rpt.) Added 4147; total 54,982; home use 135,972; lib. use about 70,000. The librarian says:

"In a recent number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the heading, 'A survival revived,' referred to the infusion of new life into an eastern Young Men's Institute, which was characterized as 'one of the few survivors of the mechanics' institute craze which raged in the early part of this century.' It would be not uninteresting to us, and perhaps encouraging to others, to note the success and progress of *this Mechanics' Institute*, which, though sometimes uncertain and feeble in its infant days, has never since fallen into a condition requiring revival:

Membership.....	1881.....	1,537
	1891.....	4,076
Volumes.....	1881.....	30,007
	1891.....	54,982
Circulation.....	1881.....	47,550
	1891.....	135,976
Receipts from Library	1881.....	\$8,713 72
	1891.....	24,263 85
Expenditures for Li-	1881.....	16,826 59
brary, etc.....	1891.....	25,270 34

"The membership, circulation and receipts from members have nearly trebled in ten years, while the accessions and expenditures have scarcely doubled.

"The failure to keep up the ratio in these latter respects has been rather from lack of accommodation for books than of funds."

Springfield (O.) P. L., called *Warder L.* Added 623; total 13,765; issued 81,510 (fict. and juv. 58,598).

Summit (N. J.) P. L. The new library was formally opened on June 20. The building is a large and commodious one, built of field stone and finished inside with Georgia pine. It cost about \$8000 and has now about 5000 volumes. The land was given by Mr. George Manley. At the formal opening addresses were made by Judge John W. Whitehead, of Morristown, Messrs. W. Z. Larned, Hamilton Mabie, Emmerson Chamberlain, A. F. Libby, Rev. Messrs. Garton, White and Horr.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (25th rpt.) Added 1546; total 32,524; issued 57,657, a decrease of 4415, nearly all in fiction (fict. and juv. 46,547).

Toledo (O.) P. L. Added 1829; total 29,838; issued 95,040 (fict. and juv. 78.3%). The trustees say of the new building:

"Two leading conditions were to be kept in view: First, such moderate expenditure of money as judicious economy should dictate where other necessary public wants were also pressing; and next the gratification of certain absolute requirements—among the most important of which were ample room for storage in the most convenient manner possible for no less than 60,000 volumes of books on the first floor, economical facilities for administration by the librarians, and with the no less important aim to help the community in a simple and satisfactory manner to all library material. And having provided for this, as well as for safety and permanence, to finally enclose it within walls that should be pleasing to the eye.

"After careful observation in the best public libraries of our country, together with the les-

sons of our own 17 years of trial, the fruits have been a disposition of floor plans convenient to each other, so that all may be constantly under the eye of the librarians without removing from their desks or interfering with their duties in the book-rooms, window-lighting ample on all the four sides and striking the well-arranged bookshelves and reading-rooms to the best advantage. The result has been a building as a whole beautiful, substantial and thoroughly safe and permanent in all its construction. The composite general outline of its styles of architecture is the early Norman, with a mingling of the nearly related Byzantine."

The building was to have cost \$40,000; but fire-proofing and making some changes in plan made it cost \$35,000 more.

Westbrook (Me.). A clause in the will of the late Joseph Walker, of Portland, Me., reads:

"Twenty-eighth—I give, devise and bequeath unto Frederick Fox and Albert B. Stevens, both of said Portland, and to the survivor and their successors, in trust, and for the following purposes, and upon the following conditions and trusts, the sum of \$40,000; that is to say, from said trust fund of \$40,000 my said trustees as aforesaid shall purchase a suitable and convenient lot of land in the village of 'Saccarappa,' in the town of Westbrook, Me.; and upon said lot they are to erect a neat, substantial, commodious, proper brick or stone building, of sufficient size, pleasing appearance, and as near fire-proof as said trustees shall think best. The building must be of substantial character, good materials and of thorough workmanship, and adapted for the use and purposes of a library. Respecting the question of location, and the building, style, size and finish of said building and its surroundings, books, papers and literature and other matters for said library, I wish my trustees to confer and advise with the selectmen of said town of Westbrook.

"When said building is so completed and furnished with all its proper equipments, my trustees as aforesaid shall have placed and arranged therein all books, pamphlets, magazines, articles, papers and other literary matters which they have purchased and shall afterwards purchase, so that the same shall become, make and establish a free library, to be used by the residents of said town of Westbrook."

Williams College L. The report of the president of the college notes the satisfactory result of building out wings to the old library room and fitting up most attractive reading-rooms and appointing a librarian specially for that office. "The number of books taken out is at least three times as great as before Mr. Burr's appointment." The number of books exceeds 32,000. \$7000 a year is spent for library purposes.

Wilmington (N. C.) L. Assoc. Owing chiefly to the persistent efforts of Capt. Bixby the library is in a prosperous condition. It has now in bank enough to pay expenses to next January and to pay for the magazines of next year. The attendance at the rooms has steadily increased from an average of 348 per month in March, 1890, to 983 per month in 1891; and the number of

books taken out has grown from 113 per month last September up to 405 in April of this year. The membership has increased by about 6 members per month for the past 17 months, so that the annual dues, though only \$288 per year in 1889, are now \$742, with prospects of greater increase before the end of the year. There are about 100 more families in the city who ought to be members—that is, families to whose ladies and children the use of the library would be a pleasure and benefit. The library now contains 4100 volumes and receives regularly 132 magazines or periodicals. Its card reference catalogue is especially fine and complete. 271 books have been given to the library during the past year and 152 have been bought, many of these being new and of special note, and many others being selected as specially interesting to the young people.

FOREIGN.

Bodleian L. Added 49,088 items, of which 4605 vols. were given, 2189 were bought, and 6044 came in under the copyright act. With this enormous accession, much of it of matter very hard to deal with, it is no wonder that, altho the pay-roll for the year was £4384 8. 1, the library can do little "towards clearing off the great mass of arrears of work inherited from previous generations."

An arrangement has lately been made at the Bodleian Library at Oxford by which photographs of books and mss. can be obtained at comparatively small prices. A negative 10x3 in. costs 3s., a proof from the same at 4d. When it is considered, on the one hand, how valuable in many cases a photographic reproduction of a page of a ms. or document is to the investigator, and, on the other, how difficult and expensive a process it has hitherto been to obtain such reproductions, it can only be desired that the example of the administration of the Bodleian Library, which has earned for itself thereby the gratitude of every scholar, may be followed by all large libraries. — *Centrallib. f. B.*

Derby, Eng. The new free public library; *View.* (In *Illustr.* Lond. news, May 30, p. 711.)

In *New Zealand* much progress has been made in the establishment of public libraries. W. L. Levin has given £1000 to found a free library in Wellington, and his action has met with such approval that more than £3000 have been promised for the same object; the library is expected to be finished before the end of this year. Societies have been formed in Dunedin and in Napier for the establishment of free libraries; in Wanganui £200 have been bequeathed by Thomas Reid for a library fund; in Bullo the town council has determined to support the library, and in Turakina an energetic committee has made itself responsible for the establishment of one.

Norwich (Eng.) F. L. Added 2507; total 25,466; issued 98,250 (fiction 69,096); also in the juvenile dept 56,491. Six lectures were successfully given under the charge of the Libraries Committee.

"The efforts of the Local Committee for the Cambridge University Extension Lectures have

as heretofore been supplemented by providing the necessary text-books and setting apart a room for their use. Fortnightly lectures are now being given therein by the Norwich Students' Association on various scientific subjects.

"The Sunday opening of the reading-rooms has been appreciated, and has resulted in about 15,000 visits during the past year.

"The Teachers in the 38 Elementary Schools are to be congratulated upon the success attending their labors in issuing and recording the books in the Juvenile Department, now numbering 3869, the issues for the year being 56,491.

"As usual the worn-out and discarded books have been sent to the City Asylum, and some of the illustrated periodicals, etc., to the children's wards in the Workhouse."

Trent, Italy. ALESSANDRINI, Pietro. La biblioteca popolare di Trento nel ventennio 1869-89. Borgo, stab. tip. G. Marchetto, 1891. 174 p. 16°.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

MISS H. P. JAMES, Librarian of the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkesbarre, Pa., sends this to the *Critic*: "I have just read your wail over the dust on the rough tops of uncut books. If you wish to clean them, and also to leave them a little rough, take the finest grade of sand-paper and rub them with it. If a piece is tacked on a bit of wood about an inch square at the end and three or four inches long, the work can be done very rapidly. I have treated uncut books in that way, and find it works admirably."

VARNISH FOR MAPS.—First size, with size made by boiling down parchment cuttings. Then use white hard varnish. If too thick, thin down with spirits of wine. Lay on with a soft flat brush.

Librarians.

CHASE, F: A., has been unanimously elected city librarian of Lowell, Mass. He "has been connected with the Merchants and Old Lowell banks, and his latest employment was as confidential clerk for White Bros. & Sons in Boston. Inheriting a student's taste from his father, and with his mind turned early in life towards books, for a half a dozen years Mr. Chase has been a student of the Dewey system of classification and cataloguing, the system now in use in the library. He has a private library of more than 1000 volumes. He is a German and French scholar of skill. Mr. Chase is 32 years of age."

D'AURIAC Eugène. His death is announced in Paris. He was a writer of the *Capitole*, the *Renommée*, and the *Sidèle* and author of several works of great merit; the best known of which are: *Louis Philippe, prince et roi*; *D'Artagnan le mousquetaire*; descriptions and chronicles of the Cathedral of Alby in three volumes, from 1854 to 1858; *La reddition de Bordeaux sous Charles VII.* and *L'avant-dernier siège de Metz en l'an. 1552*. He was born at Toulouse in 1815. In 1858 he was assistant librarian at the Imperial Library. After the fall of the Empire he resigned, but was retained as an honorary librarian of the National Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

KLEINSTÜCK, G. Bibliotheken und Kataloge. Lepz., Moltke, 1891. 11 p. 4°. 50 fr.

KONGL. BIBLIOTEKET, *Stockholm*. Sveriges offentliga bibliotek: Stockholm, Upsala, Lund, Göteborg. Accessions-Katalog 5, 1890; utg. af K. Biblioteket genom E. W. Dahlgren. Stockholm, 1891, 8°.

A continuation of the combined classed catalog of the 22 public libraries in these four cities. The libraries containing any book are shown by heavy-faced initials at the end of its title.

The K. BIBLIOTEKETS Handlingar, 13 (Stockholm, 1891, 12 and 219 to 338 p.), contains the *Arsberättelse för år 1890* and the *Berättelser om Sveriges krig, 3. 1700-1814*.

MORRISON LIBRARY, Richmond, Ind. Catalogue. Richmond, Ind., 1891. 99+480 p. O.

A title-a-liner, on the dictionary system, the juveniles being classed by themselves with a separate pagination. It is a model of the most effective catalog obtainable for the least money, and is very well printed.

The SALEM P. L.'s Bulletin for June has an article on "How to use the reference library."

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:

Brantly, W: Theophilus (Principles of the law of personal property);

Burdett, Everett Watson (Municipal lighting); Clark, Charles Merrill (History of the 39th reg. Illinois volunteer veteran infantry);

McAdams, Francis Marion (Every-day soldier life, or A history of the one hundred and thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry);

Ray, Robert Allen and Walker, Reuben Eugene (New Hampshire citations);

Sutherland, Jabez Gridley (Statutes and statutory construction, etc.);

Woerner, J: Gabriel (A treatise on the American law of administration).

Bibliography.

FAVARO, Ant. Sopra la parte fatta alla storia in un disegno di bibliografia delle matematiche: nota. Torino, tip. Guadagnini e Candelero, 1891. 6 p. 8°.

From the *Rivista di matematica*, 1891.

HARTWIG, Otto. Erlasse die direkte Versendung von Handschriften betreffend. (In *Centralbl. f. Bibl.* Juni 1891, p. 279-283.)

MONCEAUX, H. Documents sur la Révolution française. La révolution dans le département de l'Yonne (1788-1800): essai bibliographique. Paris, Le Chevalier, 1891. 739 p. 8°, engr. 15 fr.

- SIMONIN, J. Bibliothèque douaisienne des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus. Douai, impr. Dechristé, 1891. 12+340 p. 8°.
- SOLBERG, Thorvald. The bibliography of international copyright in the Congress of the U. S., 1837-91. (Pages 788-793 of *The publishers' weekly*.)
- TAVAGNUTTI, M. S. Katholisch-theologische Bucherkunde der letzten 50 Jahre. 3. Mariologische Bibliographie. Verzeichniss der wichtigsten über die allersel. Jungfrau und Gottesmutter Maria von 1837 bis 1890 erschienenen Werke, Predigten und Andachtsbücher mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rosenkranzverehrung. Systematisch nach Materien geordnet und mit einem Autoren-Register. Wien, Verlag Austria, Drescher & Co., 1891. 80 p. 8°. 80 m.
- THIMM, Carl A. Bibliographie complète de l'escrime ancienne et moderne comprenant la pointe, la contre-pointe, l'escrime à la baïonnette, le duel, etc., telle qu'elle a été exercée par toutes les nations de l'Europe depuis l'époque la plus reculée jusqu'à nos jours, suivi d'un index classifié. Londres, Fischbacher, 1891. 16°. 6 fr.
- Also issued with the title:
- THIMM, C. A. Vollständige Bibliographie der alten und modernen Fechtkunst. London, Frz. Thimm & Co., 1891. 16°. Bd. 5 m.
- TILLINGHAST, W: Hopkins. The orators and poets of Phi Beta Kappa, Alpha of Massachusetts. Camb., 1891. 8p. O. (Harv. Univ. Lib. Bibliog. contrib., no. 42.)
- TRADE catalogues. (Pages 859-864 of *Publishers' weekly*, June 20; pp. 897-900, June 27; pp. 10-13, July 4; pp. 40-42, July 11. Compiled by A. Growoll.)
- TRAPHAGEN, Frank W. Index to the literature of columbium, 1801-87. Wash., 1888. 27 p. O. (Smithsonian misc. coll., 663, being part of v. 34.)
- TUCKERMAN, Alfred. Bibliography of the chemical influence of light. Wash., 1891. 22 p. O. (Smithsonian misc. coll., 785, being art. 4 of v. 34.)
- INDEXES.
- HISTORISK Tidskrift, utg. af Svenska Historiska Föreningen genom E. Hildebrand. Innehållsöfversigt till Argang, 1881-90. Stockholm, C. E. Fritze's Bn., 1891. 48 p. 8°. 1 kr.
- MUSÉE neuchâtelois. Table des matières des années 1864-88, compr. une table analytique des matières, une table des auteurs, et une table des planches, par A. Godet. Neuchâtel, A. G. Berthoud, 1891. 88 p. 8°. 2.50 fr.
- STREJSKAL, K. Repertorium über die ersten 40 Jahrgänge und das Supplementheft des 37. Jahrgangs der ZEITSCHRIFT für die österreichischen Gymnasien, 1850-89. Wien, C. Gerolds Sohn, 1891. 15+538 p. 8°. 8 m.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

A Famous Victory, Chicago, 1880, is attributed in the June LIBRARY JOURNAL to E: Goodman Howland. The correct name is E: Goodman Holden. — H. M. Utley.

"*The tender recollections of Irene Magillicuddy*." The authorship of this is expressly claimed for the late Laurence Oliphant in Mrs. Oliphant's recently published "Memoir" of him, v. 2, p. 154-57, 167-68.

Isabel Snow ps. of Mme. Galletti (the Hon. Madge Collier) in "The school of art."—*Critic*.

Private Libraries.

BUFFALO PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

THERE are many of our citizens, says the *Buffalo Express*, "whose line of work, or whose hobby, ridden as a relief from work, has resulted in their making collections of books on special topics. The Dr. Lord library, now the property of the Buffalo Historical Society, has been much written about, perhaps because it was collected when libraries were scarce in Buffalo. It is chiefly remarkable for its *incunabula*—books printed in the fifteenth century—other early imprints and curious old theological works, which not even a classical scholar is ever likely to read. Then there is the wonderful and costly collection of Bibles owned by Mr. W. H. H. Newman, described in detail some months ago by the *Express*. The historical library left by the late Orasmus H. Marshall is one of the most valuable in Buffalo. It is especially rich in early books relating to the Indians and the history of this region. Many first editions of the rare Jesuit relations are a feature of the collection. Mr. William C. Bryant has a good library on Indian lore. Gen. Graves and David F. Day are bookbuyers whose well-filled shelves testify to their special tastes. Mr. R. B. Adam is a great Ruskinite, and has many literary and art treasures. The Hon. Daniel H. McMillan is making a collection of works on the Druids, early Celtic history and kindred subjects. Mr. James Frazer Gluck's specialty—one of his specialties—is autographs, manuscript works, letters and signatures. The magnificent Gluck collection in the Buffalo Library does not mark by any means the limit of the generous donor's literary gatherings. Mr. J. N. Larned also is a collector who works *pro bono publico*. He has built up at the Buffalo Library a collection of books relating to Buffalo and the Niagara frontier, and of books published here, which is full of rare things, and of exceeding practical value. The collection should be still further developed. The literature of this region is far richer than that of most other points in the United States as far west as this, and it is greatly desirable that Buffalo should contain the completest possible collection of records of its own history, and the romantic history of the Niagara frontier.

"There are at least two private collections in this city, both built up during the past few years, of works relating to the history of the Niagara region, which contain numerous things worth

treasuring. One of these is owned by Mr. Cyrus K. Remington. Mr. Remington is an ardent cremationist, and has gathered some curious books on that cheerful subject. He takes great interest in war records, and has a fine array of books and documents relating to the civil war. He is an autograph collector, and has albums of letters and signatures of hundreds of the world's worthies, past and present. Mr. Remington's chief collection, however, is of maps, pictures, and books relating to the Niagara region, especially the Falls. Mr. Remington is the possessor of 34 Hennepins, of as many editions, in French, English, German, Dutch and Italian.

"A long chapter could be written about his Niagara Falls guide-books, dating back to 1816; about the many books of travel, including visits to Niagara, most of them by Englishmen, which have appeared during the past century; and about many other features of this unique collection.

"A valuable part is the collection of old maps and early prints and engravings, many of them rare and all of them curious."

NEW YORK CITY PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

AT the present time Mr. Robert Hoe, the printing press builder, owns the finest private library in New York. It is in his city home at 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, and is the delight of all his friends. The library is a spacious apartment finished in mahogany, with gallery nearly fifty feet in depth, and it is estimated that over 8000 volumes of unique interest are stored on the shelves. Mr. Hoe's cultivated taste as a collector is proven by the comprehensive scope of this magnificent collection. It is rich in old manuscripts, contains some of the rarest of misals and choice examples of the Gutenberg press, and a varied group of incunabula or specimens of the presses of the first century of presswork. Mr. Hoe has gathered together also some of the most exquisite specimens of the bookbinders' art, sparing no money to secure the prizes that his literary enthusiasm craved possession of.

Some connoisseurs regard the superb library in possession of Mr. George B. de Forest as superior in some respects to the Hoe collection. This library cost Mr. de Forest over \$200,000, and experts admit that as a commercial investment merely it would pay its owner a surprising profit on its outlay. Mr. de Forest is always on the lookout for gems of the press, and has a happy knack of snapping them up before competitors can spoil his design of securing first choice. This library is remarkable for the extent of the rare volumes it contains. It is notable, too, for its examples of eighteenth-century books, being ranked as the most complete in this respect of any collection on this side of the Atlantic. It contains numerous volumes in which original drawings have been inserted and which are frequently spoken of as being worth their weight in gold. Mr. de Forest secured some years ago too of the very choicest volumes of the famous Paillet library, and it is known that he could have instantly disposed of them at a profit of \$4000 had he cared to sell them again.

Mr. Joly Bavoillet, of Stuyvesant Place, is the owner of a library that ranks as the finest in point of specimens of the romantic writers in this country. He at one time owned a splendid general library, which he sold, but the old ardor returned for collecting books, and he began anew to collect, devoting himself this time to the romantic school. He has the largest collection of Victor Hugos in this country. They are superbly bound and contain autographs. Autographs in original editions render the other tomes noteworthy.

Peter Marié has gathered a worthy collection of modern works, made valuable by the insertion of original drawings.

Manager Augustin Daly is credited with having the very finest dramatic library in the United States. Mr. Daly is in love with his library, and is credited with not caring what a precious tome costs him so long as he secures it.

Mr. Thomas J. McKee is the owner of an extraordinary dramatic library, which differs from the Daly collection in the rich profusion of dramatic programmes, portraits and photographs that supplement it. In the matter of old play-bills alone this collection has been cited at times as the most remarkable collection in the world. Manager A. M. Palmer owns a fine dramatic library, and that in the possession of the Dunlap Society, organized to preserve mementoes of the stage, is assuming the proportions of a notable collection. Lawyer J. H. V. Arnold, an enthusiast in books, has gathered together some of the rarest specimens of play-bills and dramatic tomes.

Mr. David Sewell has a fondness for collecting old prints, and has secured a host of them which have long ranked as the most complete in the metropolis. What lends particular interest to the library of Mr. Daniel M. Tredwell, of Brooklyn, is the fact that it has a wealth of literature on the history of Brooklyn and is the most comprehensive on this one subject of any library in the country. — *N. Y. Sun, July 12.*

ABRAHAM H. CASSEL, the historian, of Indian Creek, Montgomery County, has an interesting collection of books. The library is pleasantly located in the second story of his house. The walls are lined with books. Drawers and shelves are filled with pamphlets and rare documents, and everything is so systematically arranged that Mr. Cassel has no need of a catalogue. At present the library contains at least 7500 volumes and newspapers and pamphlets by the thousand from different parts of the world. The library at one time contained over 45,000 volumes, but Mr. Cassel presented a complete set of all the Christopher Sauer publications, as well as the works published in the Seven-day Baptist cloister at Ephrata, to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Mount Morris College, at Mount Morris, Illinois, received a bequest of 8000 volumes and 20,000 pamphlets, nearly all relating to the Dunkard Church, and, in honor of Mr. Cassel, this collection has been named "The Abraham H. Cassel Library." The collection still in Mr. Cassel's possession would also be a precious gift to some institution of learning, and a final disposal of this kind will undoubtedly be

made by the owner. A vast amount of literature relating to Colonial and Revolutionary history may also be found here. The library contains the first journals of Congress and of our State Legislature. Here also are almanacs to the number of 1000, and files of newspapers may be seen in countless numbers. They represent the journalism of the world, ancient and modern. The earliest American papers alone are a valuable collection, but here are also newspapers from England, Germany, France, Spain, Russia and almost every country of South America and the Eastern Continent, as well as the isles of the Pacific Ocean.

At the country residence of the late Prof. JOHNSON T. PLATT, of Newtown, Conn., is a collection of old and valuable volumes. Many of the volumes were gathered from the libraries of Europe. They are mostly printed in English, Latin and German, but the English and Latin predominate and their range of subject is chiefly limited to the history of government and jurisprudence.

WILLIAM H. TREADWAY, of the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., of N. Y., has a large collection of sermons. He began collecting in 1856 and has now 16,000 by actual count. They are by ministers of all religious denominations. His index is comprehensive, accurate and exquisitely neat, and when one thinks that this fine pen work, binding and assorting was done at night after a day of close confinement at an office desk, it is easy to realize that there must be a fascinating pleasure in the work that can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who ride hobby-horses themselves. The index has a frontispiece in illuminated text telling the nature and purport of the work. On the next pages is the "preface," written in chirography so fine that it is hard to distinguish it from copperplate. In the preface Mr. Treadway says:

"I wish to say a few words as a proper introduction to this general index to my collection of sermons. It is often asked why I have such a strange fancy, and I am told these sermons are of no use and will never benefit the world. I am aware that it is a peculiar fancy which has prompted me to work, but there are many other things quite as useless, and even more so, that men have put forth greater exertion to accumulate. . . .

"When I first commenced gathering sermons it was not with the intention—indeed it was farthest from my thought—to continue it to any extent. In the fall and winter of 1856, having been for some time very much exercised on the subject of religion, and being in considerable doubt and perplexity as to which of all the many conflicting sects of religionists held the true faith, I purchased a few books containing for the most part sermons of doctrinal character. I read them carefully and think I was benefited, as my own faith became more clearly defined and was strengthened, yet I wished to know more concerning the different phases of the Christian faith as it came to the world through the creeds of the various sects which surround me, and preferring a sermon having a text of Scripture as its motto to any other religious reading,

I continued to purchase and to read (for then I accumulated no faster than I could read) until, finding myself getting weary of controversial sermons, I began to read those of a more practical character.

"During the war I devoted myself more exclusively to the collection of those sermons which were called forth by the state of affairs in our country. The general collection is not confined to any particular class of sermons or sect of preachers, but embraces everything that could be called a sermon with a text of Scripture at its head.

"There are sermons in the collection that will suit almost every shade of theological belief. Here the Roman Catholic may come and find good for his soul in productions of his own cardinals, bishops and priests; here high or low churchman may find that he has not been neglected; here the rigid Calvinist may find his peculiar doctrines set forth and all the five points sharpened or blunted to suit his taste; here the Armenian stands out in striking contrast to the Calvinistic theology; here the liberal Christian may find just the food he is hungering after, from the most conservative to the most radical school of sects, and the collection has gone so far outside of Christianity as to embrace the Jew."

He has numberless woodcuts of churches and ministers, all neatly bound, and many ancient churches of the Old World in his collection. He has 450 sermons, discourses and newspaper articles on Garfield, a great number on Lincoln, the war, and on Beecher and on Washington and the Centennial. He has forty pages on the Centennial from one newspaper. Most of his sermonic treasures are in pamphlet form, but many are in the manuscript of the authors.

Humors and Blunders.

Books called for within a few months past at a certain library which shall not be named: "Sara Zenaski," "Sequel of Saracknessa which is St. Hilario," "111worth case," "Aristocrat of the breakfast table," "Cluster on the Hearth," "Marie Bashkershirk," "Alsop's Fables," "Hy Spatia," "Dana's Emanuel of Geology," "Bonbary Roose, by Dickens," "Helen's Water Babies," "Great Orators—their habits and nature when young," "Cæsar's Contemporaries," "Tents of Ham," "Eggleston's Circus-rider," "Guyot's Earthen man," "Lamb's Essay on roast mutton," "Roe's Escaped from Eden," "Butter and Eggs and Kisses," "Mrs. Burnet's Vera Cruz," "Trowbridge's Three Scoots," "Stock's Lady of the Lake," "Kenelworth and Chillingly Sacred Letter, by Hawthorne," "Expectoration" (Expatriation).

Note from a Canadian bookseller's catalog:

"51. HEAD (Sir Francis B.) A narrative.

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From private life: A man talked about "Nux Vomica," but it was ascertained that he meant Prof. Drummond's "Pax Vobiscum." J. E. W.

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Enoch Pratt Free Library.
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Ohio State University.
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CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

AUGUST, 1891.

No. 8.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

THE publishers of a new "National cyclopædia of American biography" propose to disregard alphabetical arrangement, publishing the articles when they are ready and relying on the index to show readers in what part of what volume they are, a plan which has its advantages from the publishers' point of view, for it relieves them from vexatious delays of autobiographical contributors who come early in the alphabet, and of the necessity of making costly preparations long beforehand for lives which the tyranny of the alphabet will not let them publish for years. This plan insures quick returns. From the user's point of view there appear to be drawbacks. The use will be much less easy. The publishers, however, justify their plan by suggesting that "it is as inexpedient to arrange great biographical collections alphabetically as it is a library. The books in a library are arranged according to the order of receipt and the convenience of the librarian, and are found by reference to a catalogue or index." Really!

The books are arranged according to the convenience of the librarian! That a library exists for the convenience of the librarian seems to be the idea of some persons; but we do not know any librarians who take that view of their surroundings. It is said that in the old times there were some; but they have disappeared. Librarians now arrange their books for the convenience of those who frequent the library.

A KNOWLEDGE of bindings has always been held, and rightly, as an indispensable part of the librarian's mental equipment. It has always been of sufficiently difficult acquirement, whether viewed from the practical or the linguistic side. As to the latter, let any one look over Mr. Woodruff's "List of abbreviations used in book catalogs" printed in our 12th volume. He will see that there is a new language to be learnt. And this language is rapidly growing. A glance at the recent volumes of the Publishers' Trade List Annual shows the increasing variety in the style of bookbinding. In addition to the long familiar

Sheep and Turkey, one now makes the acquaintance of Lovely ivorines and Satin florals. The Bibles are offered in French seal, White German calf, Persian calf, Divinity circuit round corners, Loose limp, Flexible back, and Rutland limp. The poets are particularly favored as to variety: not only the Popular poets, but the Miniature blue and gold poets, the Red-line poets, the Padded-seal poets and the Half-calf poets appear here, whilst one publisher advertises that "—'s poets are the best in mechanical excellence;" and others have "a heavy inside roll."

MR. W. I. FLETCHER suggested to Mr. W. J. James, of the Wesleyan University, last May, the need of an annual index to scientific periodicals, and it seemed to Mr. James that there was an opening for an index which would do the same work for scientific literature that is now being done for ordinary periodical literature.

Dr. Goode, of the Smithsonian, is greatly interested in the matter, and is of the opinion that the Smithsonian could undertake the publication and distribution of such an index, provided an editor and a corps of assistants could be secured. There are many questions to be considered before such a plan can reach the stage of experiment, and to some of these questions the attention is invited of librarians and of others who may be interested. Mr. James asks: "Do scientific men feel the need of such an index, and would they co-operate to the extent of indexing periodicals? The American Association for the Advancement of Science or some other representative body of scientific men ought to be able to answer this question. What ought to be the extent of such an index? Should technological articles be included or excluded?"

A part of this question is answered by the U. S. Patent Office Library, as will be seen from an article elsewhere in this issue. Mr. Fletcher is to bring the subject before the American Library Association at its meeting in San Francisco, but there is time between now and October for the consideration of these and of other questions involved. Let us have an expression of opinion in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Communications.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY LIBRARIES.

THERE is a feature of library work that has failed to receive just consideration and which requires special treatment, viz.: the libraries of American State historical societies. Of all in the country about 30 are live bodies. Their character is opposed to the combination of elements that render free public, public, ordinary reference and circulating libraries so popular. Hence their efforts are always minimized by lack of funds. Their main financial support is derived from membership fees and dues. Occasionally they receive restricted State aid; but philanthropists seldom consider them when planning aids to library education. The importance of their work is beyond question and is expanding rapidly.

An additional, distinct section in the A. L. A., based on the peculiar interests of historical societies, could be made effective, especially as the "live" libraries have a thorough system of frequent exchange of State publications, etc.

A further improvement of a State central library institution, in my judgment, based on a variety of experiences, would be the establishment of a department of current history made up from newspaper and magazine clippings that would supplement the school curriculum and give teachers and students the latest information on a great range of subjects. The utility of my own collection, described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL and commended in the New York *Evening Post*, is being daily demonstrated. I could not do my cyclopædia work without it, and the frequent calls upon it for the latest information on this and that subject proves its adaptability to library and school work. You may see it in my New York office (John B. Alden's, 393 Pearl Street). It grows rapidly, but an institution could increase it more rapidly than an individual, because of the time and expense involved.

GEORGE S. HAGAR.

BINDERS—CHARGING SYSTEM.

Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY, ALBANY, N. Y., 1891.

I AM sure many librarians will be glad to know that they can obtain binders with fac-simile covers having the enamel finish described by Mr. Berry on page 324 of volume 14 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Asa L. Shipman's Sons, 10 Murray St., N. Y. City, have just made a lot to order for the Y. M. C. A. reading-room. They have morocco backs and extra strong smooth cloth sides. The expense is but little greater than for the plain binders, and I believe any one seeing ours would prefer them to the plain binders with titles gilded on the sides.

For periodicals like the *Youths' Companion* we have only the upper part (title) of the first page on the cover, and this is placed at the top so as to show when the binder is in the rack. In these cases, however, the enamel finish is applied to the whole side and keeps it clean. The effect is much better for thick and colored covers than in those cases, where there is no cover and the title

is cut off and applied. In these cases the print on the back side is apt to show through.

We are just introducing a new charging system. We are putting in pockets and book-cards in each book in the circulating department. To draw a book the member writes his name on the first vacant line on the book-card and leaves it at the desk in a box provided for the purpose. The call no. is afterward copied on a member's card kept at the desk, and both are dated. All book-cards of books off the shelves are kept in the order of the call numbers. The members' cards are arranged by date of charge and alphabetically under each date. Those having no charges are arranged by themselves alphabetically.

This works very nicely with us when the books are drawn and returned in the absence of the librarian. The charge can be readily found from the book itself, and, as the member's card contains the address, notices of books kept out over two weeks can be sent regularly with the least possible labor.

I have had a die made and am using pockets different from any I have ever seen elsewhere. They prove to be even better than I had hoped. If any one would like to see a sample of them I will send one if he will send me his address.

OLIN S. DAVIS.

VENTILATION AT THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

SINCE the complaint of "A Student" concerning the ventilation of this library has been copied from *The Critic* into your columns, we beg to say that it conveys a false impression. Our north and south reading-rooms are thoroughly ventilated in summer by open windows both east and west on two stories; and the north room has north windows in addition that are almost constantly open. The only difficulty is to avoid a current of air upon our readers, which sometimes makes it necessary to close windows to windward, especially in case of a damp east wind. We regret if any "drowsiness" has resulted, and suggest that a word to the officers in charge would have been quite as well as a letter to the newspapers.

If "A Student" had written his letter in winter his complaint would have occasioned less surprise and would have been thought more worthy of notice, for it is difficult then, with lofty halls rising through two stories, to keep the main floor of the reading-rooms at a comfortable temperature without overheating the galleries above and without keeping all apertures closed below, except the ventilating shafts in the walls. Even then there are always windows open above except in the very coldest days; and the whole library has a thorough airing before and after the public hours.

FREDERICK SAUNDERS.

MISS TOOSEY'S MISSION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

IN answer to Mr. Brett's query in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of July, 1891, I would say that I too am desirous of knowing something of the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" and wrote to the publisher to make inquiries. He replied that he was "not at liberty to divulge the name of the author."

KATHERINE J. DOWLING.



Samuel S. Green

Samuel S. Green



THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, elected to the presidency of the American Library Association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dewey, is widely known as the accomplished and experienced librarian of the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library.

Thomas Green came to this country from England in the year 1635 or 1636, and settled in Malden, Mass. His son Thomas married Rebecca Hills, a daughter of Rose Dunster, who was a sister of Henry Dunster, first President of Harvard College. Samuel Green, son of the second Thomas, became in 1717 one of the founders of the town of Leicester. His son, another Thomas, united the diverse duties of a man of business, physician, and Baptist clergyman.

Next in line of succession came John Green, who began the practice of medicine in Worcester about the year 1757, at the age of twenty-one; his son John was an eminent physician, and a third John Green became the most skilful physician and surgeon who ever lived in Worcester. He married Elizabeth Swett, daughter of Samuel Swett, of Boston and Dedham. Through her mother, Mrs. Green was descended from Ralph Sprague, who came from England to Charlestown as early as the year 1629. Other distinguished New Englanders are involved in this ancestry by intermarriage; so that the subject of this sketch, son of the third Dr. John Green, can take pride in being of American descent through many generations of good citizens.

Born in Worcester, February 20, 1837, Mr. Green was educated in the private and public schools of his native town, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1858. In 1859 he made a voyage in a sailing vessel to Smyrna and Constantinople, and afterwards remained at home in poor health until 1861, when he entered the Harvard Divinity School, graduating in 1864. He took the degree of Master of Arts at Harvard in 1870.

After graduation from the Divinity School, Mr. Green did not follow the profession of the ministry, but became teller of the Worcester National Bank. In 1867 he was chosen a director of the Free Public Library, and four years later became its librarian. Thus, like Mr. Winsor, he entered the profession through a novitiate of trusteeship.

Mr. Green's career as a librarian, and the distinction achieved by the Worcester Public Library under his charge, are well known to readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. He has been an active

worker in many intellectual fields. Besides the daily work of the library he has found time to serve as one of the committee to examine the library of Harvard College, as trustee of the Leicester Academy, as President of the High School Association and of the Indian Association, as Vice-President of the Art Society and Treasurer of the Natural History Society of Worcester, as member of the American Antiquarian Society, of the American Historical Association, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of the Art Commission of the St. Wulstan Society, and as a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings.

In library affairs he has been a frequent contributor to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, has lectured before the Library School since its foundation, has published books on "Library Aids" and on "Libraries and Schools," has made many addresses and written many papers on library subjects, is Vice-President of the Massachusetts Library Club, and was appointed in October, 1890, one of the original members of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, to serve four years.

Of the American Library Association he has always been an active and useful member. At the meeting of librarians at Philadelphia in October, 1876, which resulted in the formation of the Association, he was present and read a paper on "Personal Relations Between Librarians and Readers." Since then he has been a constant attendant and contributor at the annual conferences, has served on the Finance Committee and the Committee on Public Documents, and in 1887 was elected Vice-President of the Association.

In the Worcester Public Library he has done excellent work in guiding the growth of the library, in planning and superintending the erection of an addition to the library building, and especially in developing the use of his library by the mechanical classes, in connection with the public schools, and generally as a popular educational institution. In these lines he is recognized among librarians as a leading authority.

In person Mr. Green is slight and small, of dark complexion, with hair and beard now tinged with gray. His voice is low, his manner grave and courteous.

His election as President of the A. L. A. is a deserved recognition of his reputation as a librarian, of his interest in the development of free public libraries, and of his services to the Association.

PATENT OFFICE INDEXING.

BY HOWARD L. PRINCE.

A NEW departure has been made in the indexing department of the Patent Office Library. The former plan had been to take up single periodicals, indexing them from the beginning, and under this system several works of much value had been carried forward nearly to completion. This method, however, was very slow in producing tangible results, and there seemed a growing necessity to make available to the office the large collection of technical and scientific periodicals.

As it was impossible to go back and take these all up from the beginning, it was determined to commence with January 1, 1891, an index, if possible, of all the periodicals received in the library. The necessity for this is the more apparent when it is recollected that Poole's Index almost entirely ignores technical journals and the Co-operative Index takes up less than ten. There is, therefore, no index printed in English that makes any pretensions to cover this wide field; Rieth's "*Repertorium der Technischen Journal-Literatur*" being the only one of which this library has any knowledge.

An index of engineering periodicals was published in Boston in 1888, but this covered only five years and nineteen journals.

Sufficient force could not be obtained to include the whole list, and the work was begun with seven clerks, most of whom had other duties in connection with the regular work of the library. With this force the library is now indexing 175 journals in English and Continental languages; in the classes of electricity, engineering, chemistry, and photography all the journals excepting a portion of the German are covered by the indexers. Having only one German translator, we are obliged to make a selection from the German periodicals. In other departments the principal journals in all the languages have been selected, very little being left out which is printed in English. The conditions which prevail in this library, which was established and is maintained primarily for the use of the examining corps, seemed to demand a subject index which would afford the greatest facility for consultation by the office force, patent attorneys, and inventors, who form the great bulk of seekers for information from our shelves.

The plan adopted is in general the same as that of Rieth's *Repertorium* — that is, the principal subjects are arranged alphabetically with a certain amount of classification. Each large subject is under leading headings, and these are subdivided, the divisions being marked by guide-cards of dif-

ferent colors. In distinction from the *Repertorium*, however, the alphabetical arrangement is repeated in each division and subdivision.* In the ultimate division the cards are arranged alphabetically by authors or by the principal word in anonymous articles. There will also be a cross-reference card of each division and subdivision placed in its proper alphabetical order as a guide to all subjects which by the classification are thus removed from their natural place in the alphabet.

It is to be noticed that in the books of this library and the titles of its journals the representatives of most of the great divisions formed by classifiers are conspicuously absent. Religion, Biography, Sociology, History, and Travel find only an occasional reference, while Fiction and Poetry are utterly ignored. The one division of Useful Arts, with a small detachment of pure Science, dominates all but a hand-breadth of its shelves, and compels the abandonment of the broad lines of most classifiers and the adoption of minute details to which their systems are strangers. On the other hand, the wonderfully detailed plan presented by Dr. Hartwig in his "*Schema des Realkatalogs*" devotes to Technology only 7 pages out of 345.

Working, therefore, on these lines, so little followed by writers on classification, the builder, or to speak more correctly the experimenter, of this index (for he does not claim to have passed beyond that stage) has been obliged to seek ideas from many widely varying sources and to frame them as best he could into a symmetrical form. Dr. Gräsel has well said in his late work, "that system is the best which most appropriately and completely corresponds to the special peculiarities and real needs of the library." This principle has not only led to the adoption of the classified feature, but the structure has been reared upon the foundation of the Patent Office classification of inventions; a system which has been a growth, not an invention, empirical and unscientific in many details, but in its broad features admirably adapted to the needs of its users, and the most minutely specialized scheme in existence.

This, however, offers no assistance to the classifier who steps beyond the domain of applied science, and the librarian gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the admirable work of Mr. Cutter, the copy of which, including the sciences and useful arts, was generously furnished by the

[* A plan first used in Mr. Ezra Abbot's card catalog of Harvard College Library.—Eps.]

author. Its logical arrangement supplied many deficiencies of the office scheme. Rieth's Repertorium, the indexes of the American and English civil engineers, Mr. Perkins' classification, and the excellent but incomplete system of Mr. B. P. Mann, of this office, have also been liberally used. Since the limitations of this work confine it so closely within the domain of applied science its main divisions are the various arts, processes, and trades included in that category, and when necessary to admit members of the other grand divisions, such as some classes in sociology, they take their places in alphabetical line with the industrial rank and file. Many subjects, also, by their prominence in the inventive and mechanical field, have been raised from the subordinate positions held by them in most systems to the rank of general officers in command of divisions. Thus "Railroads," a sub-class in "Arts of Transportation" of Mr. Cutter and "Engineering" of Mr. Mann, requires the dignity of a main heading. The same is true of "Bridges" and others.

For the principal headings zinc guides are used, for the first division a blue card with projection on the outer third, for the second a buff card with centre projection, and for cross-references a white card with centre projection. The cases are the standard form furnished by the Library Bureau. As there is very little prospect of the printing of this index, at least for a long time to come, all preparations have been made with a view to carrying it on as a card index open to the force of the office and such of the general public as visit the library. The number of articles indexed in the past three months indicate about fifty thou-

sand in a year, of which electricity forms one-sixth.

Under the old system, indexes to the *Scientific American*, *Telegraphic Journal*, and *Engineer* have been completed down to the date of the current index. These had been stored away in drawers, inaccessible for use, parts of them for many years, and the attempts made for printing them failed by reason of the expense. In this state of affairs it was determined to make these cards available for use, and they have been sent to the Library Bureau, punched and the drawers fitted up with guard rods. The work on these journals was done at different periods and by many different indexers, and therefore lacks uniformity and requires a large amount of revision. This is now progressing as rapidly as the small force of the office will permit, and within a few months it is expected that this index, comprising about 243,000 entries, will be thrown open to the public. The cards of these three journals will be consolidated under one alphabet and will follow the same general system as that adopted in the current index.

It will be remembered that at the White Mountain meeting of the A. L. A. a resolution was passed urging the publication of some of the work here described. To show that the officers of the library, while unable to fulfil the letter of this resolution by reason of their inability to command legislation, are yet living up to the spirit by affording the fullest possible advantages of its stores to its official patrons and the public who enter its gates, is the object of this communication and it is hoped a satisfactory excuse for its appearance.

TITLES AND ABBREVIATIONS OF PERIODICALS INDEXED IN THE SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY.

Aéronaute	Aér.
American Agriculturist	Am. Agr.
American Architect and Building News.....	Am. Arch. and Bldg. N.
American Bee Journal	Am. Bee J.
American Chemical Journal	Am. Chem. J.
American Druggist.....	Am. Drug.
American Garden.....	Am. Gard.
American Gaslight Journal.....	Am. Gas. J.
American Institution of Mining Engineers	Am. Inst. Min. Engrs.
American Journal of Pharmacy.....	Am. J. Pharm.
American Journal of Railway Appliances	Am. J. Ry. App.
American Journal of Science	Am. J. Sc.
American Machinist	Am. Mach.
American Monthly Microscopical Journal.....	Am. Mo. Micr. J.
American Naturalist.....	Am. Nat.
American Silk Journal.....	Am. Silk. J.
Anales de la Sociedad científica Argentina	An. Soc. c. Arg.
Annalen der Chemie.....	Ann. Chem.
Annalen der Physik und Chemie.....	Ann. Ph. u. Chem.
Annales de chimie et physique.....	Ann. chim. et ph.
Annales des mines.....	Ann. min.
Annales télégraphiques.....	Ann. tél.
Anthony's Photographic Bulletin	Anthony's Phot. Bull.
Art Interchange.....	Art Int.
Association belge de la photographie.....	Asso. b. phot.

Berg und Huettenmaennische Zeitung.....	Berg. u. Huet. Ztg.
Berichte der deutschen chemischen Gesellschaft	Ber. de chem. Ges.
Brickmaker	Brickm.
Brick, Tile and Potteries Journal	B., T. and P. J.
British Journal of Photography.....	Brit. J. Phot.
Builder.....	Bldr.
Builder, Decorator and Woodworker.....	Bldr., Dec. and Woodw.
Builder and Woodworker	Bldr. and Woodw.
Building News and Engineering Journal.....	Bldg. N. and Eng. J.
Bulletin de la société belge d'électriciens	Bull. soc. b. élen.
Bulletin de la société chimique de Paris.....	Bull. soc. chim. Paris.
Carpentry and Building	Carp and Bldg.
Carriage Monthly	Car. Mo.
Centralblatt für Elektrotechnik	Cb. Elktr.
Chemical News	Chem. N.
Chemiker Zeitung.....	Chem Ztg.
Clayworker	Clayw.
Comtes rendus	Compt. rend.
Decorator and Furnisher.....	Dec. and Fur.
Dental Cosmos.....	Dent. Cos.
Deutsche Chemiker Zeitung	D. chem. Ztg.
Deutsche färber Zeitung	D. färb. Ztg.
Dingler's polytechnisches Journal.....	Ding.
Electric Power.....	El. P.
Electrical Engineer [London].....	El. Engr.
Electrical Engineer [N. Y.].....	El. Engr., N. Y.
Electrical Review	El. Rev.
Electrical World.....	El. W.
Electricidad.....	Eld.
Electrician	Eln.
Electricien, L'.....	Elen.
Electricité, L'.....	Elté.
Electriczestvo [Journal of Electricity].....	Eltvo.
Ellettricità, L'.....	Eltà.
Elektrotechniker	Eltrotkr.
Elektrotechnische Rundschau.....	Eltrot. Rund.
Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift	Eltrot. Zt.
Engineer	Engr.
Engineering	Eng.
Engineering and Building Record.....	Eng. and Bldg. Rec.
Engineering and Mining Journal.....	Eng. and Min. J.
Engineering News	Eng. N.
English Mechanic and World of Science.....	Eng. M. and W. Sc.
Gazzetta chimica italiana.....	Gazz. chim.
Génie civil.....	Gén. civ.
Giornale delle comunicazioni	Gior. com.
Hardwick's Science Gossip	Hardwick's Sc. Gos.
Horological Journal	Hl. J.
Indian Engineer.....	Ind. Engr.
Industria é Invenciones	Ind. é Inv.
Inland Printer.....	Inl. Print.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers.....	Inst. Mech. Engrs.
Inzhener [Engineer]	Inz.
Iron.....	Iron.
Iron Age	Iron A.
Jewelers' Circular	Jew. Cir.
Journal and Transactions of the Photographic Society of Great Britain	J. and Tr. Phot. Soc. Grt. Brit.
Journal de pharmacie et de chimie	J. pharm. et chim.
Journal du gaz. et de l'électricité.....	J. gaz et élté.
Journal für Gasbeleuchtung.....	J. Gasbl.
Journal für praktische Chemie.....	J. prak. Chem.
Journal of Analytical Chemistry	J. Anal. Chem.
Journal of Domestic Appliances and Sewing-Machines	J. D. App.
Journal of Gaslighting	J. Gasl.
Journal of the American Chemical Society.....	J. Am. Chem. Soc.
Journal of the Association of Engineers Society	J. Asso. Eng. Soc.
Journal of the Chemical Society	J. Chem. Soc.
Journal of the Franklin Institute.....	J. Fkln. Inst.
Journal of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	J. Inst. El. Engrs.
Journal of the Society of Arts	J. Soc. A.
Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry	J. Soc. Chem. Ind.
Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colorists.....	J. Soc. D. and C.

Journal of the Telegraph.....	J. Tel.
Journal suisse d'horlogerie.....	J. s. hl.
Journal télégraphique.....	J. tél.
London, Edinburgh and Dublin Philosophical Magazine.....	L., E. and D. Phil. Mag.
Lumière électrique.....	L. E.
Manufacturer and Builder.....	Man. and Bldr.
Marine Engineer.....	Mar. Engr.
Maschinenbauer.....	Maschb.
Mechanics.....	Mech.
Métallurgie.....	Métal.
Metal Worker.....	Met. W.
Mining and Scientific Press.....	Min. and Sc. Pr.
Monde de la Science.....	Monde Sc.
Moniteur des produits chimiques.....	Monit. prod. chim.
Moniteur scientifique.....	Monit. Sc.
National Car Builder.....	Nat. Car Bldr.
National Coopers' Journal.....	Nat. Coop. J.
Nature.....	Nature.
Nature, La.....	Nature, La.
Organ für die Fortschritte des Eisenbahnwesens.....	Org. Fsch. Eisenbw.
Painting and Decorating.....	Paint. and Dec.
Paper and Press.....	Paper and Pr.
Paper World.....	Paper W.
Photographic News.....	Phot. N.
Photographic Review.....	Phot. Rev.
Photographic Times.....	Phot. T.
Photographische Correspondenz.....	Phot. Cor.
Photographische Mittheilungen.....	Phot. Mitt.
Photographisches Wochenblatt.....	Phot. Wb.
Power-Steam.....	Pow. St.
Practical Engineer.....	Prac. Engr.
Praktische Maschinen Constructeur.....	Prac. Masch. Con.
Progressive Age.....	Prog. Age.
Railroad and Engineering Journal.....	Rd. and Eng. J.
Railroad Gazette.....	Rd. Gaz.
Railway Engineer.....	Ry. Engr.
Railway Master Mechanic.....	Ry. M. Mech.
Railway Review.....	Ry. Rev.
Revista de telégrafos.....	Rev. télé.
Revue générale des chemins de fer.....	Rev. gén. ch. fer.
Roller Mill.....	Roli. M.
Royal Society of London [Proceedings].....	Pro. Roy. Soc.
Royal Society of London [Transactions].....	Tr. Roy. Soc.
Safety Valve.....	S. V.
Sanitary Plumber.....	San. P.
School of Mines Quarterly.....	Sch. Min. Q.
Scientific American.....	Sc. Am.
Scientific American Supplement.....	Sc. Am. Sup.
Scientific American, Architects and Builders' Ed.....	Sc. Am. A. and B. Ed.
Seifenfabrikant.....	Seifenfab.
Semaine des Constructeurs.....	Sem. Cons.
Shoe and Leather Reporter.....	S. and L. Rep.
Street Railway Journal.....	St. Ry. Jour.
Sucrerie Indigène.....	Suc. Ind.
Sugar.....	Sug.
Telegraphic Journal.....	Tel. J.
Textile Colorist.....	Tex. Col.
Textile Manufacturer.....	Tex. Man.
Tobacco Leaf.....	Tob. L.
Transactions of the American Institute of Civil Engineers.....	Tr. Am. Inst. C. Engrs.
Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.....	Tr. Am. Inst. El. Engrs.
Transactions of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.....	Tr. Am. Soc. Mech. Engrs.
Transactions of the American Society of Mining Engineers.....	Tr. Am. Soc. Min. Engrs.
Transactions of the Technological Society of the Pacific Coast.....	Tr. Tech. Soc. P. C.
United Service Magazine.....	U. Serv. Mag.
Uhland's Wochenschrift.....	Ind. Rund.
Western Electrician.....	W. El.
Wheel.....	Wheel.
Wilson's Photographic Magazine.....	Wilson's Phot. Mag.
Zeitschrift für analytical Chemie.....	Zt. anal. Chem.
Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie.....	Zt. ang. Chem.
Zeitschrift für Elektrotechnik.....	Zt. Eltrokt.
Železnodorožnoje Djelo [Railway Journal].....	Zel. Dj.

NOTES ON THE LIBRARY EXHIBIT OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

In the first place, this exhibit should be as comprehensive as possible, not only including the libraries in our own country, but those of as many others as can be induced to co-operate with us in making it an era in the history of what has come to be so well known as the "People's University."

The collection to be exhibited will naturally divide itself into several sections. One might with propriety consist of all the books that treat on the subject of library administration, or, in other words, the literature of the subject. Works on library architecture, rules for cataloging, systems of classification, periodicals devoted to furthering library interests, and all other works of a kindred nature would find a place here.

Another section might be devoted to the pictorial side of the question. Here we might look for photographs, drawings, and other pictures displaying both exterior and interior views, ground-plans and elevations of proposed buildings, and in fact illustrations of every kind germane to the subject, such, for example, as will show the arrangements of reading-rooms, shelving, and other library fixtures and appliances which cannot be better shown by the articles themselves.

This naturally suggests a third section, which could be devoted to a well-arranged collection of all the mechanical and labor-saving appliances which are considered so useful and convenient for carrying on a library. Here one could examine and compare different kinds of shelving, book-supports, delivery-counters, labels and label-holders, card catalog cases and drawers, pamphlet cases, temporary binders for magazines, specimens of library bindings, special furniture, etc., etc.

Still another section should be set apart for the display of a collection of book-plates, posters, and all the blank forms used by different libraries. These could be grouped with advantage into two subdivisions, the first showing all the blanks and printed forms used by each library, arranged in some preconceived and regular order, and the second showing the blanks used for the same purpose by different libraries, arranged side by side in such a manner as to exhibit their similarity and dissimilarity, with a view, if possible, to illustrate their evolution and growth and to show what a wide experience has demonstrated to be the best for any particular purpose.

Another section might with profit be devoted to the exhibition of catalogs, printed and in manuscript, including accession catalogs, shelf-lists and card catalogs, so displayed as to show the

different methods of cataloging, as, for example, the Author, Dictionary, Alphabetico-Classed, the Classed or Systematic Catalog, and the most common varieties or combinations of these methods.

Another section, and one of the most important, should consist of a model library or libraries, for there might well be three or four such, of from 500 to 1000 volumes, which should be arranged, numbered, and cataloged on different plans, so as to illustrate the different methods of making out orders, accession-books, shelf-lists, and catalogs, and to exhibit plainly the different steps taken from the time that the books were suggested to the mind of the librarian until they were upon the shelves ready for distribution to the public, as well as the different methods of keeping a record of their circulation and return to the shelves.

The whole exhibit should be a great object-lesson, in which one can find everything relating to the subject arranged in such a manner as to enable him to study it from all sides and to decide which is the best method to follow in a given case.

Whoever has the management of this exhibit should make out a list or lists of the things required to make it a success, and should communicate with every library in the country and earnestly request them to do all in their power to furnish the means and material for making it a grand success.

And lastly, and most important of all, some one who is a thorough master of the whole subject of library administration in all its details, should be employed to collect and arrange the exhibit and be on hand when the Exposition is open to explain all the principles involved to every visitor who is interested in the subject or who is in search of information.

In order that the results of this exhibit may be of permanent value its history should be fully written, and a report, including very full tables of comparative statistics, should be printed and placed in every library in the United States. Another such opportunity for advancing the cause of the libraries of our country and for placing librarianship among the learned professions is not likely to occur during the present generation. Let us make the most of it and magnify our office.

Such are in brief a few suggestions that occur from a hasty consideration of the subject. Points that may have been overlooked will no doubt be suggested by others. GEO. WATSON COLE.

As to the first point, I think that each library that is to be represented should contribute (1) a full set of its catalogues, reports, manuals, hand-books, and any other documents throwing any light on its history and management, bound in a suitable manner; (2) a full set of all the various forms used in its administration, mounted on cardboard; (3) photographs of the exterior and interior of the library building, including committee-rooms, art-galleries, and school-rooms. This seems to me to cover about all that can be expected from the libraries themselves. The arrangement of the several exhibits must, of course, be placed in the hands of some responsible and competent committee, and this brings up the second point: "How it should be done."

The plan that suggests itself to me as the simplest and best is to have a committee of representative librarians appointed by the American Library Association, who will be vested with full powers

to treat with the commissioners in charge of the fair, and to see that a proper place is secured where the exhibits may be placed to the best advantage. This committee should, of course, have its headquarters in Chicago, and the several libraries contributing should send their exhibits to this committee; each library to pay for the cost of transportation to Chicago, and to be assessed *pro rata* for any expense incurred by the committee.

The Library Exhibit would afford a good opportunity for some library with time, room, and means to begin a Bibliothecal Museum, to which I should recommend (in fact, make it conditional) that all exhibits be sent at the conclusion of the fair. In default of such a museum the exhibits should be returned to the several libraries contributing, unless some other provision is made by the libraries themselves.

JACOB SCHWARTZ.

A BRIEF LIST IN HISTORY.

SELECTED BY W. A. BARDWELL, *Librarian Brooklyn Library.*

[THE following list of books in history suitable for a model library of about 2500 volumes is that prepared, chiefly by Mr. W. A. Bardwell, for the Open Library which the Brooklyn Library will have ready for its subscribers in the fall. It is presented in this shape for the criticism of the profession, with reference to the selection of books for the Model Library of the A. L. A. exhibit in the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. It is desired that librarians will carefully study this list, and send to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, on cards of Index size, titles each would add or titles each would omit. Editions preferred should be designated. Books not referred to will, it is understood, stand approved. By this method a consensus of opinion will be obtained in a most important field, and if the results prove adequate, other lists will be presented in the same way.

Such a list should properly include (1) books giving briefly and popularly a recent general view of their subject, as Fisher's *Universal*, Eggleston's and Higginson's *American*, and Green's *English histories*; (2) books that are standard literature, as Grote, Gibbon, Mommsen, Macaulay, Bancroft, etc.; (3) books needed to fill out special lines of detail, as those on the Indian question; (4) bibliographies, keys, and books on the philosophy of the subject. — R. R. B.]

- ADAMS. Manual of historical literature. *Harper*, \$2.50.
 HEGEL. Philosophy of history. London, *Bohn*, 1861. \$1.15.
 RAWLINSON. Origin of nations. *Scribner*, \$1.
 MAGNUSSON. National life and thought of various nations. *Stokes*, \$3.
 FISHER. Outlines of universal hist. *Amer. B'k Co.*, \$2.50.
 FREEMAN. General sketch of history. *Holt*, \$1.25.
 LORD. Beacon-lights of history. 5 v. *Fords, H. & H.*, \$10.
 WHITE. Eighteen Christian centuries. *Appleton*, \$2.
 STORY of the nations series. 30 v. *Putnam, ea.*, \$1.50.
 ALLEN and MYERS. Outlines of ancient hist. *Ginn*, \$1.55.
 THALHEIMER. Manual of ancient hist. *Am. B'k Co.*, \$1.60.
 ROLLIN. Ancient history. 6 v. London, *Longmans*, 1839.
 RAWLINSON. Ancient monarchies. 4 v. London, *Murray*, 1862. \$10.
 — 6th Monarchy. London, *Longmans*, 1873. \$3.83.
 — 7th Monarchy. London, *Longmans*, 1876. \$3.83.
 SMITH. Students' ancient history of the East. *Harper*, \$1.25.
 — Students' history of Greece. *Harper*, \$1.25.
 GROTE. History of Greece. 12 v. *Harper*, \$18.
 MAHAFFY. Greek world under Roman sway. *Macmillan*, \$3.
 LIVY. History of Rome. 4 v. *Bohn, ed.*, N.Y., *Harper*, n. d. \$4.60.
 VINCENT and JOY. Outline history of Rome. (*Chautauqua ser.*, 1891.) *Hunt & Eaton*, 70 c.
 ARNOLD. History of Rome. *Appleton*, \$3.
 GIBBON. Rome, notes by Milman. 5 v. *Porter & C.*, \$5.
 MOMMSEN. History of Rome. 4 v. *Scribner*, \$8.
 — (The Provinces.) 2 v. *Scribner*, \$6.
 LANCIANI. Ancient Rome. *Houghton*, \$6.
 ALISON. History of Europe. 8 v. *Harper*, \$16.
 BRYCE. Holy Roman Empire. *Macmillan*, \$1.50.

- KEARY. Vikings in Western Christendom. *Putnam*, \$2.50.
- LANIER. Boy's Froissart. *Scribner*, \$2.
- DYER. Modern Europe. 4 v. London, *J. Murray*, 1861. \$13.80.
- FYFFE. History of modern Europe. 3 v. *Holt*, \$7.50.
- MACKENZIE. The 19th century. *Nelson*, \$2.50.
- MCCARTHY. Hist. of our own times. 2 v. *Harper*, \$2.50.
- BUCKLE. Civilization in England. 2 v. *Appleton*, \$4.
- SCOTT. Tales of a grandfather. *Centenary ed. Little, Brown & Co.*, \$2.
- GREEN. Short hist. of the English people. *Harper*, \$1.20.
- JOY. Outline history of England. (Chautauqua ser., 1891.) *Hunt & Eaton*, \$1.
- FROUDE. History of England. 12 v. *Scribner*, \$18.
- FREEMAN. Norman conquest. 5 v. Oxford, *Clarendon Press*, 1870. \$20.
- THIERRY. Norman conquest. 2 v. London, *Bohn*, 1856. \$1.61.
- HALLAM. Constitutional hist. of England. 3 v. *Little, B. & Co.*, \$4.50.
- Literature of Europe. 4 v. *Little, Brown & Co.*, \$6.
- Middle ages. 3 v. *Little, Brown & Co.*, \$4.50.
- MACAULAY. History of England. 5 v. *Harper*, \$10.
- LECKY. Hist. of England in 18th cent. 6 v. *Appleton*, \$13.50.
- NAPIER. Hist. of the Peninsular war. 5 v. *Armstrong*, \$7.50; one-volume ed., *Sadlier*, \$4.
- EPOCHS of English history. 25 v. *Longmans*, \$25.
- MITCHELL and MCGEOGHEGAN. History of Ireland. *Sadlier*, \$3.50.
- BURTON. History of Scotland. 8 v. London, *Longman*, 1853. \$25.
- WHITE. History of France. *Appleton*, \$3.
- DURUY. History of France. *Abridged ed. Crowell*, \$2.
- CARLYLE. French revolution. *People's ed.*, 3 v. *Scribner*, \$1.20.
- THIERS. French revolution. 4 v. *Appleton*, \$8.
- VAN LAUN. French revolutionary epoch. 2 v. *Appleton*, \$3.50.
- THIERS. Consulate and Empire. 5 v. *E. Meeks*, \$12.50.
- TAINÉ. Ancient régime. *Holt*, \$2.50.
- French revolution. 3 v. *Holt*, \$7.50.
- Modern régime. V. 1. *Holt*, \$2.50.
- MOTLEY. Dutch Republic. 3 v. *Harper*, \$10.50.
- United Netherlands. 4 v. *Harper*, \$14.
- LEWIS. History of Germany. *Harper*, \$1.50.
- TAYLOR. History of Germany. *Appleton*, \$1.75.
- BUTT. History of Italy. 2 v. London, *Chapman & Hall*, 1860. \$2.
- SYMONDS. Renaissance in Italy. 7 v. London, *Smith, Elder & Co.*, 1875. ea., \$3.50.
- OLIPHANT. Makers of Florence. *Macmillan*, \$3.
- Makers of Venice. *Macmillan*, \$3.
- ZSCHOKKE. Hist. of Switzerland. London, *S. Low, N. Y., Francis*, 1855. \$1.75.
- EGGLESTON. Hist. of U. S. *Household ed. Appleton*, \$2.50.
- HIGGINSON. 'Young folks' hist. of U. S. *Lee & S.*, \$1.50.
- BANCROFT. Hist. of U. S. *Rev. ed. 6 v. Appleton*, \$15.
- SCHOULER. Hist. of the U. S. under the Constitution. 4 v. *Dodd, M. & Co.*, \$9.
- MCMASTER. Hist. of the people of the U. S. V. 1-2. *Appleton, ea.*, \$2.50.
- PARKMAN. Conspiracy of Pontiac. 2 v. *Little, B. & Co.*, \$5.
- Pioneers of France. 7 v. *Little, B. & Co.*, \$17.50.
- DRAKE. French and Indian war. *Munsell*, \$4.
- New England legends and folk-lore. *Roberts*, \$3.50.
- Old landmarks of Boston. *Roberts*, \$2.
- JOHNSON. The old French war. *Dodd, M. & Co.*, \$1.25.
- FISKE. The American revolution. 2 v. *Houghton*, \$4.
- Beginnings of New England. *Houghton*, \$2.
- ROOSEVELT. Winning of the West. 2 v. *Putnam*, \$5.
- LOSSING. Civil war in America. 3 v. *Belknap*, \$15.
- The Empire State. *Funk & Wagnalls*, \$5.
- Field-book of the revolution. 2 v. *Harper*, \$14.
- ROOSEVELT. The war of 1812. *Harper*, \$7.
- COOPER. Naval history of U. S. *Lea*, \$2.50.
- ROOSEVELT. U. S. naval war of 1812. *Putnam*, \$2.50.
- JOHNSON. Short history of the war of secession. *Houghton*, \$2.50.
- RIPLEY. War with Mexico. 2 v. *Harper*, \$4. (o. p.)
- CAMPAIGNS of the civil war. 12 v. *Scribner*, \$12.
- of the navy in the civil war. 3 v. *Scribner*, \$3.
- NICHOLS. Story of Sherman's march. *Harper*, \$2.
- ALCOTT. Hospital sketches. *Roberts*, \$1.50.
- AMERICAN commonwealths. 12 v. *Houghton, ea.*, \$1.25.
- STORY of the States. 7 v. *Lothrop, ea.*, \$1.50.
- LAMB. History of New York City. 2 v. *Barnes*, \$20.
- ROOSEVELT. New York (Historic towns). *Putnam*, \$1.25.
- GILMAN. Story of Boston. *Putnam*, \$1.75.
- WALKER. The Indian question. *Osgood*, \$1.50.
- JACKSON. A century of dishonor. *Harper*, \$1.50.
- DODGE. Our wild Indians. *A. D. Worthington*, 75 c.
- GRESWELL, W. P. History of the Dominion of Canada. Oxford, *Clarendon Press*, 1890. \$2.50.
- PRESCOTT. Conquest of Mexico. 3 v. *Lippincott*, \$4.50.
- Conquest of Peru. 2 v. *Lippincott*, \$3.

FOLLOWING DARKNESS LIKE A DREAM.

"'Tis lonely in the library rooms
When darkness falls," she shyly said,
Then quickly drew her wrappings close
And on her homeward way she sped.
Last of the Public! left alone,
I gaze down the deserted hall,
And in the alcoves high and dim
Where night's black shadows darkly fall.
Without, I hear the city's roar,
Within, the ticking of the clock
That with its calm, unhurried beat
The restless human life would mock.
Lonely, she said — she little thought
What glorious company gathers round
When these great rooms are dark and still
And hushed is every noisy sound.
Beyond the circle of my light
Their shadowy forms flit to and fro;

Homer and Virgil sagely talk,
And sad-eyed Dante paces slow.
See yonder ray of moonlight pale
That gleams on Shakespeare's regal brow,
While underneath the archway dim
"Ye goodlie Chaucer" passes now.
Cervantes, Milton, Johnson wise,
Charles Lamb, the well-beloved of men,
Dear Thackeray with kindly eyes,
And Dickens of the magic pen.
Fast, fast they come, the mighty crowd,
No whisper stirs the quiet air,
No footfall echoes down the hall,
Or sounds upon the silent stair.
Yet to and fro I see them pass,
I cannot think them dreams — ah, no!
The chimes ring out, the bour grows late,
I'll read a page before I go. L.

INFERIOR PAPER A MENACE TO THE PERMANENCY OF LITERATURE.

Rossiter Johnson in the N. Y. World.

THE late Robert Carter (not the publisher, but his namesake the author and editor) used to say that if all the books in the language except Bartlett's "Familiar Quotations" could be destroyed he would undertake to produce some excellent literature. And I once heard Charles Edwards Lester (a brilliant man of letters in his day, who died last year in Detroit) make a plausible argument to prove that the world really lost nothing by the burning of the Alexandrian Library. I have also heard a living author propose to offer a reward for the invention of a printing ink that will fade out and leave the paper white in a few weeks, so that the public shall be compelled to buy many successive editions of a popular book and thus increase the profits of the writer.

These elaborate jests must soon give place to a serious alarm; for the books that are being made to-day will perish in a few years. They are brought into the world with a principle of decay in every leaf, and the cycle that the materials must travel before they reach again the dust from which they came has been greatly reduced. Walk past any paper-mill, and you may observe round billets of wood, about two feet in length, neatly corded up in great piles like firewood. These are the billets with which permanent literature is being knocked in the head. They are carried into the mill, torn into shreds by a powerful machine, reduced to pulp and manufactured into paper. Thirty years ago paper was made from cotton or linen rags, and many American households kept themselves supplied with tinware by periodically exchanging the contents of their rag-bags with the itinerant peddler who called at the back-door with a spring balance in one hand and a shining new pie-plate or milk-pan in the other. Not only the ordinary rags of the family but the children's old copy-books and worn-out school-books, covers of old cotton umbrellas, Patent Office reports and volumes of "Message and Documents" received under the frank of the home member of Congress, old newspapers, used-up window curtains — every imaginable thing that was made of cotton — were economically added to the treasures of the rag-bag and regularly poured into the stream of material that flowed toward the paper-mills. Some bookbinderies were said to receive enough for the strips that were cut from the edges in trimming the books to pay their rent.

All that is changed. The constantly increasing demand for paper and the never-ceasing rage for cheapness stimulated the ingenuity of the inventor to try every possible substitute. The civil war, with its blockade of Southern ports, made cotton so dear that in the second year (1862) common book-paper rose to 22 cents a pound. Straw, which had long been used for coarse wrapping-paper, was at first mixed with the rags. Then wood was tried — the softer kinds — and the pulp produced from it was mixed with the cotton pulp, and the quality of the paper began to deteriorate. Larger and larger proportions of wood pulp were used, until now the paper is almost en-

tirely composed of it. It is no longer profitable to keep a rag bag. A dealer in second-hand books tells me that he used to reduce his unsalable stock occasionally by stripping off the covers and selling the bodies of the books for several cents a pound, to be ground up and made into new paper. Now he can get but a quarter of a cent a pound, and as that is the price of coal he considers it more economical to use the old books as fuel to warm his stove.

The pity of it is that this new paper, made from wood, is perishable. Of course all paper is destructible, but the old cotton paper would not perish from the mere action of time. Place a book made of wood-paper on your library shelf, and let it remain there unhandled for twenty years. Then take it down and open it, and you will see what is going to happen in the next twenty or forty years. The outer edge of every leaf, for a depth varying from half an inch to an inch, has turned yellow, and at the very edge it is brittle, so that you can break off fragments with your fingers as you would break an egg-shell. The tooth of Time bites deeper every year, and, unless you seal up your book in some air-tight sarcophagus, in less than a century it will literally return to dust. The author whose works are not such as to command constant reprinting must depend for immortality upon the boxes that are placed under the corner-stones of churches and monuments.

It is interesting to contrast books made in the age of cotton with books made in the age of wood. Let me take down a few fairly typical ones from my own shelves. Here is a copy of Henry Mackenzie's works, published in New York in 1836. It was a comparatively cheap edition, containing in one volume the three volumes of the original English edition. But it was printed on paper made entirely of cotton, and every page to-day has a clean, pure white surface, and every letter is as distinct as when it came from the press of the Harpers. Contrast it with any volume of this set of the elder Disraeli's works, which was printed in New York in 1863, and is therefore just half as old as the Mackenzie. The leaves are all yellowed at the edges as if every page were set in an old-gold frame, and even in the centre they are noticeably brittle. These books are not exceptional. Take down and open that "Life of Keats" (New York, 1848). In this instance the paper was good, honest cotton paper, but cheap ink was used; consequently, while the margins of the leaves are pure white, the printed portion shows a yellow border around every letter. Take that American reprint of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture" (1849); paper pure cotton, ink good, every leaf in as perfect condition as on the day it was printed. Here is a cheap school-book, "The Village Reader," of 1839. I keep it as a curiosity. It contains the story of Hannah Dustin and the Indians, and Hawthorne's "Rill from the Town Pump," both illustrated with wood-engravings, and "Hafed's Dream," by the once popular but now forgotten John Todd. It is somewhat dog-eared — for it was in the hands of some school-boy who may be now a white-haired man or may have perished in the civil war

— and a hungry mouse has gnawed the back a little; but the cotton-made paper is clean and good, and the Springfield print is clear. Contrast it with this fine copy of Clarence King's "Mountaineering," printed in 1874. King's book has a broad margin, is bound in half calf, and was subjected to a heavy pressure in the bindery, which makes the leaves cling close together and tends to keep the air from between them; but the sickly yellow flag has already crossed the border and is steadily marching into the interior. So of the best American edition of Lamb's "Essays of Elia" (1860), so of a pretty edition of Irving's "Tales of a Traveller" (1865), so of numberless others. One of the most flagrant instances is furnished by a beautiful holiday book of permanent value, perhaps the finest that was issued in the season of 1882. The drawing and cutting of the illustrations alone cost \$5000, and copies of the book, in the ordinary binding, sold for \$10. It is not yet nine years old, but it is already marked for destruction. You can fix the periods of the successive changes in the composition of paper by looking at books and observing the dates on their title-pages.

De Quincey, in his essay on "The Palimpsest," endeavors to show that the delay in production of books by present methods was not for lack of knowing how to print — since civilized men must have discovered the possibility of that process many times over — but for lack of a cheap material on which to print, and that when this was furnished in what is now called paper the art of printing at once assumed a commercial value and books were multiplied. De Quincey died in 1859, about the time when the deterioration in paper began. If he had lived a little longer he would have seen how the process of cheapening the material which first brought books into existence now threatens to destroy them. Centuries hence some bibliographer will construct an ingenious theory to explain why no books were printed between 1870 and 19—, the date at which we accomplish the destruction of the forests and begin again on cotton. Some writers of the present day predict that the newspapers will drive books out of existence, but the essayist of the future cannot attribute the hiatus to that cause, for the newspapers themselves are made of wood and will disappear like the books.

It might be argued that this was no calamity, but rather a piece of good fortune for the reading world, since the books that have permanent value will be kept in existence by repeated reprinting, while the ephemeral productions will perish as they deserve. But this reasoning overlooks the fact that for many very valuable books, which scholars would not like to see annihilated, the popular demand is so small that only the original edition has ever been printed. It also overlooks the fact that the great value of some books has not been discovered till they were out of print. Many of the highly prized Americans belong to this class. If Burnett's "Notes on the Northwest Territory" and other equally valuable books had been printed on wood-paper we should not now possess them. And the danger extends to legal documents and original manuscripts. A few years ago some of Mrs. Browning's letters

were put into print and published, the editor giving as his reason that the ink was fading and in a few years would disappear altogether. Wait half a generation and we shall see the private correspondence of authors and public men of the present day put into print because the paper of the original is crumbling into fragments.

There might be a partial remedy for the difficulty if publishers, on issuing a book supposed to have permanent value, would print a few copies on linen or cotton paper to be sold to the great public libraries. But even then the greater part of the mischief would still be active, and it must prove a bar to private collectors, who will hardly care to hoard up books that are likely to perish before their original owners reach old age.

[* Prof. Justin Winsor, foreseeing that in course of time the issues printed on the ordinary newspaper of to-day must end in dust, fifteen or twenty years ago tried to induce the publishers of the leading daily newspapers of Boston to have a few copies of each issue printed on paper of extra good and durable quality, for the files of the Boston Public Library, with which he was then connected. But his efforts were in vain, because, as the proprietors of the journals put it, it was "too much fuss."—[Eds. L. J.]

BOOK COLLECTING.

From "Round and About the Bookstalls," by J. H. Slater.

THE publication of new books is nearly always dominated by one fixed principle, and that a pecuniary one; the purchase of old books, or books at second-hand, may be actuated by a variety of motives, among which, perhaps, the question of money never enters at all. Many persons buy books to read or to consult, and do not trouble themselves with speculating on the probabilities of their rise or fall in the market in the near future or at any distance of time. These are the genuine bibliophiles, who read what they collect and can derive as much pleasure from the perusal of a battered volume, with which no bookseller would encumber his shelves, as the latter-day collector takes in contemplating the bindings of rare editions, kept out of harm's way behind glass doors, and which he bought because they cost money and because he thinks that in ten or a dozen years to come, or perhapsless, the pecuniary value will have increased. This type of book-worm rules the market, and nine-tenths of those who search the costermongers' barrows in Farringdon Road and the New Cut do so in the hope of picking up something which will not shame their judgment when the account comes to be balanced. I would not be so unjust as to suggest that books acquired from such a motive are never read; some of them doubtless are; many are not; most are merely skimmed, and then put away out of the reach of dust and dirt and the fingers of the unappreciative.

The quality of this class of collectors, like that of every other, is mirrored in what is to them

current literature. The books they hunt after so laboriously, and buy from the dealer at great cost, or occasionally from the stalls for less than the market value, are indicative of the motive which prompted the purchase, and in a large number of cases this may be summed up in a single phrase—expectancy of gain. Collectors of this type may follow the fashion of the day, or they may bridge over time, and cast their speculations like bread upon the waters, in the hope that they may be recompensed hereafter for their present self-denial. The former practice is easy, and leads to tangible results; the latter is just the reverse, for the future decrees of fashion, though they may be anticipated more or less successfully, can never be foretold with absolute precision.

At this moment there are books to be purchased for trivial sums which will eventually be worth their weight in gold; this much we know from a contemplation of the past; but to identify them among the mass of worthless literature visible on every hand is a matter of great difficulty, and, to a large extent, of impossibility.

For anything we know to the contrary, popular taste may some of these days find itself forced in the direction of philology, as was the case two hundred years ago. In this event the Latin or Greek Grammar which can to-day be bought for a few pence may then be worth as many shillings, or perhaps pounds; and collectors will sigh for the good old days, just as they do now when they allow their thoughts to wander to the beginning of the century, and see in their mind's eye early Shakespearian quartos knocked down in dozens for two or three pounds each. Shakespeare has now become a name to conjure with, and in the place of two or three pounds we must write four or five hundred, and that with difficulty.

How, then, can we prepare ourselves to take advantage, not only of present opportunities, but also of those which may, or at any rate should, occur in the future? There is only one way, that adopted by old Marley's ghost, which reproduced to the vision of Scrooge the events of the past and of the present, which inevitably led, or would have led, to those which were to come.

In journeying round and about the bookstalls nothing must be left to chance. When a book is taken up and thrown aside at the first glance, the reason which prompts the act must be based upon something more than the mere expression, "I do not want it; it is of no use to me"—from which it will readily be perceived that it is not to the reader, who has guides enough at his disposal, but to the collector, who has but few, that these remarks mainly apply.

In brief, we must search the past and critically examine the present before it becomes possible to speculate on the future. The ordinary course has been to reverse these processes, and the result has been precisely what might have been expected: the collector has in despair adopted the motto, "Sufficient for the day," and tamely followed the fashion. It remains for a new generation of book-hunters to make the fashion follow them; or, if this cannot be done, through lack of time or means, to come up with it on the instant of its turn. This sounds desirable; the question

is, Can it be done? For my part I feel confident that it can, and I am confirmed in this belief by the result of one or two ventures which, though apparently more than speculative at the time, fell out eventually exactly as I had predicted.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

IN accordance with the present plan the final publications of the eleventh census will consist of the following volumes:

The digest.

The compendium:

Part 1—Population and social statistics.

Part 2—Wealth and industries.

Volume I.—Population—Robert P. Porter, Henry Gannett and William C. Hunt:

Part 1—Characteristics, conditions, distribution and parentage.

Part 2—Occupations.

Volume II.—Vital and social statistics—John S. Billings, surgeon, United States army:

Part 1—Mortality and vital statistics.

Part 2—Social statistics.

Part 3—Statistics of special classes.

Part 4—Frederick H. Wines—Crime, pauperism and benevolence.

Volume III.—Educational and church statistics:

Part 1—James H. Blodgett—Statistics of education and illiteracy.

Part 2—Henry K. Carroll—The religious bodies of the United States: Statistics showing the number of organizations, of edifices, with seating capacity and value thereof, and of communicants; with introductory, historical and descriptive statements.

Volume IV.—Valuation, taxation and public indebtedness—J. Kendrick Upton and T. Campbell Copeland:

Part 1—Valuation and taxation.

Part 2—Receipts and expenditures.

Part 3—Indebtedness.

Volume V.—Farms, homes and mortgages—John S. Lord and George K. Holmes:

Part 1—Recorded indebtedness.

Part 2—Ownership of farms and homes and indebtedness thereon.

Volume VI.—Agriculture:

Part 1—John Hyde—Statistics of farms: Irrigation, Frederick H. Newell; tobacco, Thomas N. Conrad; cereals, grass lands and forage crops, the fibres, forestry, sugar, live stock on farms, dairy products, wool, miscellaneous.

Part 2—Mortimer Whitehead—Horticulture, including truck farming, floriculture, seed farming, nurseries, tropic and semi tropic fruits, J. H. Hale; viticulture, live stock on ranges, live stock not on farms.

Volume VII.—Manufactures—Robert P. Porter and Frank R. Williams:

Part 1—General statistics of manufactures, statistics of specified industries, manufactures of cities.

Part 2—Reports of expert special agents, as follows: Lumber-mills and saw-mills and timber products, George A. Priest; slaugh-

tering and meat packing, Thomas C. Mac-Millan; chemical manufactures and salt, Henry Bower; clay and pottery products, Henry T. Cook; coke and glass, Joseph D. Weeks; cotton manufactures, Edward Stanwood; dyeing and finishing of textiles, P. T. Wood; electrical industry, Allen R. Foote; manufactured gas, George W. Graeff; iron and steel, Wm. M. Sweet; printing, publishing and periodical press, wool manufactures, including woollen goods, worsteds, felt goods, carpets other than rag and wool, hats, hosiery and knit goods, S. N. North; ship building, Charles E. Taft; silk and silk goods, Byron Rose.

Part 3—Statistics of special industries: Agricultural implements, paper-mills, boots and shoes, leather, tanned and curried, brick yards, flour and grist mills, cheese, butter and condensed milk factories, carriages and wagons; leather, patent and enamelled.

Volume VIII.—The mineral industries of the United States—David T. Day; iron ore, John Birkinbine; gold and silver, Richard P. Rothwell; copper, lead and zinc, Charles Kirchoff; quicksilver, James B. Randol; manganese, petroleum, natural gas, Joseph D. Weeks; aluminium, R. L. Packard; coal, John H. Jones; stone, William C. Day; precious stones, George F. Kunz; mica, Lyman J. Childs; mineral waters, Dr. A. C. Peale; minor minerals, E. W. Parker.

Volume IX.—Fish and fisheries—Charles F. Pidgeon and Bert Fesler;

Part 1—Statistics of fisheries by geographical divisions.

Part 2—Statistics of fisheries by name.

Part 3—Appendix, containing scientific and proper names of fishes, with their geographical distribution; illustrations of the principal food fishes of the United States; condensed description of fish by species; statistical summary for each species for the United States; directory of principal firms and corporations engaged in the fishing industry in the United States.

Volume X.—Transportation—Henry C. Adams.

Part 1—Railroads: Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1890; statistics for ten years ending in 1889.

Part 2—Lake, ocean, river and canal transportation: Canals, T. C. Purdy; transportation on the Pacific coast, T. J. Vivian.

Part 3—Express business.

Part 4—Street railways, Charles H. Cooley.

Volume XI.—Insurance: including fire, ocean, marine, inland navigation and transportation, tornado, life, accident, casualty and plate glass, Charles A. Jenney.

Volume XII.—Report and statistics of the condition of Indians living within the jurisdiction of the United States, 1890, taxed and untaxed, Thomas Donaldson.

Volume XIII.—Alaska, Ivan Petroff.

Veterans of the Civil War. (Seven volumes of 1000 pages each; publication not yet authorized.)

Statistical Atlas. (Publication not yet authorized.)

CONVENTIONS.

From "*Men of Science at Indianapolis*," by H. C. Hovey in *Scientific American*, Sept. 13, 1890.

BEFORE mentioning some of the scientific papers read from day to day, let me remark that, valuable as these are, they can hardly be of greater practical service than those less formal but equally earnest conversations in corners of the capitol, in parlors of the hotels and on the street cars and railways which are seldom noticed by the press.

... A hundred illustrations might be given, proving that these annual conventions answer as a sort of scientific clearing house, and not as a mere cluster of sections where papers are read bristling with technicalities. And these private confabs as well as the more public systematic discussions are all "for the advancement of science."

A PARIS PRIZE FOR BOOKS ON AMERICA.

"MR. LOUBAT, a member of the New York Historical Society," according to the *New York Tribune*, "has given to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in Paris, a sum of money yielding an annual income of 1000 francs, which will be awarded every three years to the best published works on history, geography, archaeology, ethnology, the languages and the numismatics of North America. The Academy has decided upon 1776 as the earliest date for the subjects treated in the works submitted for competition.

"This prize will be awarded in 1892. Works published since July 1, 1889, in the Latin, French, English, Spanish and Italian languages will be admitted for competition. Two copies of the works to be presented ought to be sent to the Secretary of the Institute de France, Paris, before December 31, 1891.

"The successful competitor, in addition to the copies sent for competition, will be obliged to deliver two others to the Academy, which will forward one copy to Columbia College and the other to the New York Historical Society."

THE UNITED STATES EXCHANGING WAR DOCUMENTS WITH GERMANY.

WHEN Poultney Bigelow was visiting Berlin some months ago he found that the military archives of the General Staff were completely lacking in copies of the many and valuable publications which have been issued by the United States Department of War. He also learned that the Military Library at Washington was equally destitute of German war publications. Upon this information Minister Phelps set about introducing a system of interchange which would be valuable to the service in both countries. Secretary Proctor approved the idea and forwarded two large boxes of public documents on military subjects, which were acknowledged by General von Schlieffen, Chief of Staff. In his letter to Mr. Phelps, after expressing his warm appreciation of the value of the gift, General von Schlieffen says: "I shall take the liberty to transmit at an early date to the War Department of the United States a series of military historical works published by the General Staff."

American Library Association.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MEETING.

THE arrangements for the annual meeting to be held in San Francisco in October are being rapidly made.

In California, as early as last December, a meeting was held in San Francisco of librarians of that city and neighborhood to start a movement for providing suitable entertainment for visitors.

An executive committee of librarians was appointed at that meeting. Mr. J. C. Rowell is Chairman and Mr. Alfred E. Whitaker Secretary. The address of the latter is Mercantile Library, 303 Larkin Street, San Francisco.

An honorary committee was also arranged for. Jan. 13, 1891, a circular was sent out by the executive committee to libraries on the Pacific Coast, aiming to give information and excite interest.

At the request of our California friends most of the meetings of the Association will be held afternoons and evenings and the forenoons given up to excursions.

Mr. Whitaker sketches the program of proposed receptions and entertainments as follows:

Oct. 10 (Saturday). The Eastern party is to be met by a committee at Sacramento.

11th (Sunday). Rest and visiting.

12th (Monday). A trip in the forenoon to the Cliff House by the picturesque cable route, with view of the Golden Gate, etc. Evening, public reception with address of welcome, poem, etc.

13th (Tuesday). Excursion on the bay.

14th (Wednesday). Libraries, etc., in San Francisco. The city itself.

15th (Thursday). Berkeley, University Library, Piedmont and Oakland.

16th (Friday evening). Banquet.

17th-19th (Saturday to Monday afternoon). Between Saturday morning and Monday afternoon the time will have to be taken for a trip to San José, Santa Cruz and Monterey, which can hardly be made with any comfort in one day. Two should be taken. If any persons propose to visit the Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, they must go from San José and would require an extra night.

"There are one or two other trips," writes Mr. Whitaker, "which we wish to include and may. If so it may require changing the order of the above; but rest assured we shall endeavor to fill up all the time you will give us, for it will be our aim to show you as much and treat you as well as we can."

Attentions will be shown our party in Southern California at Los Angeles, San Diego, etc.; also at Denver and other places in going to California and coming home.

The itinerary is given in the circular printed in the present number of the JOURNAL.

So much for entertainments. They will be numerous and attractive, but will not be allowed to interfere with the work of the association.

A well-filled program, including a popular meeting, symposium, reports, papers and discussions, is at an advanced stage of preparation and bids fair to be of especial interest. More particulars regarding these matters will be announced later.

The question-box will be started early. It has been placed in the hands of Miss Hannah P. James, of the Osterhout Library, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Persons having questions to ask — and it is hoped that there will be many — will please send them to Miss James so as to reach her by September 24. She will look over the questions, annotate them with references to the LIBRARY JOURNAL and other sources of information where they have already been well answered, and keep the others to be examined by librarians and others.

Questions that would not reach Miss James by the date given above should be sent to Mr. Whitaker at the address in San Francisco given above.

In regard to the price of board in San Francisco, Mr. Cheney writes, "kindly dispel any fears about prices here." After stating that previous rates sent to Mr. Davidson applied to the Palace Hotel, Mr. Whitaker writes from San Francisco that by crowding up a little he is told by Mr. Cheney that the "Occidental will accommodate 125 at \$1 per day, or \$2.50 with board. This hotel is *first class*. You can count on getting rooms for \$1 to \$1.50 per day. This is a city of restaurants, and meals can be had here, in any block almost, at from 25 cents to \$25 each. Eating is cheap compared with the rates in your Eastern cities."

In regard to clothing Mr. Whitaker writes: "This is a *variable* climate. We wear the same weight goods (both outer and underwear) throughout the year. Good weight underwear especially would be the best. Then you might do with a spring overcoat. A heavy coat is generally agreeable here after 4 P.M. To-night," (July 31) "going down-town, I was dressed exactly as in December. I should say *heavy underwear*, and (if not two overcoats, light and heavy) then a *pretty heavy one*. In Southern California and across the deserts on your return it will probably be warmer. It is rather hard to provide for both a cool and warm climate without having a change."

It is hoped that in consideration of the great preparations making in California and elsewhere to make our journey and the stay in San Francisco and other places pleasant and profitable, librarians and persons interested in libraries will, if for no other reason, make especial efforts to attend the annual meeting this year.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, *President*.

THE ITINERARY.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION at its 1890 session decided that the next Conference should be held in San Francisco, but left to the Executive Committee the arrangement of dates and routes for the trip.

The delay in perfecting these details (which should have been announced much earlier) has been due to the difficulty of settling on dates which would satisfy a majority of the members who wished to attend the Conference, and on routes offering sufficient interest and variety without too great expense.

A canvass of members having indicated October as on the whole the best month for the tour,

[* Unabridged copies of this itinerary may be procured by members and friends on application to the Secretary. — EDS.]

and the northern routes having been excluded from consideration because of the lateness of the season and the increased length and expense of the trip, it has been finally decided to start from Boston on the evening of September 30, and from New York the morning of October 1, for a five-weeks' trip under the direction of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its personally-conducted tourist system, according to the itinerary published herewith. The itinerary published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June was announced prematurely by mistake and has been abandoned because better terms have been obtained by another route.

Mr. Dewey having resigned the Presidency because he was unable to attend the Conference, at a meeting of the Executive Committee held July 16, 1891, in Boston, Mr. Samuel Swett Green, of Worcester, Mass., was elected President of the Association, and Mr. Frank P. Hill, of Newark, N. J., was chosen Secretary to fill a vacancy.

Who May Go. — Members of the American Library Association and also all other librarians, assistants and trustees eligible to membership, together with their families and intimate friends, are entitled to the privileges and reduced rates of this trip. As to other persons, it seems to the Executive Committee (in view of the danger of overcrowding the trains, of imposing upon the hospitality of our California friends, and of introducing a not entirely sympathetic element) that it will be unwise to encourage any others than the families and intimate friends of librarians and trustees to join the excursion. If any other "outsiders" wish to join it is suggested that their names be submitted to the Executive Committee, who will decide whether space can be spared for them without crowding out members and their friends.

Rates. — The price of tickets for the full excursion to San Francisco and return will be :

From Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or any other points on the Pennsylvania Railroad system (including the Pennsylvania, Northern Central, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, Baltimore and Potomac, Washington Southern, West Jersey, and Camden and Atlantic Railroads) east of Pittsburgh, \$250.

From Pittsburgh, Cincinnati or any other points on the Pennsylvania system between those points and Chicago, \$240.

From Chicago and points on the line west to Pacific Junction, \$225.

From Pacific Junction and points on the line west as far as Denver, \$210.

From Denver, \$205.

Side-trip coupons and meal tickets not used will be redeemed.

These rates cover transportation, sleeping-cars (one double berth, upper or lower, to each person), meals, hotels as indicated in the itinerary, and, in short, every necessary expense of the whole trip out and back, *except while at San Francisco*. Passengers from points on the Pennsylvania Railroad through which the special train does not pass will be furnished transportation to and from the nearest junction point. Passengers from points through which the special train does

not pass on the return trip will be furnished free transportation from nearest junction to the point at which special train was taken west-bound. The rates do not include Pullman accommodation or meals except while travelling with the party.

Baggage. — All baggage to which access on train is not absolutely necessary should be checked in advance to San Francisco or Denver *via* route of tour. A special baggage-master who accompanies the party will attend to rechecking baggage at all necessary points.

Baggage to which access on the train is necessary should be checked by Eastern tourists to Chicago; west of that point to Denver; and also bear one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's special tags which will be furnished each passenger at time ticket is purchased. This will insure its being placed on the special train. The special tags above referred to are to be filled out by the tourist with name and *home address*, to serve as a ready means of identification.

Extra Charges and Reductions. — For the nine days at San Francisco the headquarters of the Association will be at the Palace Hotel, where board will cost from \$2.50 per day upward, according to the number in a room, location of the room, and extra accommodations. These expenses for board at San Francisco must be added to the excursion rates given above to make up the full cost of the trip.

If two persons are willing to occupy one berth they can save \$21 each on the price of a ticket from Boston or New York, or \$16 from Chicago.

On the other hand, one person can occupy a whole section on payment of \$50 extra for the trip, provided the space can be spared without crowding out other persons.

Rates for drawing-rooms and other extra accommodations can be learned by application to the Secretary.

The business of the Conference will probably be begun Tuesday morning, October 13, and continue until the following Friday afternoon or Saturday morning. The programme of meetings and excursions will be announced in the September LIBRARY JOURNAL.

If, as has been suggested, there are any persons who wish to attend the Conference, but cannot spare the full five weeks, or wish to remain longer in California, they can get tickets entitling them to full accommodations with the excursion out to San Francisco and railway transportation only from San Francisco back to New York, good for six months, for \$195. The sleeping-car and meal charges on the return trip would then cost about \$35 extra.

The question having been asked whether tickets out and back, without meals or Pullman accommodations, can be had by those American Library Association members who wish to attend the Conference more economically, it may be said here that passage from New York to San Francisco and return, without the side trips or any extras, can be had for \$138. This would entitle the holder to passage on the ordinary cars of regular trains, but not on the American Library Association special train.

Registration. — All who contemplate joining this excursion are urged to write at once to Frank

P. Hill, Public Library, Newark, N. J., or if they join at Chicago or beyond to C. C. Pickett, Law Institute Library, Chicago, stating —

1. If they intend going (or if they wish to go, but cannot yet decide).

2. If any members of their family or friends will accompany them.

3. At what point they will join the party going westward.

4. If they wish separate berths or sections.

Tickets will be sold through the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on presentation of certificate of membership, at 205 Washington Street, Boston; 849 Broadway, New York; 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia; corner Baltimore and Calvert Streets, Baltimore; and Thirteenth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington. In Chicago at office of J. H. Luce, Assistant General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Line, No. 65 Clark Street.

Assignment of berths will be made by Mr. Hill. For the Executive Committee.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, *President*.

FRANK P. HILL, *Secretary*.

ITINERARY IN DETAIL.

The train for the conveyance of the party to and from San Francisco will consist of Pullman vestibule drawing-room sleeping-cars, a dining, and a composite smoking car. In fact, it will be in all essential features an exact counterpart of the world-renowned "Pennsylvania Limited," which, by universal verdict, is the handsomest and best-appointed passenger train in existence. The party will be accompanied by a tourist agent, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon.

Wednesday, September 30. Leave Boston in special Pullman sleeping-car, attached to the Boston and Philadelphia night express, New York and New England Railroad Station (Summer Street) 7.00 P.M., Worcester (via Putnam) 7.40, Willimantic 9.40, Hartford 10.45, Meriden 11.27 P.M.; New Haven 12.01 midnight, Bridgeport 12.35 A.M.; arrive at Philadelphia 6.40 A.M. following day. Breakfast in the Broad Street Station restaurant. Remain in Philadelphia until 10.05 A.M., when the special train is due from New York.

Thursday, October 1. Leave New York, Pennsylvania Railroad Stations, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, by special train (as described elsewhere), at 7.40 A.M. (Brooklyn, via annex boat, at 7.00 A.M.). Leave Jersey City 7.53 A.M. Leave Philadelphia at 10.15 A.M., where the New England party will join the special train. Leave Harrisburg 1.10 P.M. A daylight ride over the Pennsylvania Railroad; arrive at Pittsburg 8.25 P.M., where a stop of a few minutes will be made. Eastern time becomes Central time at Pittsburg, and watches should be set back one hour. The night will be passed *en route* to Chicago via Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Friday, October 2. Arrive Chicago 11.00 A.M. (Central time) and leave via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad 11.30 A.M. (Central time). On the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad through the States of Illinois and Iowa, and cross the Missouri River at Pacific Junction during the night.

Saturday, October 3. On the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad through Nebraska and the beautiful region of Northern Colorado, reaching Denver in the evening.

Sunday, October 4 — Monday, October 5. The next two days will be spent in Denver, one of the most pushing and cultured cities of the plains. It is not only the social and commercial centre of Colorado, but of the outlying States. Within a figurative stone's-throw of its walls are the world-known cattle ranches and silver-producing sections. The industry of wresting the precious metals from their rocky prisons is carried on upon a very extensive scale and may be seen a short distance outside of the city. As New Orleans is the gateway of the West, so Denver seems to the returning traveller the portal to the populous East. During the stay luncheon and dinner will be served at the Albany and Windsor Hotels, the party lodging and taking breakfast on the train.

Tuesday, October 6. Denver will be a thing of the past as the train steams out at 1 A.M. (Mountain time) and at 6 A.M. reaches Colorado Springs or Manitou. Ample opportunity is afforded of thoroughly seeing this charming city nestling under the shadow of Pike's Peak. Here the climate is grand and the scenic attractions unrivalled. Seven miles away is the famous resort of Manitou, with its world-renowned "Garden of the Gods." Luncheon and dinner will be served at Antlers' Hotel. In the evening the *voyageurs* will retire on the train.

Wednesday, October 7. Leaving Colorado Springs at 3.30 A.M. (Mountain time) at 5.00 P.M. Glenwood Springs is reached, where until 8 P.M. the time will be most profitably employed in visiting the marvellous springs, indulging in the baths, or driving and rambling about the picturesque locality.

Thursday, October 8. The ride on during this day abounds in the interesting, and at Grand Junction a change is made to the Rio Grande Western Railroad, running through the mountains of Colorado and Utah, beneath snow-clad peaks and through wild canyons to the placid waters of the Great Salt Lake, reaching Salt Lake City 11.45 A.M. The day may be devoted to visiting the interesting institutions of the Mormons, as well as inspecting thoroughly the city, which has so much to take and hold the Eastern eye. Luncheon and dinner will be served at Knutsford or Templeton Hotel, and tourists will retire in the train.

Friday, October 9. Leaving at 6 A.M. via Rio Grande Western Railroad, and running on to the tracks of the Southern Pacific Company, through Utah, Nevada, and at night entering the borders of California.

Saturday, October 10. Arrive at Sacramento, over the Southern Pacific Company, at 1.00 P.M. (Pacific time). The capital city is one of the handsomest in the State, thriving in the midst of the great fruit-growing district. The three-hours' stop will be spent in visiting the Capitol, Art Gallery, and many points of interest. At 4.00 P.M. the special will leave Sacramento and reach San Francisco at 8.45 P.M. (Remain on train until next morning if desired.) During the visit in San Francisco trips will be made to Monterey,

Santa Cruz, and San José on regular trains. Coupons for railroad transportation will be included in the ticket. No hotel accommodations, however, in San Francisco are included in the ticket.

ITINERARY RETURNING.

Monday, October 19. Leave San Francisco at 10.00 P.M. (Pacific time) via the Southern Pacific Company, and journey south in the midst of the semi-tropical scenes of Southern California.

During the day, between the stations of Tehachapi and Caliente, the celebrated Loop is seen. It is an ingenious engineering device for overcoming a heavy grade, and said to be one of the most skillful pieces of engineering in the world. The line crosses itself at varying elevations, and at one point, with four tracks in sight, the passenger is hard put to it to tell in which direction his train is going.

Tuesday, October 20. Arrive Santa Barbara at 9.00 P.M. (Pacific time). This Nice of America is directly on the coast, a little over one hundred miles north from Los Angeles, on a magnificent beach. Its drives, pretentious homes, gardens are all attractive, while no small climatic credit is due to its sheltered position, screened by the high heads of the Santa Ynez Mountains, which rise in majestic grandeur at its back. The magnificent roads which radiate from the town invite equestrian exercise, which, with bathing and boating, are the principal diversions of active people. Its gardens are famed for their prolific production of roses, no less than three hundred different varieties being cultivated in the town. The noblest of Santa Barbara's attractions is its mission church, on the slope of the Ynez Mountains, which was founded in 1786, and the last little flock of the order of Franciscan Monks, in cowl and cassock clad, with head and figure bent, wander to-day down the long stone-floored corridors to their respective duties—brothers of the one order who a century ago trod these same stones and answered the same religious summons. About fifteen miles from Saugus is the home of Helen Hunt Jackson's Romona.

Wednesday, October 21. All day will be spent in reviewing Santa Barbara and the environments. Luncheon and dinner will be partaken at the Arlington Hotel, and at 9.00 P.M. (Pacific time) the special will leave.

Thursday, October 22. Arrive at Santa Monica 5.00 A.M., where a stop of six hours will enable the party to see one of the most charming seaside resorts on the coast, noted for its particularly mild temperature. The weird works of sculpture, hewn out of solid rock by Nature's tools—the ocean, wind and sun—are the delight and study of many. Bathing is a sport to be enjoyed at any season of the year, either on the beach or in the pavilion, which is fitted up in splendid style, with rooms for hot and cold seawater bathing. *En route* to the coast over this short run one passes highly-cultivated vineyards and orange groves, and few more picturesque situations can be imagined than the colony of Santa Monica.

Leaving Santa Monica at 11.00 A.M., an hour places the tourists at the gates of Los Angeles. An hour will be spent here, and at 1.00 P.M., via

the Southern California Railroad, the run to Redondo Beach will be made, reaching there at 2.00 P.M.

The trend of the shore suggested its Spanish name Redondo (*round*). The town is most beautifully situated on a gentle, rising slope. At its feet the musical voice of the beating waves on its floor-like beach and at its back miles of rich, tillable land. The chief attraction here is "The Redondo," a magnificent hotel, elegantly furnished, heated by steam and open grates, with a complete electric and heating plant and elevators—in fact, every modern convenience. One point to visit is the Fishers' Camp, where the "old salt" sits smoking his pipe and spinning his yarns as an accompaniment to mending his net or boat. Rocky Point is a picturesque mass of rocks covered with moss and barnacles, jutting far out into the sea, and the seal rocks are novel attractions.

Dinner will be served at "The Redondo," and the party will retire on the train.

Friday, October 23. Leaving Redondo Beach at 5.00 A.M., Pasadena will be reached at 7.00, where a stop of eight hours and a half will afford an opportunity of visiting Baldwin's Ranch and numerous other points of interest, for like all of these originally Spanish settlements, Pasadena's history is interwoven with the romantic. It is really the nucleus around which clusters for miles in circuit the active growth of modern improvement on the moss-covered ruins of a past glory. At midwinter its gardens are all blooming with floral fragrance, and its mild climate renders it a highly-favored resort for those in pursuit of health. The San Gabriel Valley, of which Pasadena is the crown, is about forty miles long and about ten wide, and at the extreme western portion, in a network of beautiful groves and vineyards, is Pasadena, covering an area of five miles, laid out in the most artistically-arranged gardens, drives, and walks. Its suburbs embrace a north, south, east, and west portion of the city; and walking or driving for miles in any direction will reveal old ruined chapels peeping out from ivy-covered walls, forming a striking contrast to the modern architectural creations close by. Among the ranches are San Morino, noteworthy for its old oaks, canyon, and large park; then the Stoneman and Winston, with ancient groves, vineyards, and old houses. Southeast from the city is the largest winery in the world, and within comparatively short driving distance are the Sunny Slope and Baldwin Ranches. On the latter are some of the highest-bred horses in America. South of Arroyo Park, which skirts the heels of the San Rafael Hills, and is in reality a dry river bed transformed into the most beautiful of parks, is the famous ostrich farm, which promises to be one of the most important industries of Southern California. The nests, eggs, and young ostriches, with the method of taking their plumes, can be seen. Drives about Pasadena are as picturesque as numerous, down the Verdugo Canyon and home by Eagle Rock Valley, where a gigantic rock, shaped like a human skull, juts up from the soil, and a drive along the famous trail of the late General Frémont is filled with interest. These ramblings can be extended indefinitely through

ranches and groves and along the border of lake and river; but time is limited. One mile from Pasadena is El Malino (old mill), supposed to have been built by the fathers. It is now a crumbling ruin.

Friday, October 23. Leaving Pasadena at 3.30 P.M., Los Angeles is again reached, and the party will be located at the Westminster and Hollenbeck Hotels until breakfast the following day, inclusive.

The Spanish appropriately named it "La Pueblo de la Reina de los Angeles" (Town of the Queen of the Angels), and so it deserves, for surely no more ideal spot for health, scenery, climate, and pleasure can well be imagined. It is situated on a slope of the Sierra Santa Monica, guarded and fortified against every possible chilling wind, in the midst of gardens, vineyards, and groves, yet as a city it has every convenience of transit and modern advanced improvements. Its residences present perfect pictures, surrounded as they are by parks, orange groves, and the most tempting walks. As a health resort and liberal possessor of a wealth of natural beauty, it has a fame now too well known to be further delineated. It has been described by one writer as the "peaches and cream" of the Golden State, and though the simile may be somewhat homely, the tourist spending any time 'neath its genial sun and in its tonic atmosphere will appreciate the sentiment which evoked it. It is a magnificent centre, from which diverge innumerable spokes of interest. The city itself is undoubtedly destined to become the social metropolis of the coast, for the climate must make it the choice spot for residence, and the business activity and railroad facilities are growing every year. With in a short distance by rail are the interesting towns of Anaheim, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Wilmington, Orange, and Westminster.

Saturday, October 24. Leave Los Angeles via Southern California Railroad at 1.00 P.M. (Pacific time), and arrive at San Diego at 6.00 P.M.

San Diego of "ye olden tyme" was some four miles north of the modern city, thus offering, in our age, innumerable places and points of interest in and near this picturesque town of yesterday and progressive city of to-day. Historically it is the oldest California mission town on the southern sea-coast.

On a narrow peninsula separating the waters of San Diego Bay from the ocean is Coronado Beach, where the mammoth Hotel Del Coronado stands in majestic grandeur, with a magnificent beach on one side and the blue waters of the bay on the other. It is unquestionably one of the most attractive resorts in Southern California. The hotel is palatial in finish, imposing in structure, and embodies every modern improvement, including a complete electric-lighting and steam-heating plant. A ferry plies between the old town and the beach, and thence by steam railway to the hotel. In its gardens fruits from the tropic and temperate zones ripen side by side, and the sweet odor from its artistically-designed flower-beds is a perfect lotion of refreshment. At night when the electric lights illumine the playing fountains, and here and there the resting waltzers may be seen strolling along the flower-bordered avenues, or perhaps seated in some bowered and

picturesque nook, and the notes from the orchestra are carried out on the mild air, one well imagines some fairy scenes so often read of in younger days. The tropical court on the grounds is esteemed the most marvellous in the country. The beach is pronouncedly the finest in the world, and bathing may be comfortably enjoyed throughout the year. Horseback-riding is a favorite pastime, and a good livery contributes the means of indulgence in this delightful sport.

The party will be located at Del Coronado Hotel until dinner inclusive, Monday, October 26.

Sunday, October 25. At Del Coronado Hotel. Monday, October 26. At Del Coronado Hotel during the day and retire on train.

Tuesday, October 27. Leave San Diego via Southern California Railroad at 2.00 A.M. (Pacific time), and reach Riverside at 7.00 A.M. Luncheon will be served at the Glenwood Hotel. Leave Riverside at 1.00 P.M. and reach Redlands at 2.00 P.M., where a stop of three hours has been arranged.

The situation of Redlands on the beautiful hills, over a thousand feet above the sea-level, would have won for it, had it been independent of the rich agricultural surroundings, a just reputation as a health retreat. Nothing is more inspiring than standing on the porch of any of the cosy dwellings and looking down over gracefully-sloping groves and winding avenue to the valley far below, or directing the eyes and attention overhead to the snow-capped tops of the sheltering neighboring mountains.

At 5.00 P.M. a start is made for San Bernardino, which is reached in thirty minutes.

This is the capital of the largest county in California, and has sprung into active growth and influence not without merit, as at its very door is the richest black sandy loam in the State. Not, however, alone to its soil cultivation does it attract exclusive importance, for all the silver in California is produced from this county.

At 8.00 P.M. the train leaves on its eastward race.

Wednesday, October 28. The day will be spent *en route* via the Southern California, Atlantic and Pacific, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads.

Thursday, October 29. At 8.00 A.M. (Mountain time) the special train will arrive at Santa Fé and not leave before 1.00 P.M., thus giving ample time to view this, one of the oldest American cities of the West.

At 6.00 P.M. Las Vegas Hot Springs will be reached, and the party quartered until breakfast inclusive next day at the Montezuma Hotel.

Friday, October 30. Leave Las Vegas Hot Springs at 9.00 A.M., and run through Northern New Mexico and Western and Central Kansas all day.

Saturday, October 31. Arrive at 1.00 P.M. (Central time) at Topeka, where a stop of four hours will enable the party to view many points of interest.

Leave Topeka at 5.00 P.M. and reach Kansas City at 7.00 P.M., where, until luncheon inclusive next day, the hotels Midland and Coates will be used.

Sunday, November 1. Leave Kansas City via

Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at 6.00 P.M. (Central time) and journey through Missouri and Illinois to Chicago.

Monday, November 2. Arrive at Chicago via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at 9.00 A.M. (Central time), and remain during the day's stay at the Auditorium Hotel.

A day for a visit to the various points of interest in the city, including the parks and stock-yards.

Leave Chicago for the East via the Pennsylvania Lines at 11.30 P.M. (Central time).

Tuesday, November 3. On the Pennsylvania Lines through Indiana, Ohio, and over the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad through the celebrated scenery of the Alleghany Mountains. At Pittsburg a stop of three hours will give time to visit some points of interest. Leaving Pittsburg at 8.00 P.M. (Eastern time), the run will carry the special train along the Conemaugh Valley, by the new Johnstown, around the Horse Shoe Curve, and through the Juniata Valley. Eastern time east of Pittsburg is one hour faster than Central time.

Wednesday, November 4. Arrive in Philadelphia 7.30 A.M. (Eastern time) and New York 9.30 A.M. The tourists will be transferred by coaches to Grand Union Hotel, where luncheon will be served, and will complete their return journey in parlor cars on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, leaving New York at 12.00 noon for Boston, arriving there at 6.30 P.M.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK.

Total distance, going.....	3629 miles
San Francisco to San José, Monterey, Santa Cruz, and return to San Francisco.....	294 "
Total distance, returning.....	4193 "
Total distance covered.....	8116 "

The special train traverses the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, California, Kansas, and Missouri, and Territories of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico — 12 States and 3 Territories.

READING LIST PREPARATORY TO THE CALIFORNIA TRIP.

History.

Forbes, Alex.

California; hist. of Upper and Lower Calif. o. p. 8°. Lond., 1889. (Missionary establishments and condition of Indians previous to annexation U. S. Maps and plates.)

Gleeson, W.

History of Catholic church in Calif. 2 v. 8°. S. F., 1872. pl. and por.

Hall, Fred'k. (Am.)

History of San José and surroundings, w. biog. sketches of early settlers. por. and ill. 8°. S. F., 1871.

Shinn, Thos. H. (Am.)

Mining Camps. \$1.50. 8°. Scribner, 1885. (Studies in Am. frontier gov't.)

Tinkham, Geo. H. (Am.)

History of Stockton, incl. sketch of San Joaquin Co. pors. and ill. 8°. S. F., 1880.

Vinegas, Miguel.

Natural and Civil Hist. of Calif. 2 v. o. p. 8°. Lond., 1759. (tr. fr. original Sp. Madrid, 1757.)

Wilkes, Chas. (Am.)

California in 1841. in v. 5 U. S. Expl. Exped. N. Y., 1856.

Wilson, J. A.

History of Los Angeles County, (1771-1880.) ill. cuts and pors. Oakland, Calif., 1880.

Description.

Anderson, W. (Am.)

Mineral Springs and Health Resorts of Calif. Ill. \$1.50. 8°. S. F., 1890.

Borthwick, J. D.

Three Years in California. Ill. o. p. 8°. Blackwood, 1857. (Authentic record of Calif. life during gold fever.)

Finck, H. T.

Pacific Coast Scenic Tour. Ill. \$2.00. 8°. Scribner, 1890. (Describes typical localities.)

Hutchings, J. M. (Am.)

Heart of the Sierras; Yosemite Valley; Big Tree Groves. Ill. 8°. Oakland, Calif., 1886. (Hist. and descriptive, altitudes, maps and ill.)

King, Clarence. (Am.)

Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada. \$1.50. 12°. Bost., 1872. (Geol. sketches.)

Robinson, A.

Life in California, to which is annexed hist. acct. of origin, customs and traditions of Indians of Alta Calif., by Father Boscano, tr. from original Sp. ms. o. p. N. Y., 1846.

Van Dyke, Theo. S. (Am.)

Southern California. \$1.50. 12°. N. Y. and S. F. (Natural, out-of-door attractions of So. Calif.)

Warner, Chas. D. (Am.)

Our Italy. Ill. \$2.50. 8°. Harper, 1891. (Yosemite, So. Calif. and Grand Canyon District.)

Resources.

Brown, J. Ross. (Am.)

Resources Pacific Slope, including sketch and exploration of settlement of Lower California. \$2.00. 8°. N. Y., 1869.

Dana, Jas. D.

Characteristics of Volcanoes; including hist. review of Hawaiian volcanic action for past 67 years. Ill. \$4.00. 8°. N. Y., 1890.

Geol. Survey of California. (Whitney, J. D., State Geologist.)

Botany, 2 v. o. p. 4°. Cambridge print, 1880.

Brewer, W. H., and Watson, S. Polypetalæ.

Gray, A. Gamopetalæ. Watson, S. Apetalæ. Ill.

Geology. 2 v. o. p. 4°. Phila. and Cambridge print, 1865-82.

Rept. progress field work, 1860-64. Geol. of Coast Ranges. Geol. Sierra Nevada. Ill.

Ornithology. v. 1. 4°. Cambridge print, 1870.

Land Birds. Ed. by S. F. Baird from ms. of J. G. Cooper. *Ill.

Paleontology. 2 v. 4°. Phila. print, 1864-69.

V. 1. Carboniferous and Jurassic fossils, Meek, F. B. Triassic and Cretaceous fossils,

Gabb, W. M. v. 2. Cretaceous and Tertiary fossils, Gabb, W. M.

See also Reports State Mineralogist.

Hall, Wm.

Irrigation in So. California, being pt. 2 State Engineer's Rept. on Irrigation. 8°. Sacramento, 1888.

Eisen, Gustav.

The Raisin Industry. \$3.00. 8°. S. F., 1890. (Growing and curing of raisin grapes in Calif.)

Wickson, Edw. J. (Am.)

California Fruits and How to Grow Them. \$3.00. 8°. S. F., 1889. (Manual of Methods.)

Indians.

Baegart.

Aboriginal Inhabitants of Calif., in Smithsonian Rept. 1863-64.

Boscano, Father.

Hist. acct. of origin, customs and traditions of Indians of Alta Calif. tr. from original Sp. ms. usually appended to Robinson's Life in Calif. With portrait of Boscano.

Powers, Stephen. (Am.)

Tribes of California, in Contribution N. A. Ethnology. v. 3.

Reid, Hugo.

Indians of Los Angeles County, in Proc. Essex Institute 1875.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION LIBRARY EXHIBIT

As Outlined by the Committee.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the American Library Association held in Boston Thursday, July 16, 1891, it was deemed advisable that the committee on library exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition should prepare for publication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL a report of its action up to August 18, 1891.

As this library exhibit will be the most important means of showing the progress of library science, it is essential that librarians the world over should take an active interest in its success.

To this end the committee respectfully submits the following outline of its plans, with an earnest request for criticisms. Reports and new suggestions should be sent to Frank P. Hill, Free Library, Newark, N. J., before Sept. 15, 1891.

This will enable the committee to make a fuller report to the San Francisco meeting of the A. L. A. in early October.

The report presents suggestions made, rather than plans adopted.

A Plan.

B Estimate of cost.

C Suggestions for raising money.

A Plan.

(1) Foreign and domestic libraries to exhibit as a part of the general educational exhibit.

(2) Every library to be asked to contribute.

(3) The exhibit to consist of—

1 Plans, models, etc., of library architecture.

2 Appliances and fittings.

3 Historical and descriptive matter.

4 Bindings.

5 Model library.

1 Library architecture.

a Models colored to show stones and tiles. Committee to give in circular estimated cost of such models.

b Plans.

Exteriors and interiors.

Large plans preferred.

Architects to be requested to contribute.

c Photographs.

Exteriors and interiors.

Photographs and plans to be exhibited on wall space or screens and in cases.

2 Appliances and fittings.

For comparative study, everything to be exhibited that the friends of different systems wish to show.

a Collection of blanks.

These blanks to be arranged by libraries and by subject.

The committee to recommend sizes of sheets for mounting—probably shelf-list and accession sizes.

b Mechanical aids (book supports, trucks, etc.).

c Methods (charging systems, cards, blanks, etc.).

3 Historic and descriptive.

a Reports and publications.

b Charts, graphic illustrations of growth, gifts, circulation, total volumes, etc., shown by states, decades, years.

c Printed matter for distribution.

P size folders descriptive of sections and departments, systems of classification, the A. L. A., Library School, etc. All these might also be bound together in form of Boston Public Library Handbook and sold at 10 cts.

Folders to be distributed freely, books discreetly.

4 Bindings.

Specimens of special bindings and cases, pamphlet cases, newspaper files and magazine covers.

5 Model library.

a Books to be exhibited as part of the model library.

b Appliances and fittings.

To be fitted up so as to show the most approved arrangement of rooms, shelving, desks, etc.

The committee to digest matter sent in and decide on appliances to be used.

The Library School might be willing to catalogue the books, thus saving expense.

c Classification.

Books to be arranged by a relative system. System used to be decided by ballot at the Conference of 1892.

It is suggested that different classes should be catalogued to represent different systems.

Other systems might be shown if any one would bear expense.

d Books.

(1) Number of volumes, 3000 to 5000.

Provision has been made for obtaining the books.

(2) Kind of books.

General collection of a small town library.

Books to be selected by marking up Sonnenschein and leading catalogues

generally. Librarians and experts to be requested to recommend books. Good results will be obtained from Mr. Bowker's plan, outlined in June LIBRARY JOURNAL.

e Catalogues.

The committee to offer to place on sale any catalogue of this collection. Besides printed catalogues there should be at least one dictionary card catalogue and one classed card catalogue with author index.

f Reading-room.

- (1) To contain select list of periodicals.
- (2) Directories and books of local interest, but only specialists to be allowed to consult the shelves.

g Reference-room with selection of best books on shelves accessible to visitors. Model library and reading-room to be made as attractive as possible.

SUPERINTENDENCE.

Superintendent.

Exhibit to be in charge of an able permanent superintendent with a corps of good assistants.

To be appointed six months or a year before the Exposition opens.

Assistants.

Temporary assistants (to the number of six) might be obtained from the Library School by paying a nominal sum—*e.g.*, expenses.

Librarians.

Arranged to have prominent librarians present at appointed times for consultation.

Library Bureau.

Library Bureau and Library exhibit to be separate, but side by side.

SPECIAL DAYS.

Librarian's month, time of A. L. A. meeting.

" day, Wednesday.

" hour, 12 M. to 1 P.M.

A register of librarians with addresses to be kept in chronologic and alphabetic order.

B Estimate of cost \$5000 to \$10,000; probably the latter.

C Suggestions for raising money.

1 State legislatures.

a Special appropriations.

b Share of regular appropriations.

2 Congress.

a Special appropriations.

b Share of regular appropriation.

3 A. L. A. fund—similar to the Endowment fund.

4 Libraries to be asked to contribute directly or by individual subscription.

5 Bureau of Education.

(Making it part of educational exhibit.)

Separate building as annex to the educational department might be erected, and in return the A. L. A. might leave the model library to the department.

The executive committee of the A. L. A. unanimously voted to extend a special invitation to foreign libraries to co-operate with the Association.

State Library Associations.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

THE fourth meeting was held at Springfield, July 8, 1891. About 30 persons were present.

On arrival of the train from the east, the members were conducted to the Cooley House, where they were entertained at dinner by the City Library Association of Springfield. They then went to the City Library and after a short stop to the parish house of Christ Church.

The meeting was called to order at 1.30, President C. A. Cutter in the chair. The proposed amendments to the constitution were adopted.

To Article 3 were added the words, 'and remain a member as long as dues are paid. Any person eligible to membership may become a life member, and be exempt from future annual assessments, on the payment of \$5.00. The money received for life memberships shall be safely invested and only the interest shall be spent.'

To Article 5 was added, "provided that the annual meeting shall be called to take place in some other month than October in any year when all the members of the Executive Committee agree to the change."

The President then announced that the annual meeting of the Club would probably be held in Salem, Thursday, Sept. 24.

Mr. Cutter opened the discussion of the day on the access of readers to the shelves. He recalled Col. T. W. Higginson's remarks on the subject at the last meeting of the Club in Worcester, and called on C. C. Soule to speak on the subject. Mr. Soule expressed himself heartily in favor of allowing liberal access to the shelves wherever the construction of the library permitted. "It must be considered from two sides," he said, "as to the matter of administration of the library and in regard to its advantage to the public. From the librarian's standpoint the appearance of the question is not so favorable, as of course it involves the possibility of disorder. This, however, is done away with somewhat by posting placards warning the public not to return books once taken from the shelves. The method, too, of letting the people select their own books saves the time of the librarian usually spent in finding them himself". On the side of the public the advantage is certainly very great. The idea of a person entering a library as to what books he wants is often very vague, and no catalog can help him so much in selection as immediate reference to the shelves. The more important aspect of it, however, is the education it gives in raising the standard of the books read. This fact is attested by many librarians." Mr. Soule then referred to the experiments of Mr. Putnam of the Minneapolis Public Library, in this matter, which have been peculiarly successful, and to Mr. Brett's policy at Cleveland, as described by Col. Higginson. He admitted, afterward, however, that his remarks were more especially applicable to small libraries and those large ones which permit a view of the shelves by one of the attendants.

Dr. W. Rice gave his experience. His library

for 12 or 14 years (growing during that time from 5000 to 25,000 volumes) was carried on in this way, and the plan was not at all successful. The greatest trouble comes with the juveniles and fiction. The alcoves containing these books are sure to be crowded on busy days and the books left in extreme disorder. As to persons in doubt as to what they want, their confusion is only increased by wandering about a large library. In the Springfield City Library as it is now any one who is making a special study of the subject can be admitted to the shelves containing books on that subject. New books to the number of 200 to 300 at a time are placed on a counter where the public has access to them, and the character of the reading has improved since the adoption of this plan. The children are lowering the percentage of fiction. They are reading better books than their parents. This is partly owing to the influence of the school-teachers in recommending books of travel, history and science. In connection with the high-school studies, certain books are reserved and made reference-books for a few weeks. Mr. Rice has a separate card catalog of juvenile books and finds that children understand the use of the catalog better than their elders.

Remarks were made by Miss Chandler, of Lancaster, whose experience was decidedly against free access, and who thought the books in the Cleveland Library were locked up in glass cases;* also by Miss Thurston, of Newton, and the President closed the discussion with an allusion to the British Museum, where 40,000 volumes are on the reference shelves open to all readers, and the statement that in the Boston Athenæum, where free access to the shelves is allowed, no trouble is experienced from displacement of the books on the shelves.

After a brief recess Rev. J. C. Brooks, of Springfield, gave an address on "The influence of literature on the active life of our time." He said he had been interested during this meeting to think that he was listening to people who are members of a profession of literature and who have consecrated their lives to it. "To you it is especially important," he said, "to know what is the influence of literature upon the active life of our time and what is the demand of our time on it as compared with the past. Is it a luxury or necessity to the life of our time? In former days the man of letters was the normal outcome of a time when literature was considered a luxury. It is evident that you do not consider literature a luxury or you would not have given your lives to it. It is a necessity, then, but of what? It is of use as a record of other lives and as holding up to man the reflection of himself in the best and noblest lives of humanity, and their example excites that noble feeling of equality in the reader that says, 'What man has done, man can do.' A man is greater than his trade, he must find some end for living, and an education is not what

a man knows, but the ideals which he gets from his knowledge. True, these ideals are sentiments, but they are the sentiments which give a pattern for life. It is only by them a man's life grows like the most perfect that humanity has brought forth. In our chapel there is a very beautiful memorial window. Soon after it was put in I found a colored woman sweeping there one afternoon. I asked her how she liked the new window. 'Ah, sir,' she said, 'who made it? It is so beautiful, sweeping the chapel will not be hard with that up there.' Thus it is that the lives of good men who have gone before give a zest and a meaning to our lives. There are more forces working in human life than the law of the strongest or of supply and demand. A library is where a town gets its ideas, and its books should not simply be chosen because they are of use in technical ways and in teaching how to do work better. What we want to know most is not so much how to act as why to act."

The meeting then adjourned, and the party visited the chapel, the City Library and the U. S. Army.

GARDNER M. JONES, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the New York Library Association was called to order on the afternoon of July 10 in the Senate Chamber by President Dewey. The principal business was the consideration of the proposed library law and the forms of law needed to make more practically useful the \$50,000 a year now appropriated for library purposes. The proposed law is embodied in Senator Linson's bill. In connection with the consideration of the library law, Supt. Draper presented a report in which he recommended that a reasonable appropriation from the free school fund, if thought advisable, be continued and devoted exclusively to the organization and extension of school libraries. In brief he said: "Make the school district the unit of apportionment and organization. Let the money be apportioned upon some basis which, so far as possible, will make reparation for the disadvantages which fall upon the sparsely settled districts, so as to equalize the advantages so far as possible. Punish any expenditure of the money for any other than its legitimate purpose. Provide that the books selected shall embrace a wide range of the standard works calculated to aid the teacher, help the school, or arouse an interest in good reading among the young. Arrange with publishers to supply books to trustees from this list and for this purpose at trade prices. Keep all books in the school-building at all times. Provide for organizing city and township library associations. Give that work into the charge of the Board of Regents of the university and relate it to the State Library. Let the Board of Regents determine the plan of procedure. Send a competent representative to gather assemblages of the people and effect an organization and set up a library for the use of all the people. Make the system flexible enough to allow of a branch in different parts of a town where local authorities think it advisable. Help those who will help themselves by giving \$200 the first year, and \$100 each succeeding year, to all towns, upon condition that they raise

* [We are informed by the librarian, Mr. Brett, that in the Cleveland Public Library all the books, except fiction, are kept in glass cases (to preserve them from dust and smoke), but these cases are opened at the request of any user of the library, who is allowed the utmost freedom to look over the shelves and make selections. — Eos.]

as much more, either by general taxation or by gift. Collect together the remnants of old libraries. Provide that no books shall be purchased except from a catalogue furnished from the Board of Regents or the director of the State Library. Arrange with publishers to supply the books at trade prices for these libraries, and make it a misdemeanor to expend the money for any other purpose. Exact annual reports as to details, and let future action depend upon circumstances as they may develop. It is impossible to see why all this is not feasible. We have 938 towns in the State, and the expense involved could not by any possibility be so large as to be a serious matter."

A resolution prevailed that the \$50,000 appropriation should be used for public libraries and that an additional \$50,000 be asked of the legislature for the pedagogical district school libraries.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

WHITAKER, Lily C. Home reading for children; read before the Southern Educ. Assoc. at Ruston, La., June 26, 1891. (In *The Sunday states*, N. Orleans, July 5.) 2 col.

LOCAL.

Baltimore (Md.) Peabody Institute. (24th rpt.) Added 7504 (of which 5132 were gifts); total 107,662; used 43,289 by 12,518 readers; also 2781 consulted by 1209 readers in the reading-room. Vol. 5 of the catalog is nearly printed. As some large books have been injured by standing on end, a low case with sliding shelves, lined with Canton flannel, costing \$140, has been set in front of the fine art alcove.

Buffalo (N.Y.) L. Surrogate Stern, July 10, directed George L. Kingston, executor of the estate of Le Grand Marvin, to pay to the Buffalo Library, the residuary legatee, \$19,000 on account of the full amount to which it is entitled. This makes \$54,000 which the library will have received so far as its share of the Marvin estate.

Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me. Added 1623; total 43,437 besides about 4000 in the Medical School; issued 9292; money given \$1475. The specialty of the library will be books and pamphlets relating to Maine, published in Maine, or written by Maine authors. "The books of this class are few in number but the pamphlets are exceedingly numerous and are not now preserved in any library."

"The members of the Maine Library Association will have few opportunities to meet each other face to face. An exchange of opinions and experiences on subjects of common and of local interest is all the more desirable. Nor will the exchange be confined to the commodity good advice, of which the supply so often exceeds the demand. It is proposed to furnish each other with good books as well as good ideas.

"In these days of innumerable periodicals it is a serious offence to start a new one. In extenuation it may be pleaded that this periodical will

not run on forever. The last number will, D. V., be issued in June, 1894. By that time it is hoped that the library funds will be fifty instead of fifteen thousand; that the most elaborate and valuable of State bibliographies, now in course of preparation by Hon. Joseph Williamson, will be completed; and that every librarian in Maine will subscribe to the LIBRARY JOURNAL."

Brooklyn, N. Y. Pratt Institute. Total about 28,000; issued 105,646 v. to over 12,000 persons.

"In June, 1890, in response to appeals for instruction, a class in cataloguing was started, receiving three lessons per week, and in October a second class was formed. A training class in library economy was also organized in October, to meet three mornings in the week, taking its instruction from the different library assistants in turn, as the subjects studied carried the class into different departments of library work. The work covered in this course is as follows:

"Practical charging-system work.

"Registration of borrowers.

"Mechanical preparation of books for the shelves.

"Accession work.

"Classification.

"Shelf-listing.

"Stock-taking.

"Binding and rebinding.

"Alphabetizing.

"Order-department work.

"Care of statistics.

"Reference work.

"Bibliography.

"Rhetoric.

"English literature.

"Some of the pupils in the cataloguing and training classes have had opportunities to put their training to practical test, and have taken positions in other libraries.

"A class in English literature was organized later in the year, to which those not members of the training class were admitted. Talks were given on the history of literature, and lists of collateral reading were supplied to the class. The books referred to in these lists were kept in the reference-room on a special table for a reasonable length of time, and treated as reference-books.

"Classes in library training, reference work, cataloguing, and English literature begin in November. Each course covers a period of six months. Applicants for these courses must present their application blanks one month in advance."

Chicago, Ill. Newberry L. A building permit was issued July 7 for the Newberry Library. The stone is all quarried and cut, the foundation is laid and nothing remains to be done but put the material together. This is a job, however, that cannot be completed hastily. The contractor is under a heavy bond to have the structure roofed by the early part of next year. The foundation has been laid over twelve months. In a few days another scene of activity will be witnessed on Walton Place, where the institution will have a frontage of 300 feet. The building will cost \$300,000.

Danvers (Ill.) P. L. Years ago there was a library in Danvers, which was incorporated and held a State charter. It lapsed into "innocuous desuetude," and not until I. D. Janes, a wealthy farmer of that neighborhood, gave it financial backing did it again revive. Mr. Janes gave \$1100, the interest to be devoted to the purchase of books for the library, so long as the library existed. A new association was formed, taking the charter of the old, and the incorporation was formed with a board of 5 trustees. The library now occupies quarters in the second story of a business building, and there are several hundred volumes upon the shelves, to which books are continually being added. Each patron of the library pays 75c. per annum, which entitles him to the use of all the books and the right to cast his ballot in the affairs of the association. Miss Ella Culbertson is the librarian.

Dayton (O.) P. L. Added 1634; total 29,662; issued 101,610 (fic. and juv. 81.2%; yet the library contains but 3832 v. of fiction and 1972 of juvenile fiction against 23,858 in other departments).

Doylestown, Pa. At a business meeting of the Doylestown Seminary Alumni Association on the evening of July 11, the matter of disposing of the valuable library, known as the "Adelphi Library," belonging to the Alumni, came before the meeting for action. After a full discussion, it was almost unanimously decided to give the library in trust to the Board of School Directors of Doylestown borough, for the use of the Doylestown public schools. The library consists of probably 400 volumes.

Evanston, Ill. Northwestern Univ. L. Orrington Lunt, of Evanston, has donated \$50,000 to the university for the erection of a new library building. The trustees have already taken steps to carry out the design of the donor, and the work of construction will begin at an early date. The new library will be located on the campus amid the other university buildings. The present library is in three rooms of an upper story of University Hall, and contains 30,000 volumes. It is quite crowded and inconvenient, and the need of more commodious quarters is greatly felt. Mr. Lunt has been a liberal friend of the university and his latest donation will be enthusiastically welcomed by the students. The library of the Garrett Biblical Institute will also have a place in the new structure, and it is possible that room for a chapel may be provided.

Florence (Mass.) P. L. The Public Library Committee have notified Miss Fuller, the librarian of the Florence branch, that there are no funds to carry on that library, which means that the building must be closed unless something is done. The truth is that some people have an idea that the late A. T. Lilly left money which can be used for the purpose of carrying on this library, and so they are disposed to throw the burden in that direction when it is the distinct duty of the city to run the library. Mr. Lilly gave money to erect a building and \$5000 to buy books, but it was not his plan that the library

should be run and cared for from his estate. He was specially anxious that the city should do its part, that the library should in no sense be managed except by the city officials, and that they should pay the bills. Florence only asks its fair and equitable proportion of the library appropriation. It will be a disgrace to the city officials if the doors of the Florence Library are closed for lack of money.

Green Bay (Wis.) P. L. The library owes its existence to the generosity of Mr. Rufus B. Kellogg, a prominent citizen, who presented to the city \$15,000, with the condition that the interest was to be used for a public library. The offer was at once accepted and the library opened in May, 1889, with several hundred well-selected books.

Another gift of \$500 from Mr. Kellogg last year, together with donations of books from other interested and progressive citizens, has enabled the city of Green Bay to possess a library which numbers at this time nearly 3000 volumes.

During May of this year the library was closed while the books were reclassified and numbered with the combined Dewey and Cutter numbers, and a full card catalog made. The work was done under the supervision of Miss Minnie M. Oakley, cataloguer of the State Historical Library of Wisconsin, ably assisted by Miss Anna H. McDonnell, the librarian.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L., containing nearly 16,000 volumes, was opened July 6 for the distribution of books for home reading. The complete finding list, alphabetically arranged by authors, titles, and subjects, making a book of about 260 pages, is in the printer's hands and will be ready for delivery about August 1. In the meantime, advance sheets of fiction, by title only, have been separately printed. The reference-room contains over 1000 volumes of encyclopædias, dictionaries, and other works of reference. The reading-room contains over 300 current newspapers and leading periodicals and magazines.

The *Sunday morning news*, July 12, says:

"The ladies visit mainly during the day hours. There have been very few lady visitors at night. This probably indicates that the factory and shop girls and salesladies [!] prefer an evening of open-air enjoyment these summer evenings instead of reading after a day shut up in stores and factories.

"The evening visitors are mainly young boys and young men whose dress and appearance denote that they are mechanics. Most of the young men prefer periodicals of the *Scientific American* stamp. The *North American review* is in great demand. The boys generally read *Banner weekly*, *Outing*, and *Golden days*. Most of the lady visitors read the *Century* and the fashion and art magazines.

"Mr. Cole has prepared and had printed and framed and hung up in conspicuous places lists of the periodicals—one arranged alphabetically, another divided into daily, weekly, and monthly issues, and another separating and arranging alphabetically the various foreign periodicals subscribed for."

Lowell (Mass.) P. L. The getting of the City Library in shape for business is going on. The library itself has been refitted, and books are being arranged in position by employees. Nearly all the damaged books have been repaired. Workmen are engaged in repairing the entrance to the library. Many hundreds of books which were in the hands of subscribers at the time of the fire have been returned to Edward F. Slattery at the public reading-rooms. Librarian Chase hopes to get the reference-room in condition for the public's use before many days.

Marathon, N. Y. News has been received at Marathon, N. Y., of the death at East Greenwich, Ohio, at the age of 91 years, of Mrs. Marsena Brink Peck, a native and long a resident of Marathon. Mrs. Peck, by her will, just made public, leaves \$20,000 to found a free public library in her native town.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The *Library news* makes the following official announcement concerning the new sub-stations to be started on September 1:

"For the convenience of people living in the outskirts of the city, the Board of Trustees have decided to establish delivery stations at the several stores mentioned below: Dr. J. E. Janes, No. 192 Washington Avenue, Woodside; Dr. W. R. Scudder, 95 Belleville Avenue, opposite Bloomfield Avenue; Dr. J. Betzler, 503 Orange Street, corner Roseville Avenue; Drs. D. J. and T. P. Edwards, 311 South Orange Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh Streets; Union Pacific Tea Company, 261 Court Street, corner Belmont Avenue; Dr. D. W. Smith, 201 Walnut Street, corner Pacific; Dr. O. F. Von Gehren, 200 Ferry Street, near Hamburg Place; Ost & Company, 27 Bowery Street.

"These stations are intended only for the collection and delivery of books. No 'finding-lists' will be kept at the stations; all lists must be made out at home or at the library.

"At these places books will be received by the person in charge, and placed in boxes prepared for the purpose. At certain hours (which will be named in the August number of the *Library news*) an expressman will call for the boxes, bring them to the library, and, after the books have been exchanged, return the same to the stations where they belong. Leave your books at the stations nearest your home, and use no other, as all books will be returned to the station whence they came. Books may be left any time before the hour of collection and received any time after the hour of delivery."

New Bedford (Mass.) P. L. Added 2337; issued 78 906 (increase 3581). The trustees wish to replace their arc lights by incandescent lights and to print a finding-list of subjects.

Omaha P. L. (14th rpt.) Added 6004; home use 162,702 (fict. 75.9%); lib. use 43,117 (fict. less than 1%).

"Mr. Byron Reed, one of our oldest and wealthiest citizens, bequeathed to the city his library and collection of mss. and coins, and also a lot of a superficial area of 8301.3 feet, of an estimated value of about \$40,000,

"The conditions are:

"1. That said city erect a first-class fireproof building thereon, covering the whole of said lot, and at least four stories high, suitable for a public library or art gallery; the erection of the building to be commenced within one year from the date this will is admitted to probate and to progress so far as to be under roof within two years after it is commenced.

"2. As soon as said building is enclosed the trustee, A. L. Reed, is directed to execute and deliver to the city a deed for said lot, conditioned, however, that said premises shall ever be used for the benefit of the public as a public library or art gallery and for such purposes as may be necessary or incidental thereto. The management of said institution shall be conducted and directed by said city of Omaha, and shall be wholly in the interest and for the benefit of the public."

"Other minor conditions are attached to the bequest, all of them reasonable and easily complied with.

"This bequest, however, by the will, was conditioned upon its acceptance by the widow of the deceased. Lest the failure of such acceptance should jeopardize this public bequest the widow and all the heirs have joined in a conveyance of this property, in trust, for the uses and purposes designated in the will, thus assuring the bequest beyond controversy to the city.

"It is believed by the directors of the library that additional ground is, if not necessary, exceedingly desirable, especially additional frontage on Harney Street.

"Three of the directors have joined in the purchase of a parcel of land fronting 50 feet on Harney Street, and adjoining this bequest on the east and extending back the same depth as the land devised by Mr. Reed. This is to be held and conveyed at cost to the city if it decides to enlarge the site devised."

The collection is valued by experts at \$50,000.

Philadelphia, Pa. Am. Philosophical Soc. L. What is practically a new library is being constructed at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, to contain the 50,000 volumes owned by the Society. The books heretofore were scattered through the different rooms and some were stored in the attic—a small room next the roof. A room for their special uses was required, and the attic has been so greatly enlarged and ventilated that it will easily contain the entire collection, so placed as to be convenient for members to visit.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Loyal Legion L. A special meeting of the Board of Governors of the War Library and Museum of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion was held July 9 in the United Service Club hall. The board has secured an office for official headquarters at 723 Walnut Street, which will be in charge of Colonel Sylvester Bonaffon. The members of the board are very much elated over the prospect of successfully accomplishing the object for which the corporation has been formed. There is every reason to believe that the sum of \$100,000 will be raised, which is required in order that the State appropriation of \$50,000 may be available. Now that

the committees have been appointed, the work of securing the amount needed in order to give Philadelphia a building in which to house a library of Rebellion literature and a museum of war relics worthy of its importance is assured.

Quincy, Mass. T. Crane P. L. (20th rpt.) Added 561; issued 65,557 (fict. 55.8 %).

In the last 10 years the population of the town has increased 37.6, but the circulation of books has increased only 29.4 %. "This is an unexpected fact, as during the 20 years since the library was originally opened a generation has grown up, those composing which have been accustomed from childhood to its use." But in the same 10 years the issue of fiction has decreased .07 %, though the number of names registered as borrowers has increased from 5170 to 9799. But the demand for history, literature, travels, and arts and sciences shows an encouraging increase, and "the encouraging feature is the fact that the increased demand for books of the latter and more solid class is found almost wholly in the portion of the circulation effected through the schools."

The library has received a bequest from Mr. Cotton Center Johnson of \$2000.

Rochester (N. Y.) Univer. L. The gift of 1000 volumes from the library of Dr. Asahel C. Kendrick to the University of Rochester is announced. This increase of the library facilities of the institution is especially significant as coming from a scholar of such ripe culture, whose enthusiasm for the study of English poetry is as well known to his former students as is his love of the classics.

Sacramento (Cal.) F. P. L. (12th rpt.) Added 1553; circulated 41,512 (fict. 77 %); borrowers 9646; receipts \$15,528.24; expenditures \$6155.74.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. (9th rpt.) Added 5456; total 26,546; issued 13,263 (fict. and juv. 73.95 %).

"The number of volumes in the library has been increased the past year more than 23 %, the book-borrowers 15 %, and the circulation 36-355, or about 40 %.

"There has been a large increase in reading on special subjects, due, perhaps, to the impulse to study given by the new movement inaugurated by the St. Paul Academy of Science the past year, known as the university extension. Classes have been formed in algebra, botany, history, mechanical drawing, physics, political science, and English literature. About 300 persons have attended these lectures. A special effort has been made by the library to obtain such books as would be useful in the study of these sciences, and copies of these books, together with the syllabus of each lecture, have been retained in the reference department, where all have had an opportunity to consult them."

South Haven (Mich.) P. L. 22 buildings were burned July 27. The tearing down of two small stores finally stopped the flames. The public library was among the buildings burned.

Stafford Springs (Conn.) L. A. A settlement has been made with the heirs of Arba Hyde, who

contested his will giving his property to found a public library. The estate inventoried \$57,000, and by the terms of the settlement the Association will, upon the death of his sister, Mrs. Annette Colton, receive about \$30,000.

Superior (Wis.) P. L. Added 878; total 3072; circulated 11,429; receipts \$4513; expenditures \$3470.

Western Reserve Hist. Soc. L., Cleveland, O. Added 473; total 8477 v., 11,975 pm., bd. v. of newspapers 1117.

FOREIGN.

Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls. (4th rpt.) Added 1303; total 18,601; issued 210,737.

London. Livesey L. WHELLOCK, Robert P., *archit.* The Livesey Library, Old Kent Road. (In *Building news*, June 26.)

Oxford, Eng. Mansfield College. CHAMPNEYS, Basil, archit. The top of the library staircase. Sketches from the interior. (In *BUILDER*, June 27, 1891.)

Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale. STAIRCASE in the Salle des manuscrits. (In *Amer. archit.*, July 11, p. 22.)

Librarians.

CARR, H. J., has resigned the librarianship of the St. Joseph F. P. L. *The Herald* says: "Mr. Carr has held the position since the establishment of the library under its present control, and by capable management has built up an institution of which the citizens of St. Joseph may well feel proud. Mr. Carr has been solicited to and will soon take charge of a public library at Scranton, Pa. Mr. Carr will retain his position several weeks; meanwhile the board will endeavor to secure a gentleman for the position of equal competency."

McLONEY, Ella. The Trustees of the Des Moines City Library held a meeting July 7, and elected Miss Ella McLoney city librarian in place of Mrs. Stella Morse, resigned, and Miss Bertha Wilson was chosen assistant. Miss McLoney has been assisting Mrs. Morse for several months and she was chosen from a large list of applicants for place. Ill-health is given as the reason for Mrs. Morse's leaving the position which she had filled so acceptably.

NELSON, C. A., has accepted the post of General Assistant Librarian at the Newberry Library, Chicago, from July 1.

WRIGHT, W. H. K., borough librarian of Plymouth, who has for some years past made a special study of the literature and bibliography of the Western counties, is now engaged upon a volume describing the lives and works of the poets of Devon and Cornwall. The series begins with such names as Ford, Rowe, Sir Walter Raleigh, Herrick, and Carew, and is continued down to their not unworthy followers in our own time. The volume will be abundantly illustrated with portraits and views.

Cataloging and Classification.

THE BOSTON P. L. July Bulletin continues and concludes Ford's Bibliography of the Continental Congress.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE library bulletin. No. 1. Brunswick, Me., June, 1891. 61 p. O.

"The purpose is to secure the more general co-operation of the Alumni in the growth of the library, to publish bibliographical matter, particularly that relating to Maine, and to afford a means of communication between the larger and the smaller libraries in the State. Its covers will also enclose the annual report of the librarian and the obituary record."

The bibliography in this number is "100 books on Maine" (4½ p.) and "A list of poems illustrating Greek mythology in the English poetry of the 19th century; by E. C. Guild" (16 pp.), and "Published writings of Edmund Flagg" (2 p.).

JERSEY CITY (N. J.) F. P. L. Title list of fiction, July 1. Jersey City, 1891. [4] + 35 p. O.

Over 4000 titles.

UTRECHT. Assurance sur la vie; "catalogue de la bibliothèque de la compagnie Utrecht." Utrecht, J. L. Beijers, 1890. 135 p.

FULL NAMES.

Carl Fredrik Lotharius *Baron* Hochschild (Désirée queen of Sweden and Norway, 1890). — T. West.

The following are supplied by Harvard College Library:

Beebe, W.; Sully (American mythology);

Hassam, F.; Fitch (Liberty tree, Liberty hall — Lafayette and loyalty);

Owen, Daniel E.; (Old times in Saco);

Wilkins, M.; Elinor (A New England nun and other stories).

CHANGED TITLES.

"An insignificant woman; a story of artist life," by Bertha Behrens (W. Heimbürg), transl. by Mary Stuart Smith (12°, N. Y., Robert Bonner's Sons, n. d., cpr. 1891), is the same as "Misjudged," by Bertha Behrens (W. Heimbürg), transl. by Mrs. J. W. Davis (12°, Worthington Company, N. Y., 1891). — W. T. Peoples.

Bibliography.

BERNARDINI, N.: Guida della stampa periodica italiana. Lecce, 1890. 8 + 784 p. 8°. 10 fr.

"An exceedingly curious volume, oddly put together, which gives a singular medley of bibliography, literary criticism, poetry, advertisements, and announcements of various kinds. It includes a dictionary of 500 pseudonyms used by Italian writers, and a detailed list of periodicals of all kinds, political, literary, medical, legal, religious, etc., which are or have been published in the different cities of Italy." — *Polybiblion*, juin, 1891, p. 527.

BOUCHOT, H. Des livres modernes qu'il convient d'acquérir; l'Art et l'Engouement; la Bibliophilie contemporaine; les Procédés de décoration. Paris, Rouveyre, 1891. 102 p. + engr. 18°. 6 fr.

CUCUEL, C. Eléments de paléographie grecque, d'après le "Griechische paléographie" de V. Garthausen. Paris, Klincksieck, 1891. 224 p. + 2 pl. 3.50 fr.

GEIGER, Ludw. Bibliographie der Goethe-Literatur f. 1890. Mit e. Beitrage G. v. Loeper's u. Mittheilgn. v. Fachgenossen. Frankfurt a.-M., Rütten & Loening, 1891. 80 p. 8°. 1.20 m. Repr. with add. from the "Goethe-Jahrbuch."

GRANIER, C. Essai de bibliographie charitable. Paris, Guillaumin, 1891. 8 + 850 p. 8°. 17.50 fr.

GRISWOLD, W. M. Descriptive list of romantic novels. Camb., Mass., 1890. O. Pages 165 – 258 cover A to M.

HOEPLI, Ulrico. Bibliografia, scienza delle biblioteche, arte tipografica. Milano, U. Hoepli, 1891. 140 p. narrow D. (Catal. Hoepli, sez. antiq., no 72.) 1408 works.

LOISELEUR, Jules. Les bibliothèques communales historiques de leur formation, examen des droits respectifs de l'état et des villes sur ces collections. Orléans, Herluison, 1891.

"What are the rights of the state and of cities in regard to the books and manuscripts of communal libraries?"

MANNO, Ant. Bibliografia storica degli stati della monarchia di Savoia. Vols. 2, 3. Torino, frat. Bocca, 1891. 2 v., p. 18 + 457; 475. 8°. With two tables. (Bibl. stor. ital., pub. per cura della R. Dep. di Stor. Pat., 3.) 14 lire.

PANSA, Giov. Bibliografia storica degli Abruzzi: terzo suppl. alla *Biblioteca stor. topog. degli Abruzzi* di Camillo Minieri Riccio, composto sulla propria collezione, con appendice. Lanciano, Rocco Carabba, 1891. 7 + 403 p. 8°. 8 lire.

SARGANT, E. B., and WHISHAW, B. A guide-book to books. Oxf., Clarendon Press, 1891. 362 p. O. sd. 5 s. 3 d., bd. 5 s.

To my list of works containing medical and scientific bibliographies, published in the June JOURNAL, I should have added the great "Dictionnaire encyclopédique des sciences médicales," edited by Amédée Dechambre. It was begun in 1864, and over 100 volumes have already been published. The bibliographies in this work are exceedingly numerous, and in many instances very full, as that given under LARYNX.

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Enoch Pratt Free Library.
Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
Haverford College.

Johas Hopkins University.
Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.
Miami University.
N. Y. State Library.
N. Y. Hospital Library.
Ohio State University.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Public Library, Cincinnati, O.
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

SEPTEMBER, 1891.

No. 9.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

THE article of Mr. Foster describing the "information desk" at the Providence Public Library, which we reprint in this issue of the JOURNAL, emphasizes a point which all connected with libraries have more or less appreciated. The timidity of the average person desiring information, and especially the stranger who comes to the library for the first time, is a factor in library administration which must be acknowledged and dealt with. However absurd it may seem to the profession, who know how fully such institutions are planned and operated to make contact and use by the public as easy as possible, it nevertheless remains true that many people never enter a library without a certain feeling of awe and shyness coming over them. Whether this is a survival from the old tradition which made readers no part of a library, a natural feeling of respect for the stored knowledge about them, or whether there is some atmosphere about such a place which produces these sensations, is a matter which, however interesting from a psychological standpoint, is not germane to the profession. But we have seen person after person enter a library, and, after a brief struggle with the card or printed catalog, leave the building without exchanging a word with any one, and have even seen them make no attempt to do this much, but merely linger for a time, as if without any purpose whatever. Yet whenever we have spoken to such people we have found they wanted a definite thing, and merely lacked the "sand" to make known their wants.

If any librarian will stand at the delivery-desk for a few moments he cannot fail to be struck with the timid manner of the larger part of the readers. We heard it asked once at the desk of the Boston Public Library, by an apparently educated person, if they "let the people see the books!" Yet at the time not less than 50 people were using books at the reference tables. In our *Humors and Blunders* a few months ago we recorded an actual experience of a person applying to the librarian for permission to use the card catalog! Few librarians can perhaps afford the luxury of a special person to attend to these people, nor would many be as fortunate in ob-

taining so competent a person as Mr. Foster has secured. But certainly much can be done towards relieving this library fright by merely posting a sign so as to show all where to apply for any information, and making it convey the impression that the library desires to give aid to all.

THE address by Col. Higginson on access to the shelves, which we print in this number, has been delayed long after the report of the meeting at which it was delivered by the press of announcements of the California meeting. But we are not sorry for the delay, because it now appears very opportunely just before the discussion of that subject, which is to be a leading feature of the San Francisco program. The two librarians whose liberality in opening their shelves to the public Col. Higginson cites and praises are themselves to describe and defend their practice. We hope that the result of the discussion will be the creation of a public opinion that will stand in the way of unnecessary restriction. Some restraint, some curtailment of liberty there must always be, varying in degree with the circumstances of the different libraries. But there is always a tendency when the inconveniences of freedom are felt, as they will be from time to time, to rush to the other extreme and draw the bonds too tight. Nothing can prevent this but a widespread and well-fortified conviction that access to the shelves is of great value and worth some sacrifice both of time and of money.

THIS is the last issue of the JOURNAL which will reach our subscribers before the starting of the A. L. A. excursion, and has been somewhat delayed in order that it might contain all possible additions and alterations in the itinerary and program. The success of the Convention from a literary standpoint is already an assured fact, and the features promised in the itinerary make it almost equally certain. Of all trips undertaken by the Association, this is not merely the least dependent upon weather, but has had the most elaborate preparation. The welcome the Pacific extends is as genial as their climate, and cannot fail to win the thanks and gratitude of all the profession, whether they are able to attend or otherwise.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES.—II.

BY EDITH E. CLARKE, NEWBERRY LIBRARY, CHICAGO, ILL.

OF the two functions of a library, the passive hoarding of knowledge and the active, aggressive share it takes in its acquisition, the second is alone dear to me. Though I acquire with pleasure bibliographical gems and literary antiquities, it is not for the pride of possession, but for the word they bring to the student who is seeking self-realization for the race in the knowledge of its past. It is not as a museum but as a source of power that the library appeals to me. As a librarian I regard the earnest student, he who

"Scorns delights and lives laborious days"

that the world may become wiser and so, it is to be hoped, better, as my commander-in-chief, in whose campaigns I, a humble field-follower, delight to aid by subsidies and menial service. All are not privileged, like Moses, to hold in their hands the destinies of the armies of progress, but the staying of the hands of the prophets may as librarian be mine.

It is with this object in view that I have dwelt long and earnestly on the best means and methods to attain it. A good watch-dog will perform the duties of custodian satisfactorily for an antediluvian library, but a live librarian, working in the most perfect environment and with the best aids from shelf-pin to staff, can alone fulfil this higher conception of library work. From my earnest questioning for these ideal conditions came Chapter I on Departmental Libraries,* a statement of a plan fulfilling these conditions, submitted for discussion before a class of learners. Neither there nor among the larger audience which it afterwards met in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL did it meet any destructive criticism, nor did those able librarians whom I cited as sponsors to my scheme, and from whose writings I culled my precedents, disown their sanction to it. I am left to infer that library experts, seeing nothing vulnerable in the abstract plan, are willing to allow, if feasible, the demonstration of its merits by actual trial.

Two years more of work in students' libraries has given me no reason to change my mind about departmental arrangement, but has suggested many details, the modification of routine, the general plan of administration which such an arrangement makes necessary. It is this routine of administration, the details of management required to fill in the outlines sketched before and make a completed organic whole that I here submit, as before, for discussion, the plan of a tyro

willing to learn through criticism, and bold only in giving opinions, not in claiming for them originality nor superiority.

Chapter I was on the arrangement best suited to wants of readers, on the exterior relations of libraries, in which all, from the humblest reader to the man who gives his millions to found it, are interested. Chapter 2 is on the interior relations of the staff to each other, is strictly technical and not easy to be understood by the outsider. In its discussion, as before, we limit ourselves to those libraries of greater than ordinary proportions, and whose future points to permanency and constant growth with no size limit. This is the first characteristic, and the second is that it must be a students' library. Now the library list of 1887 gives only 14 libraries in the United States over 100,000 volumes, and of these 14 some 4 or 5 have an abnormal growth in the popular direction, fiction and juveniles; so while there is plenty of room to discuss the question of the management of this class of libraries, it not having been yet very fully exploited, still to only about 10 institutions in the country will it be a practical problem.

To most of my readers it will be a problem with whose solution they have nothing to do, a barren speculation. But in those isolated instances where a library, a students' library, is striding forward to those magnificent proportions which the students' libraries of the future are to have, and, barren of precedent, is carving out its own functions and environment in accordance with the requirements laid upon it, it is indeed a burning and vital question. The organization of such a library may be painfully and expensively evolved by experiment and chance, or by discussion and comparison of plans among experts a working order may be elaborated embodying the highest probability of success.

The patriarchal days are gone when each household was sufficient unto itself, grinding its own corn, weaving its own garments, limiting its wants to its own productions, and allowing all surplus to run to waste. Co operation and distribution of labor are the order of the day. If this is recognized among the common businesses so much the more should it be among libraries, which should lead in intelligent methods. Librarians have shown themselves alive to this in their schemes for co-operative cataloging and indexing, in arranging for differentiating and non-duplicating neighboring collections, as planned in the New York Library Club, and in other cities.

* See LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1889, 14: 340.

Here is division of labor among different libraries. But when the number of employees becomes large, there must take place a division of labor in one library. This is the same necessity as in manufactories, railroads, and mercantile establishments, with this difference, that in the money-making concerns their very ends and motive of existence supply a sufficient argument for the most careful organization, and its financial success is a test of its efficiency, while in libraries results are so intangible, affecting their managers only from afar in their reputations or their conscience, never in their pockets, that the test of good or bad can be only the indefinite one of the satisfaction of the staff and the opinion of experts.

The problem stands thus: The students' library of the future is to be from one hundred thousand to one or two million books. Its function is to be aggressive over and above the mere hoarding and caring for the product of past activity. In order to do this, to act as a potent factor in the mental activity of its constituency, it must have a corps of earnest, able librarians, endued with the enthusiasm of the investigator and the self-sacrifice of the teacher. Given these elements to deal with, the problem under discussion is, how is this band of workers to be organized so that their efforts shall go straight to the end and achieve the maximum result with the minimum expenditure of effort?

The work in a library — I think all will follow me in this — falls naturally into three divisions: (1) the getting the books, (2) the disposal of them in adding them to the library, and (3) their distribution to readers; technically, the ordering, the cataloging and classifying, and the reference work. I believe I am not wrong in saying that these three main divisions are generally accepted among librarians as those into which the work naturally falls. In the small libraries all these functions are performed by one person. As the staff increases the departments above specified are instituted. As the duties and the staff increase in number, processes are divided up. The following are some of the distinct processes assigned to individuals: the copying of cards; the writing of class or shelf number on them; the distribution of cards in the catalog; the care of the pamphlets; the cataloging of all the continuations; the binding; the care of the duplicates, including making their catalog; the editing of the bulletin of additions and library news; the preparation of lists of books on special topics; the entry of books on the shelf-list; the ordering of the books; the procuring and

care of the supplies; the classifying of the books; the entry of new books in the accession catalog. These are some parts of library routine, culled disconnectedly here and there from different systems of administration, which may be differentiated in their execution; but they are only functionally, not organically independent. I must not be understood to say that they are autonomous, nor that any one of these processes can be carried on in entire independence nor otherwise than in strict co-ordination if not subordination to a general plan. It is their ranging, co-ordination, and distribution to individuals that we are considering in this paper.

Now I think that this ranging and distribution has generally grown up haphazard in most large libraries, and where the head that makes the plan is the one that distributes the details it is satisfactory. I have been much interested in tracing the development of the division of the work in the published annual lists of the staff of one library whose chief is an organizing genius. During five years' evolution first apparently great subdivision of labor with ostensibly utter disconnection of function, probably actually so closely directed by the organizing head that that one inspiration running through all branches of work produced uniformity. It resembled a worm, any of whose sections may be lopped off without stopping the wriggling of the remaining mass. As we go on, some of these parts, notably in the reference work, are lopped off. There is centralization in the catalog department, with increase in the number of helpers there; classification is placed in the cataloging department. The inspiring head withdraws himself, and the system, having "learned its limbs," goes alone. This is in accordance with what we know of the evolution of animate existence — first, an organized mass, in which every square inch performs all the processes in complete independence of other parts; second, localization of functions with necessary independence of all organs.

In accordance with physical growth, it would seem that this line of organization was a natural one, calculated to produce a stable system capable of further organization and subdivision along the same lines. But can a number of men be handled in quite the same manner as a mass of unsentient atoms? Can beings possessing will, intelligence, reasoning powers, be made of use without bringing into play those very capabilities? In short, does library work admit of being performed on the same lines as physical pro-

cesses, automatically, without separate volition, without knowledge of results nor of the plan nor of what other workers are about?

My contention is that it cannot be so performed; that the division I have described is wrong and along the wrong lines; that the old-fashioned way of each one doing a part of each kind of work was the best; finally, that when size necessitates subdivision it must be along the lines of subject classes, not of the kind of work.

This can be accomplished by dividing a library according to the grand divisions of science and confiding to certain members of the staff one or more of these classes with the running of its machinery. Each person will be expected to become a specialist in his department; to keep the run of the publications in that class, and bring to the notice of the order department new books desired and to remind them of deficiencies; to catalog and classify all books coming to that department; to direct the arrangement of it, and to assist special students in the use of the books under his charge. This implies a special room for the class, though not necessarily.

The accession-book, according to this scheme, the general card catalog, the main reading-room and circulation-desk, all the paraphernalia that go without saying for the working of a large library, are there as usual. What I am proposing is an added interior adytum, sacred to the few, a sanctum where the initiated taste the sweets of close communion with books, and share in the mystic rites of the inner temple of study. The cataloging which is done in these separate departments and the assignment of books as they come into the library to them will be supervised by a central management to preserve the balance between them.

My arguments for this arrangement, stated briefly, are as follows:

1. The librarian working in all branches of knowledge is insufficiently equipped for any, thus producing inferior work.
2. The librarian confined to a narrow round of routine duties is ignorant of the rest of the work, and his work suffers detriment so far as he does not comprehend the whole and his part in it.
3. This plan spurs on the lazy librarian.
4. Relieves the conscientious one.
5. Gives variety to routine work, thus producing better work.
6. Gives scope for diversity of taste and talent.
7. Attracts the best talent by its independence, variety, and specialization of interest.

8. Is adapted to the building of the future.

Let us consider these more in detail. 1. Insufficiency of knowledge produces inefficiency of work. The ordering librarian must be *au courant* with the publications in every branch of knowledge. He must be able to enumerate the standard authorities in them all, and make sure that there are no gaps on his shelves on any subject able to be supplied. He must know prices and understand subjects. He often allows a specialist outsider interested in the library to make out lists of books for him; how much better to have this done by the specialist in charge of that department.

The cataloger again covers the same ground or wider; encyclopedic knowledge with a broad view of the relations of different subjects to each other, the bibliographical history of books as well as their literary history must be known by him. Again the reference librarian must cover the same field. All branches equally, medicine and fine arts, cookery and transcendentalism, must be explored to satisfy an unrelenting and remorselessly interrogating public. When these functions are separated, the whole ground in its three divisions — viz.: (1) understanding of all branches of knowledge and their relation to each other, (2) literary history, or the knowledge of authors and the books they have written, (3) bibliography, or the acquaintance with the authorities on any subject and their comparative value — must be traversed by each one of three persons. When these three functions are united in one person and confined to one subject the course is run but once, and a shorter one at that. Breadth in treatment will be the result of this curtailing of length. It is impossible, as the cataloger turns constantly from one subject to another widely dissimilar to catch the little side-lights, the floating items of information, the stray bit of gossip which gathered by the wayside gives information which ponderous tomes withhold. Knowledge gained simply for use, like the journalist's hurried gleaning from reference-books and a cataloger's hasty glance into a bibliography, is superficial, and cannot be used without danger of gross errors. It should not take twenty years to make a good cataloger, and the only claim for it is in the immense range of subjects with which the unfortunate tyro is expected to become familiar. Given complete familiarity with the now more thoroughly exploited ground of catalog rules, with a keenly analytical, logical mind to perceive fine distinctions and a good memory to apply them consistently;

then with familiarity with one department of knowledge gained from the care of the books in that department, keeping watch of its growth and supplying its deficiencies, prompted by suggestions from the students who use it, and our beginner will speedily become an expert for that department. No matter how many rules and formulas may be tingling at his fingers' ends, nor how many years of experience he may have had with the vagaries and abnormalities which publishers put forth for the perfecting of the cataloger's soul through tribulation, in so far as he is not master of the subject he essays to catalog he will do poor work; viz., insufficiency of knowledges produces inefficiency of work.

2. Imperfect understanding of the whole system tends to unsatisfactory performance of any branch. The girl who tends the loom does not need to know all the processes; but that is mechanical. The reference librarian, on the contrary, must know how the catalog is made, or the public suffer. If the cataloger does not meet the public sufficiently to become acquainted with the catchwords by which they know this or that treatise or committee report, or to hear their protests against his pedantries and obstinate insistence on Mahomet's going to the mountain, the catalog becomes unadaptable. It takes many days for a tyro in a large library whose machinery is not all apparent to grasp the correlation which exists between order-list, accession-book, catalog, and shelf-list, so that at first he is constantly trying to make each one of these supply the whole. Unless there are meetings of the staff and constant consultation, any one doing exclusively one kind of work loses knowledge of what others are doing and of the relations of each part to the great whole, and so far as he does this his work is defective.

3. The care of a department spurs on the lazy librarian. Heaven deliver an ambitious librarian from an assistant who regards his position as a literary lounging ground or as a background to display his talents as an author; but if selfishness and unconscientiousness will invade the circle hallowed by the great dead whose zeal and devotion brought forth works meet for remembrance, let him be given a task where, working alone, results can be accurately measured, and where responsibility and pride will spur him on.

4. But to the conscientious, ambitious, now cruelly overtaxed librarian, let us inaugurate a respite from killing care and relief to aching brain. Librarianship has its martyrs as all pur-

suits have, and the coming century will see many more of them than the present if we do not remove the occasion, as we do not wish to check the spirit. Dark care at present embitters the life of the ardent library worker because mentally he is a "thing of shreds and patches." He is the modern Tantalus, constantly sipping at streams of knowledge which as constantly flow away from him. Superficially inquiring, smatteringly acquiring, his mental powers dwindle day by day. Power of concentration vanishes, abilities once not contemptible fail, he sees himself mentally a wreck, with only a few well-worn facts at his fingers' ends, and a spirit refined as by fire and fit for translation to a better land.

"Who aimeth at the sky

Shoots higher much than he who means a tree;"

but he who aims distractedly to cultivate an acquaintance with each member of the milky way will become lost somewhere in its lactic infinities, and if he ever finds himself it is likely to be in the land of limbo on a nearer planet. The librarian is ashamed not to know everything at a moment's notice, from the title of every book in the library to the answer to the prize question which the Queen of Sheba propounded to Solomon. This should not be so. Let us give him a specialty, and let it be understood that if he wants to know anything about another subject he is to ask his fellow-worker whose specialty that subject is. Let us make library science the specialty of all, then shall we be freed at once from the librarian who knows everything except library science and the admirable but short-lived librarian who knows library science, but lives in constant dread that he will be found out not to know everything else besides.

5. This plan gives variety to routine work. So few libraries have a staff large enough to permit division of work that I think few of my readers realize the strain it is to do one thing for seven or eight hours at a stretch, whether it be cataloging, writing up the accession-book, or analyzing books to classify them. The brain does not work so well and the health suffers. So far as I have observed the practice of allowing change of occupation by each assistant taking turns in each of the operations of the library work is adopted in most libraries of medium size. One of our most progressive and energetic young librarians, on taking charge of a students' library, made it a rule that no one should work more than two hours at a stretch on any branch of work, and was rewarded with intense devotion to the work and to herself. It is an accepted

maxim that change of employment constitutes rest, and if the mental strain and long hours of a librarian's work do not set up a claim to rest of this kind I am at a loss to know what work does.

6. This plan adapts itself to diversity of taste and talent. It is part of the success of every great leader of mankind that he knows how to put diverse talents to use in their proper sphere. Let our system be elastic enough to adapt itself to individuality and utilize personal gifts to the best advantage. An iron-bound system which cannot do this is worse than none.

7. The positions created by this arrangement will be the most desirable in the library profession. Its variety in kind of labor, its unity of interest, its independence, the opportunity it affords of intercourse with those pursuing the same line of study, combined with quiet investigation along one's own specialty, its freedom from rivalry, friction, or a desire to rise higher, all those in charge of departments being co-equal, only directed by the central administrative officers, the whole constitutes a most tempting prize,

and from the crowd of applicants the most unexceptionable can be chosen.

8. This system is designed for libraries whose proportions will demand a modification of the heretofore familiar plans of library structure. The future library will be either stacks or departments. The more expensive, yet vastly more useful, will be on the departmental system, and it is in accordance with the latter that this scheme is sketched.

But the principle which underlies the plan of library work which I have been here supporting and, I hope, elucidating, is of wider application than to those great students' libraries to which I have been here applying it. The division of work by subject rather than by processes can and, I hope, will by degrees be adopted in many libraries greatly differing from those under discussion. Much, I venture to think, will the lot of the library worker be brightened by the adoption of this plan rather than the more mechanical one of having each process performed by a separate worker, whose labors are restricted to that narrow field.

ACCESS TO THE SHELVES.*

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

I WISH to give it as my strong conviction, after half a century's familiarity with libraries of all kinds, that the great changes to be made in the libraries of the future lie in the direction not of the collection of books, but of their distribution. The problem of collection is now pretty well solved. Once set a library on its feet, and contributions will flow to it; money, books, pictures, treasures of all kinds. This is especially true if it be supported by the public and so administered that the whole community regards it as its possession. On this side only patience and labor are necessary; and the ordinary problems of administration, though difficult, present only the kind of difficulty which the American mind readily solves. The problem of the future is not, therefore, to collect the library or to administer it, in the ordinary sense, but to make it useful. This problem is far more difficult and needs higher qualities; for it needs the faith to put confidence in the people, and the far-seeing wisdom to exercise that confidence to the best advantage.

What renders it certain that this vaster problem will be solved is the fact that all the tendencies of the last half century have been urging us

that way. For fifty years I have seen the books of our larger libraries gradually emerging from their monastic seclusion, coming forth from their locked cases and their nun-like garb of brown, to meet human eye and human touch. What student near Boston has not revelled in the glorious liberty which you, Mr. President, have seen established in the Athenæum Library? Yet I can remember when, in its Pearl Street seclusion, the boldest youth would no more dare to take down a book in one of its alcoves than to adventure on a perilous flirtation with a Spanish nun. I can recall the time when no student ever personally handled a book in the Harvard College Library, for the most venerable or dingy volume was carefully swathed before it was handed to him in the customary suit of solemn brown. To-day there is a selected library of 4000 volumes — to be increased, I am told, to 20,000 whenever a new reading-room is erected — which every one of the two thousand students may use at will and practically unwatched, each personally taking down and handling any book.* More than this, any

* [An extract from an address before the Massachusetts Library Club. See 16: 144.—EDS.]

* [In justice to the librarians of a past generation it should be said that at least forty years ago, and perhaps more, there was a collection of between 2000 and 3000 volumes in the old reading-room of Gore Hall put at the free disposition of the students and not covered.—EDS.]

student or any citizen engaged in special research can have free access to the "stack" itself, the main library, where there are multitudes of volumes practically irreplaceable, and where he may handle every one. The number obtaining this easy privilege amounts now to four or five hundred, including of course the instructors of the university; a number greater than the whole body of students in my own college days. Yet the audible complaints as to loss or mutilation of books seem to me less, not only comparatively but absolutely, than in the days when the books were almost hermetically sealed from those few.

What is the key to this change? It is a very simple one. "Suspicion," says Sir Philip Sidney, "is the way to lose that which we do fear to lose." A similar change has been going on in our public schools as to the treatment of buildings. Our Cambridge School Superintendent, Mr. Cogswell, lately told me that in looking through the early records of the school committee he was amazed to find how much of the time of that board was formerly taken up with efforts to protect the buildings from the pencils and the jack-knives of the pupils. We have now single buildings worth more than all the collected school-houses of those days; and yet, he says, the board has for years had no occasion to consider that subject for one moment. The better the building the higher the appeal to the child, the better the usage. It is the same with books. The librarian of a rural library told me that she was converted to the abolition of brown paper covers by noticing that the farmers put the uncovered books carefully under the wagon-seat for protection, but threw the covered books into the bottom of the wagon. It is so with the direct access to books. Nor will it avail to say that college students or Boston Athenæum stockholders are a picked class and that the people at large are less to be trusted. If there is a difference, the balance is the other way. Mr. Edward Capen, then librarian of the Boston Public Library, once told me, when some added restrictions were there proposed, that his judgment was wholly against them. He said: "The people who need watching, with us, are not the more ignorant public, those who have no place in their houses for a library and who do not wish to keep any book after reading it, but only to exchange it for another. Those who need watching," he said, "are the educated collectors, the men who have a gap in their own libraries to fill, or the specialists who have got at a rare bit of information and wish to monopolize it." Every librarian here understands this. In museums, I am told, there are visitors who could be trusted with a million dollars, but not with a rare fossil

or a unique beetle. Even in the mere usage of books, education and social position are no safeguard. I remember a much respected lawyer in this city thirty years ago, of whom it was said that he would, as De Quincey says of Wordsworth, cut the leaves of a new book with the same knife that had just spread his bread-and-butter.

It is safe to predict that the great changes which the next twenty years are to see in the management of free public libraries will be all in the direction of the freer handling of books by their rightful owners, the public. This it is, and not any increased strictness, which is to bring down the ratio of fiction to a reasonable amount; this it is which is to make the public library a really liberal education. But to accomplish these changes will cost the abandonment of many prejudices on the part of librarians and trustees; they must abolish brown paper; must abandon most of their locks and keys and make up their minds, if need be, that the loss of a few dollars will be amply repaid by the increased usefulness of the whole library. Our buildings will themselves be greatly modified. I already look with repentance on our new building at Cambridge, in which I had a hand; were it to be destroyed tomorrow, I would rebuild, had I the power, on a wholly different plan, following the magnificent example of the Columbus (Ohio) Library, where every alcove, excepting for the present fiction and "juveniles," is to be thrown open, as freely as the Boston Athenæum Library, to every resident of the city. It must never be forgotten, however, that the pioneer experiment was tried, not in the great city of Cleveland, but in the smaller manufacturing city of Pawtucket, R. I. For more than a year we have had in Cambridge in our reference library nearly two thousand books as freely to be handled by every comer over twelve years old as if they were in their own private libraries; and this without loss or injury of a book, except in one instance, which I believe to have been accidental. The collection includes not merely cyclopedias and dictionaries, but valuable illustrated works and the complete writings of such writers as Scott, Irving, Thackeray, and George Eliot. Had I my way and were the building expressly arranged for the purpose, I would have the main bulk of the library open with equal freedom; and I believe that this could be done, as at Cleveland, without extra expense or the employment of additional assistance. No matter if it could not. This is what we are to aim at and gradually approach. This and nothing short of this will be the Free Public Library of the Future.

A BRIEF LIST IN POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

PREPARED BY R. R. BOWKER.

GENERAL.

- ANDREWS. Institutes of economics. *Silver, Burdett & Co.*, '89, \$1.30.
 BOWEN. Amer. political economy. *Scribner*, '85, \$2.50.
 BOWKER. Economics for the people. *Harper*, '90, 75 c.
 CAREY. Manual of social science. *Baird*, \$2.25.
 DENSILOW. Principles of economic philosophy. *Cassell*, '88, \$3.50.
 GUNTON. Principles of social economics. *Putnam*, '91, \$1.75.
 PERRY. Principles of political economy. *Scribner*, '91, \$2.
 WALKER. Political economy (Briefer course). *Holt*, '83, \$1.20.
 MILL. Principles of political economy (abridged by Laughlin). *Appleton*, '84, \$3.50.
 SMITH. Wealth of nations. *Putnam*.
 BOWKER and ILES. Reader's guide to economic, social and political science. *Putnam*, '91, \$1.
 STUDY.
 LAUGHLIN. Study of political economy. *Appleton*, '85, \$1.
 COSSA. Guide to study of political economy. *Macmillan*, '80, \$1.25.
 WELLS. Recent economic changes. *Appleton*, '89, \$2.
 INGRAM. Hist. of political economy. *Macmillan*, '88, \$1.50.

LAND.

- GEORGE. Progress and poverty. *George*, '88, \$1.
 WALKER. Land and its rent. *Little, B. & Co.*, '83, 75 c.
 PROBYN, *ed.* Land tenure in various countries (Cobden Club essays). *Rev. ed. Cassell*, '81.

LABOR.

- ELV. Labor movement in America. *Crowell*, '86, \$1.50.
 WALKER. Wages question. *Holt*, '76, \$3.50.
 BARNARD. Co-operation as a business. *Putnam*, '81, \$1.
 ACKLAND and JONES. Workingmen co-operators. *Cassell*, '84, 40 c.

MONEY.

- WALKER. Money. *Holt*, '78, \$4.
 JEVONS. Money and the mechanism of exchange. *Appleton*, '79, \$1.75.
 LAUGHLIN. Hist. of bi-metallism in the U. S. *Appleton*, '85, \$2.25.

TAXATION.

- ADAMS, *comp.* Tariff of '90. *Baker, Voorhis & Co.*, '90, \$3.
 FURBES. Which? protection, free trade or revenue reform. *Park Pub. Co.*, '84, \$2.
 TAUSSIG. Tariff hist. of the U. S., 1789-1888. *Putnam*, '88, \$1.25.
 THOMPSON. Hist. of protective tariff laws. *Hill & Harvey*, '88, \$2.

- ROBERTS. Government revenue. *Houghton, M. & Co.*, '84, \$1.50.
 GEORGE. Protection or free trade? *George*, '87, \$1.50.
 SHAW, *ed.* The national revenues. *McClurg*, '88, \$1.
 ELV and FINLEY. Taxation in American states and cities. *Crowell*, '88, \$1.75.
 COSSA. Taxation, annotated by Horace White. *Putnam*, '88, \$1.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

- RUS. How the other half lives. *Scribner*, '90, \$2.50.
 STRONG. Our country. *Baker & Taylor Co.*, '89, 50 c.
 SPENCER. Study of sociology. *Appleton*, '80, \$1.50.
 GRAHAM. Socialism, new and old. *Appleton*, '91, \$1.75.
 MILL. Socialism (*also*, Utilitarianism). *Belford, Clarke & Co.*, '79, \$1.25.
 BONAR. Malthus and his work. *Harper*, '85, 25 c.
 SMITH. Emigration and Immigration. *Scribner*, '90, \$1.50.
 HANDBOOK for friendly visitors among the poor. *Charity Organization Soc.*, '85, 50 c.
 WHITE. Improved dwellings for the laboring classes. *Putnam*, '79, 25 c.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

- ATKINSON. Study of politics. *Roberts*, '88, 50 c.
 WILSON. The state. *Heath*, '89, \$2.
 MAY. Democracy in Europe. *Armstrong*, '86, \$2.50.
 ALTON. Among the lawmakers. *Scribner*, '86, \$2.50.
 FISKE. Civil government in the U. S. *Houghton, M.*, \$1.
 MACY. Our government. *Ginn*, '90, \$1.
 NORDHOFF. Politics for young Americans. *Harper*, '77, \$1.
 BRYCE. The American commonwealth. 2 v. *Macmillan*, '88, \$6.
 CHAMBERLAIN. Constitutional history of the U. S. *Putnam*, '89, \$2.50.
 STERNE. Constitutional hist. of the U. S. *Rev. ed. Putnam*, '88, \$1.25.
 FEDERALIST (The). *Putnam*, '88, \$2.
 FISKE. American political ideas. *Harper*, '85, \$1.
 FOSTER. References to the Constitution of the U. S. *Soc. for Political Education*, '90, 25 c.
 — References to the history of presidential administrations, 1780-1885. *Soc. for Political Education*, '85, 25 c.
 JOHNSTON. Hist. of Amer. politics. *Holt*, '90, 80 c.
 MAY. Constitutional hist. of England, 1760-1860. 2 v. *Armstrong*, '85, \$2.50.
 CLARKE. Civil service law. *Strouse*, '88, \$1.
 SCHUYLER. American diplomacy. *Scribner*, '86, \$2.50.
 DUCODRAV. Hist. of modern civilization. *Appleton*, '91, \$2.25.

THE APOLOGIA OF THE MAIL-CLERK.

FIRST let the mail be opened;

Inside and out with date

Be stamped and entered on the book,

And marked each duplicate.

For title-page examine;

Cull forth all index leaves;

But the number missing, like the sheep,

Most care of all receives.

Mem. date, address, and title

Of that prodigal astray,

And enter in the book the same,

Against the future day.

And when the happy hour arrives

That brings that lost one back,

Straight send it to the bindery,

That the volume may not lack.

This mail distribute now among

Some five examiners,

Two binders, and eight indexers,

And all that end in "er(r)";

Find *why* a number did not come;*Why* at a given time;

And if for index not at hand

Discover *where* the crime;*Where* every number is *just* now,

And if exchange or free;

And fight all hands who ere all this

Would get that mail from me.

And still I fear in vain I rear

The pile of all this work,

Which is not for a "mail," at last,

But one poor female clerk.

SCIENTIFIC LIB., PATENT OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1891.

THE INFORMATION DESK AT THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY W. E. FOSTER.

From the Providence Journal.

VISITORS to the Boston Public Library have noticed for some years past in the Lower Hall an officer whose sole business it has been to supply special assistance to readers. Such a feature has long been recognized as a desideratum at the Public Library of our own city, and has several times been strongly urged by the librarian in his reports. The additional expense of an officer whose whole attention should be confined to the work indicated above has until recently, in view of the well-known painfully limited condition of its funds, stood in the way of taking such a step. At the recent annual meeting of the trustees, however, the recommendation as contained in the librarian's annual report, was adopted; and steps were at once taken to carry it into operation. Some important changes, partly in the way of reorganization of the staff, and partly in the way of construction of a special desk for that purpose, were rendered necessary, and a portion of this work of construction, in fact, has only just been completed. But the work, even under the necessary disadvantage of the temporary conditions, has been going on for several weeks, in fact, long enough to justify several times over the necessity for providing for it; and a few words as to the demands of this kind made upon the library will be of interest. Assistance of the kind referred to has indeed been supplied in a certain way, from the beginning—that is, so far as the time which the attendants could spare from their other duties left them free to render it. In the annual report of the librarian two years ago were printed several pages of questions of this kind presented during a single month, and the showing there made was representative of the use made throughout the year. There have, however, been two very important drawbacks to the usefulness of this method hitherto. In the first place, this scattering fire of applications for assistance has fallen upon library officers who had other routine duties which frequently required their attention just at the time when application was made. In the second place, so many of them have actually been received and attended to by different members of the library staff as to cause a quite appreciable and constantly increasing interference with the routine work. In view, therefore, of the actual retardation of the work in several departments of the library, owing to this cause, it has been really an act of economy to take this step.

In brief, the purposes which such a measure as this has in view are the answering of inquiries which require searching among the books on the shelves to answer; supplying a reader who is investigating some special topic with the various works bearing on that subject; assisting the researches of readers of various grades of profundity; guiding the readers who come simply to consult the several thousand works of reference in the reading-room, to find the right one; and even in instructing the younger and less experienced readers in the intelligent use of these ref-

erence-books; and in many instances also, when the book asked for is out, supplying another on the same subject, or showing the reader how to use the various catalogues, bulletins, etc., provided. Notwithstanding the utmost care taken to provide all helps of this kind which are needed, and, indeed, to adopt such an arrangement of them in their relation to each other as shall make them tell their own story, a failure on the part of readers to comprehend it all at a glance should not cause surprise. The principle recognized from the first has been that "asking questions" about details of this kind should be regarded as just as legitimate and natural on the part of the public as it is at a railway station, for instance. And yet, so modest is the average reader, and afraid of giving trouble, that the librarian is very sure that readers have sometimes wandered in and wandered out again without obtaining what was wanted for lack of assistance which would have been gladly rendered.

What is the nature of the questions with which readers apply at the Information Desk? The first and most striking characteristic to be noted is the comparative rarity of those which may be called trivial. Even the number of "prize questions," so called, which include sometimes inquiries more curious than useful, is overwhelmingly insignificant by comparison with those which show a serious intelligence on the part of the reader or some direct practical bearing on one's daily life or work. Representative instances during the last three weeks are inquiries for the exact text of the Direct Tax bill, a list of names of soldiers in the battle of Lexington, recent improvements in the telegraph, discussions of reciprocity, descriptions of Belleck ware, the law as to Presidential succession, the principles of the Farmers' Alliance, the heroes and myths of Wagner's operas, and the question of international copyright. As is natural, there is also a large and almost constant use by the pupils of the schools and the students in college, and also, to perhaps an equal degree, by the skilled artisans of our great manufacturing establishments, and not infrequently by manufacturers and designers in search of materials to be put to direct use in connection with their trade, and thus to exercise a direct impress on the development of our industries.

The question may arise, Does not such inquiry as this often reveal a lack on the part of the library of the very thing needed? The answer is that when this proves to be the case, the publication thus found to be a desideratum has thus far been sent for in every instance, and in nearly every instance at once added to the library. In those instances, moreover, where an inquirer has come at a time when the clerk assigned to the duty is not present—this work having been placed in charge of a member of the day force—the question is carefully taken down and answered by mail the next day by the clerk placed in charge of the matter.

There is little question that such work expands with the opportunity once furnished. When it was decided to establish this department it was arranged that the clerk in charge of it should be supplied with other work, to be

taken up in the intervals of this work. For the first few days this was entirely practicable, but it has more than once been the case since that a continuous stream of applications from morning to night has rendered it impossible to take up this other work provided.

Reference has already been made to the fact that, so modest is the average reader and so afraid of troubling some one, that, rather than ask for an explanation, he will sometimes do without needed assistance. One object which the writer has in view in bringing this matter to the notice of the *Journal's* readers is to impress on the minds of the public that they will find here, ready to assist them in every possible way, a practical guide to the resources of the library, who, to a skilled training in methods of research, adds a sympathetic interest in the widely varying wants of readers which will put them at their ease. No one who has not had the opportunity for observing can readily realize how highly specialized have become the kinds of inquiries which focus themselves upon a public library in a community like ours, nor how large a percentage of these inquiries are such as no catalogue, constructed on the most generously comprehensive scale, would be able fully to answer. No one of the various catalogues, bulletins or other appliances, which it is the library's aim to keep up, could be spared without loss, and yet they are in themselves inadequate without the personal assistance and guidance to be supplied by such an officer as this. The managers of the library, therefore, have the best of grounds for their belief when they estimate that, marked as have been the benefits of this library to the community thus far in its history, they have by this act rendered it capable of increasing that usefulness manyfold—a usefulness, in fact, the only limits to which will be the modesty of the readers in availing themselves of it, on the one hand, and their own lack of financial ability for meeting all the demands upon it, on the other.*

WEEK ENDING APRIL 23, 1891.

- Portrait of Madame Carnot.
- Hydraulic press.
- Cardinal Alberoni.
- Farmers' Alliance.
- Reciprocity with Cuba.
- Application for the Arena.
- Russian artists and writers.
- On earnestness (school essay).
- History and production of wines.
- Charlotte Corday.
- Legislation on oleomargarine.
- On the need of holding a constitutional convention in R. I.
- Standard Oil Co.
- Municipal government.
- Volapük.
- Correspondence between Gen. Grant and Gen. Buckner.
- Shall Canada be annexed to the U. S.?
- Postmaster-General Wanamaker's report on government ownership of telegraphs.
- Silver question.
- U. S. and Canada.
- Criticisms on Faust.
- Spelling and spelling reform.
- Aluminium.
- Speculation.
- Mrs. Stanley (Dorothy Tennant).

[*At the request of the JOURNAL, Mr. Foster has kindly permitted us to print the list of subjects on which information was asked at this desk for one week.—Eds.]

Methods of making and forming constitutions and by-laws.

- Greek art.
- Statistics of capital invested in New England.
- Oxford Univ.
- Japanese music and instruments.
- Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, An edition of the Latin text.
- Character of Indians.
- Gothic architecture.
- Death of King Philip.
- Subject for an essay given. "Excelsior."
- Society and the criminal classes.
- Glaciers.
- Strawberry culture.
- Ocklawaha River, Florida.
- Influence of government upon the people.
- Designs of the seal of the cities of U. S.
- Bismarck and his influence upon the Germans.
- Anæsthetics, ether, etc.
- W. C. Ralston, the California banker.
- Influence of forests upon the climate.
- Nationalism.
- The destruction of forests by man.
- List of admirals in the navy during the civil war.

THE TILDEN WILL.

Conclusion of Mr. Carter's Argument in its Favor Before the Court of Appeals.

Now, then, if your Honors please, I have gone over, so far as I have had strength, the principal grounds upon which the validity of this devise has been contested. They are, to my mind, unsubstantial in the extreme. Nothing but the circumstance that it seems to be impossible nowadays for a man to make any considerable disposition of property outside of the range of those who claim to be kindred by blood—nothing but the disposition to question bequests given to public objects—to take the chances of litigation, because so many of such contests have been successful—nothing, I say, but this practice, which has become too universal, would have ever induced any one to question the simple provisions of this will.

If I could persuade myself that this munificent bequest of Gov. Tilden, this beneficent design so constantly associated with his thoughts in the closing years of his life, stood in any sort of hazard, I should be affected with the deepest anxiety. The idea that a man cannot, when he comes to step from this mortal scene, or make his preparations for stepping from it, look about him and see what he can do with the wealth which fortune has been pleased to grant him, that he cannot do that without apprehension that somebody who has some connection with him, near or remote, by blood, will come into a court of justice and defeat all his beneficent intentions, is to me a circumstance of a most melancholy nature.

And that these people who contest this will, of all others, should be permitted to grasp this property! No near relations of the testator, with no near ties either of blood or affection, living upon his bounty while he was alive, taking a million from him when he died, and all without a word of gratitude! And even then they would not let him rear that monument to his name which was the dearest wish of his closing hours.

I take it that there is to be no decision here which will prevent—I am glad to believe that there is no doctrine of law which prevents—the full accomplishment of his benevolent purpose. I rejoice to believe that he will be permitted to

crown a life of usefulness, although a life of contention which excited many animosities, with an act of beneficence as to which no one of his fellow-citizens will feel any other sentiment than praise and applause.

LIBRARY WORK FOR WOMEN.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

BY MISS C. M. HEWINS.

From the Hartford Courant.

How is a girl who has had no experience in library work to find a place? If she can afford to give two years to study, and is sure that she would rather be a librarian than anything else, she should send to the Library School at Albany for circulars.

She learns from them that each year's course lasts from October to June, that tuition is a hundred dollars a year, and board, on an average, seven dollars a week. A blank enclosed with the circulars asks searching questions concerning her previous education, disposition, health, and motives for undertaking library work. She learns, if she has not known before, that to be successful in her chosen profession she needs perfect health, a quick, alert mind, ability to adapt herself to all kinds of people, the power of analysis and comparison, a good memory, a knowledge of several languages—the more the better—familiarity with books of reference, and habits of system and order. The last qualifications are so important that the most distinguished librarian in the country has always asked, among other questions concerning a new applicant, "Does she keep her bureau drawers in order?"

If the candidate's answers and references are satisfactory, and she passes an examination designed to test her general intelligence and familiarity with standard books and current events, she is admitted to the school, where she is trained in modern methods of library work, the art of bookbuying, and many things besides. Some of the students, after the first year, take a place in a library for a year and then go back to the school to finish their course. Practical knowledge is as useful in the Library School as experience in teaching is to a normal school pupil.

The number of girls who, after they have left school or college, can afford the time or money for the school, which does not admit pupils under twenty years of age, is, of course, small, and the test questions and examinations are so searching that only the very best who offer themselves are admitted. The Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, has a class in cataloguing and library work, under the direction of the librarian, a graduate of the Library School. The terms, which are moderate, may be learned by sending to the institute for a circular. This year a class in library economy is working four hours a day through the five-weeks' course of the Amherst Summer School, under Mr. Fletcher, formerly of the Watkinson Library. The two morning hours are given to practice in library handwriting and cataloguing, the first part of the afternoon to a running commentary by Mr. Fletcher on Cutter's

Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue, with questions and discussion by the class, and the last to the elements of classification, and lessons on the use of the occasion, book and shelf lists, with talks on bookbuying, charging systems, reference-work, indexes, bibliography and miscellaneous detail. Five weeks of this work makes an applicant for a library position much more useful than if she were entirely untrained. Most of the class this year have had more or less experience in libraries. Several came from free libraries in Massachusetts or Connecticut towns, one has charge of a normal school library, another is in the law-book business in a Western city, two or three more have taken a course in cataloguing at the Pratt Institute, and one comes from a large New York library. The spirit of the class is like that of the Library School, full of earnestness and enthusiasm.

At least one librarian, when a person says to him, "I should like to learn all about library work so that I can have a nice place, and perhaps if I come here for a day or two you will give me something to read," hands out a copy of Cutter's Rules with the answer, "Cataloguing is an important part of the work, and this is an authority on it." The applicant after reading a few sentences like "Messages of a superior executive officer transmitting to a legislative body or some higher executive officer the report of some inferior officer, should be entered as the report of the inferior officer, provided the message is merely introductory and contains no independent matter: provided, also, there are not three or more reports; if there are, the higher officer is to be regarded as the collecting editor; in this case refer analytically to the superior officer's official title from all the inferior officers whose reports are so transmitted," usually closes the book and departs without appointing "a day to learn all about library work."

Ten or twelve years ago a girl asked me for a place, saying that she thought it "no disgrace to be in a library;" and I have often heard the question, "Haven't you some easy position for a few hours in a day?" There are no easy places in a library, where a girl can play "lady." The cataloguer, who writes steadily six or seven hours a day, must have, before she begins to learn her work, the knowledge of half a dozen languages and the ability to pick up a smattering of others whenever she needs them. She must write a clear, even hand, be absolutely accurate in spelling, punctuation, use of capitals and copying, and should be patient and painstaking and ready to "dig" in books. She must understand the relation of all arts and sciences to each other, and must have a sufficient knowledge of them to determine under what class any book should be placed, besides a minute acquaintance with geography, history, art, and literature.

A delivery-clerk must be on her feet for hours at a time, and should be accurate in figures, quick to remember faces, pleasant and courteous, well-read enough to recommend good, interesting, and pleasant books in English, French, or German, and to know the best authorities and best editors on all subjects in demand. She should not be ignorant enough to offer an out-of-date scientific

book to a reader who wishes to learn a new process in electro-plating or a new theory in chemistry, and should understand human nature well enough not to give a boy of 12 a history suitable for a college senior. She must be ready at a moment's warning to tell where to find the latest method of flash-light photography, an account of the government of the German Empire in simple form for a child, recent intelligence on Micronesian missions, or the best description of the phosphate beds of South Carolina. She should be well-read enough to guess what a reader means when he asks for a book by the wrong author or wrong title, or a short story, supposing it is to be a novel. She must know books, old and new, well enough to suggest the best substitute for one not on the shelves, and must constantly bear in mind that essays not to be found in book form are probably in the library in some magazine. She must be able to show readers how to find magazine articles and must be ready to pick out "any good readable book" a hundred times a day, adapting her estimate of the book to the age and condition of the reader. She must be willing to work eight or ten hours a day, give up most or all of her evenings and know little or nothing of "teas," afternoon receptions, lectures, concerts, church socials, or even week-day church services. In some libraries every assistant is allowed one morning a week, but those who are paid the highest salaries give up all their evenings. Vacations in summer vary from two to four weeks, and salaries of assistants from three hundred to nine hundred dollars. Librarians and library attendants sometimes break down from overwork, but it is oftener on account of irregularity in meals or lack of exercise. Good care of one's self, plenty of sleep and nourishing food, with a walk of two or three miles every day, are all as useful to library workers as to any other class of women.

A man whose name is known wherever American libraries have been heard of once said to me that he believed the ability for library work to be as truly God-given as any other talent. If a girl of twelve or fourteen would rather live with books than anywhere else, if she has read or looked into every one within her reach, from Paley's "Natural Theology" to "Tristram Shandy," if she can usually answer the outside questions in history or literature that are asked in school, and is never satisfied until she has found the author of every quotation or the meaning of every allusion in her reading; if Shakespeare and Scott, Dickens and Thackeray are her well-beloved friends, she should begin to train herself for library work, giving as much attention as possible to languages and history in school. After her school or college course let her go through the Library School if she can, or take one of the shorter courses. If not, let her make as plain and business-like an application as possible at the nearest library. She may have to begin as a "gallery girl," who waits until orders for books come up from below, and then takes the volumes from the shelves to be put into a basket or truck for the delivery-desk. She may be told to sort old newspapers or overlook the cleaning of dusty shelves, or perhaps she can have only a substi-

tute's place at first, but if she has the right stuff in her she will soon be promoted. There are many inefficient middle-aged women in libraries, who were put there because they had no means of support and have stayed for years just where they were at first from lack of ambition and interest, but the girl whom I have described is not like them.

Nearly twenty years ago six or eight girls, while waiting for places as teachers, were set at work in this very library in preparing a catalogue for printing. When this was done they began to teach, but one of them felt the fascination of library work and knew that she would rather do it fifty weeks in the year for ten hours a day six days in the week than teach five hours a day five days in the week and thirty-eight weeks a year. Her desire to be in a library grew and strengthened with years, until at last she gave up her school and took an assistant's place in a newly-opened free library in New York. Before long the librarian died, and the assistant had shown such marked ability that she was appointed to her place. She is still at the head of the library, which now includes branches all over the city, and she has been within a few years sent abroad to buy thousands of books, is one of the officers of the American Library Association, and a prominent member of the New York Literary Club. Many libraries ask applicants what their special studies or lines of reading have been since leaving school, and in nine cases out of ten the answer is "Novels only." An assistant well-read in good novels is invaluable in a library if she remembers characters and incidents and has the knack of suiting books to readers, but a girl who has read nothing but writers of the *Duchess* or even E. P. Roe's grade is absolutely useless. The more that a library aspirant has followed some special subject the better informed she is upon history and historical characters, art and artists, the better hope she has of a permanent appointment.

THE WORLD'S CONGRESS AUXILIARY OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

PRELIMINARY ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL
COMMITTEE ON LITERARY CONGRESSES.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, LL.D., *Chairman.*

THE World's Congress Auxiliary is an organization maintained by the Exposition corporation, and approved by the United States Government, for the purpose of arranging a series of international conventions, or congresses, during the Exposition season of 1893, which will bring together for mutual acquaintance, consultation, and discussion the leading scholars and specialists in the various departments of human progress.

The work of the Auxiliary has been assigned to a number of general committees, and these are further subdivided into sections, each having its own congress and sub-committee.

The General Committee on Literary Congresses herewith submits a preliminary statement of the sections and the subjects they will cover which thus far have been decided upon, namely:

1. Libraries.
2. Historical Literature.
2. Philology.
4. Authors and Imaginative Literature.

It is the intention of the committee in arranging these international conventions — and others, if it shall later seem desirable — to ask the co-operation of, and to act largely through, the national and other societies now existing for promoting these several objects. To this end persons eminent in the work of each section and residing in this and foreign countries will be invited to act as an Advisory Council and to favor the committee with suggestions and proposals of papers on topics to be considered at the conventions.

LIBRARIES.

Concerning the subject matter of the first section it may be remarked that in no other department of organized literary activity during the last twenty-five years has there been such a marked development as in that of libraries, in number, in accession of books, in funds for their support, in methods of administration, and the construction of library buildings. This interest is represented by national organizations — the American Library Association, the Library Association of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by various French, German, and Italian societies. Within the last two years State Library Associations have been organized in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Iowa. The amount of money given by private beneficence within the last few years for endowing libraries and erecting buildings has no parallel in the history of public charities.

An International Conference of Libraries such as was held in London in October, 1877, and was attended by a large American delegation, is proposed. It is believed that the scheme will be gladly responded to in Europe, and that the occasion will be of the highest interest and benefit. The invitation is extended not only to the members of the organizations named, but to benefactors, directors, trustees, and to all who are interested in libraries of every description.

HISTORICAL LITERATURE.

Historical literature, which constitutes the second section, is a subject of general and increasing interest. Taking on more accurate and thorough methods of investigation and a purer style, it has made immense progress in recent years. It has found its appropriate place in the curriculum of the leading universities, and is a favorite study of their brightest graduates. In our country the American Historical Association is its national organ. Nearly every State has its Historical Society, and there are many municipal and local societies, each having its faithful workers in some phase of history. Similar societies exist in foreign countries; and it will be a pleasure to our historical students to meet and hear in an international congress their eminent men whose names in America are household words.

To foreigners, also, there is a fascination in our eventful national career, and Mr. Bryce's remarkable book, "The American Commonwealth," is quite as interesting to them as to us. Our foreign brethren can also teach us an important

lesson, namely: how to establish and maintain a National Department of Archives for the study of our own history. Every nation in Europe, and even Canada on our border, has such a department, while the United States has none. The fact is discreditable to our nation. For the study of early American and especially North-western history we must go to Ottawa or to European archives to find original and authentic documents. The historical material deposited in the State Department at Washington is not arranged, calendared, or accessible; and it is not possible, under the present organization of the department, and with the limited space available, to increase the collection and meet the wants of historical investigators. A new and separate "Department of National Archives" is needed.

PHILOLOGY.

In arranging for the third section, "Philology," the committee will rely largely on the counsel and co-operation of the American Philological Society, the American Oriental Society, the Modern Language Association, and similar societies in this and foreign countries. Until the committee has had an opportunity to confer with the officers of these societies it will not be practicable to decide upon a scheme of special topics to be considered. The subject of comparative philology and the late discoveries of Assyrian and Egyptian scholars open a wide field for conference and discussion.

AUTHORS AND IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE.

The committee believes that the scheme proposed for the fourth section, "Authors and Imaginative Literature" — of bringing together in convention the living authors of imaginative literature and persons associated for the study of the great imaginative writers of the past — will be one of the most interesting features of the work of the Auxiliary. In this section, as in the others, the committee asks the co-operation of the societies already formed for the study of special authors, such as Homer, Dante, Chaucer, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Shelley, Browning, and others. Arrangements may be made for short addresses or readings by distinguished living authors.

As the meeting of many congresses at one time would not be convenient, an allotment of dates from May to October, 1893, will be made and later announced when the congresses under the charge of each of the general committees will assemble; and it is expected that individuals and societies interested in the subject then to be considered will take that time to visit the Exposition.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

The special committees having immediate care of the work of the several sections under charge of this General Committee are as follows:

1. Libraries — Frederick H. Hild, Public Library; Daniel L. Shorey, Norman Williams.
2. Historical Literature — William F. Poole, Newberry Library; Franklin MacVeagh, Lewis H. Boutell.
3. Philology — William Morton Payne, No. 1601 Prairie Avenue; Daniel Bonbright, James T. Hatfield.
4. Authors and Imaginative Literature — Fran-

cis F. Browne, *The Dial*; Franklin H. Head, Joseph Kirkland.

Recommendations and suggestions from American and foreign correspondents, addressed to the General Chairman, or the chairman of one of the special committees, are respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM F. POOLE, *Chairman*,
DANIEL BONBRIGHT,
LEWIS H. BOUTELL,
FRANCIS F. BROWNE,
JAMES T. HATFIELD,
FRANKLIN H. HEAD,
FREDERICK H. HILD,
JOSEPH KIRKLAND,
ALEXANDER C. MCCLURG,
FRANKLIN MACVEAGH,
WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE,
CHARLES W. PEARSON,
HUGH M. SCOTT,
DANIEL L. SHOREY,
DAVID SWING,
NORMAN WILLIAMS,

General Committee.

EXPOSITION HEADQUARTERS, CHICAGO, July, 1891.

A BAD WAY.

From the Chronicle, Brookline, Mass., April 18, 1891.

THERE are two distinct ways of spending the public money. The one is that which calls for a most searching and careful investigation into every detail of expenditure, to make sure that each item of cost is cut down to the lowest possible figure consistent with good work, and that the work, when done, should in every particular come up to the standard laid down in the contracts. The other way is best exemplified in the report of the sub-committee on the part of the Boston Common Council, to whom was assigned the duty of inquiring into matters relating to the new Public Library building in Copley Square. This report, to our minds, shows a most shiftless way of handling this large and important work, and we can find nothing of credit in it either to the architects or the trustees. On the 23d day of April, 1888, the architects submitted a final estimate of \$1,165,955 as being the amount needed to complete the building in accordance with their plans. In the course of construction there has been "saved by alterations in plan of building" the sum of \$283,000. The balance—namely, \$883,000—should, therefore, represent the cost of the building had the architect's estimates been accurate. We find, however, two very damaging items in the report, damaging to the accuracy at least of the architect's estimates. They are as follows: "Increased cost by items omitted in original estimate, \$735,000;" and "underestimate of items covered by original estimate, \$725,000." We are left quite in the dark as to whether the word "omitted" in the first item indicates negligence on the part of the architect or whether it refers to items in construction not included in the specifications and plans upon which the estimate of April 23d was based. The presumption, however, is that the phraseology of the sentence containing this word would have been made to stand out clearly had it been possible to absolve the architect from all blame for this large item of added cost. When, however, we turn to the

second item of \$725,000 we are obliged to ask no questions to relieve it of any possible ambiguity. The word "underestimate" makes the matter clear, and we marvel at the business management which makes it necessary to ask for \$725,000 additional to complete a contract the total of which was but \$883,000, the more especially when the confession is made that faulty figures in making the original estimate are the cause of it all. Nor must we lose sight of the statement which, in his original estimate under date of Dec. 16, 1888, the architect made concerning it. He said therein that the estimate included "a percentage for possible omissions." This has not only been used up (and the percentage was probably by no means a small one), but the enormous sum of \$725,000 in addition must be added to it to make good the cost over and above the architect's estimates. So much for the architect. We rest confident that there will be but one opinion of his connection with the matter.

A word now concerning the trustees. In their annual report, dated December, 1888, they say not word about a possible deficiency, nor in their report of a year later do they refer to any errors in the original calculation of cost, although they do call attention to the fact that "the plans and estimates, as presented, did not include any of the platforms, approaches, sculpture or adornments necessary for a building of this importance or any of the furniture or shelving required in it, but during the year the plans for some of these items have been completed." It certainly seems as though they should have known that the final cost of the building would prove to be far in excess of the original estimates, as they certainly must have been aware of the fact that this state of affairs was largely due to the blunders of the architect's figures. It seems to us to have been a very badly managed affair from inception; nor can we find any consolation for ourselves in the committee's statement that the building, when finished, will prove to be "a palace for the people." We admit ourselves to be somewhat at a loss to know just what the committee means by this phrase. They certainly could have had no thought of Walter Besant's ideal so magnificently and successfully carried out in London, for it bears no possible resemblance to the People's Palace of that city. If by the use of the word palace they wish to praise the architectural features of the building, it is perhaps well to say that on this point public opinion is by no means a unit. But perhaps the use of the words "a palace for the people" may be found in the desire on the part of the committee to say something as a final wind-up to their report, and not being able to say that the building would prove to be a model and modern library building, thought this alliterative phrase would serve the purpose as well as any other. The present estimate of total cost runs up to \$2,343,000. When this has been spent the city of Boston will have a building which, in the minds of those best qualified to judge—the great body of intelligent and progressive librarians throughout the country—will fall far short of being perfect in the light of present library development.

It seems to us that the above illustrates the "bad way" of spending the public's money.

THE MOST POPULAR BOOKS.

Interview with F. M. Crunden, Librarian of the Public Library, St. Louis.

THE leisured class does the most reading—that is, women. By far the greatest number of books taken from the Public Library are taken by women who devote themselves chiefly to fiction. Of the other sex the real reading and studying are done by young men between the ages of 18 and 27, who read works of scientific and technical character. It is not possible to ascertain the amount of reading done by each profession, as it would involve too much labor of a very unprofitable sort. Besides, the interest in such a question is purely speculative. The important question is, What sort of books are now popular among all classes and what books have been popular? The drift of popular taste can nowhere be so well discovered as in the records of a public library. By those records we can ascertain what subject is of most interest to the people who do the thinking for the community.

The following table shows the change in popular taste or popular interest since 1882:

	Issue number.	1882 per cent.	Issue number.	1889 per cent.
Philosophy.....	512	.61	893	.70
Theology.....	586	.69	1,491	1.10
Social science....	882	1.05	1,845	1.45
Natural science..	2,204	2.61	3,618	2.84
Art.....	2,779	3.29	3,859	3.03
Fiction.....	52,512	62.23	68,763	54.06
Juvenile.....	12,503	14.82	30,557	24.03
Literary miscel- lany.....	3,172	3.76	4,137	3.25
History.....	6,818	8.08	8,603	6.76
Cyclopædias, pe- riodicals.....	2,412	2.86	3,534	2.78
Total.....	84,380	100	127,203	100

It appears from this that the issue of "juveniles" and "social science" has considerably more than doubled during the seven years, while that of fiction has increased by one-third. The total issue has increased by one-half. But this does not exactly represent the drift of interest. During November and December, 1889, and January, February, March, and April, 1890, "Looking Backward" topped the list of novels issued. "Looking Backward" will appear under fiction, but nobody would ever think of reading it except for the political economy and social science found in it, or supposed to be in it. The same considerations, no doubt, influence the circulation of many other novels. Thus William Morris' delightful story, "News From Nowhere," although one of the most charming of stories, would be read as a story by a very limited number of persons—persons for the most part of culture and fond of art for art's sake. But as a matter of fact the run the book is now having is due to the fact that the author is a Socialist, and exhibits in "News From Nowhere" the world of his aspirations. After a fashion it is a work on economies, and is sought by those interested in that subject. Other works of fiction bearing on the social question are Howells' "Hazard of New Fortunes" and Warner's "A Little Journey in the World." Although by masters of the art of fiction, these two books have been circulated quite as extensively for the insight they afford into some phases of the social question.

Keeping this in mind, it will be seen that the

decline in the issue of fiction is considerably more than the 8 per cent. shown in the table, and that other classes are increased correspondingly.

The 10 books (fiction) most frequently called for can justly be said to afford an insight into popular taste. In the list are usually found two or three new books which for any reason are having a run. The others are old books which hold their own against all competitors and bid fair to outlast many generations of the first. "Looking Backward" is the most notable. This book when first issued fell flat. Some accident gave it popularity, and the craze reached its height about 16 months ago. In November, 1889, it was issued 47 times; in December, 1889, 62 times; in January, 1890, 73 times, after which it rapidly declined in favor until in May, 1890, it disappeared from the list of the 10 most popular novels. In February and March, 1890, Mark Twain's "A Connecticut Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" forced its way into the best society, but was soon found out and sent down the ranks. It did not maintain itself more than two months. "The Lady with the Rubies" gained a place among the upper ten in February, 1890, but dropped to 25th place the next month. Another case of the fickleness, or perhaps justice, of the popular taste was the sad fortunes of "Robert Elsmere." In its palmy days it stood beside "Les Misérables" and "The Marble Faun," close to the top of the upper ten. One year ago it had fallen from its high estate and was keeping company with Mrs. Holmes and E. P. Roe. It is seldom called for—now and then in a deprecating, apologetic manner, as though the applicant felt that she was making herself ridiculous and wanted the thing kept as quiet as possible. All these are works of temporary popularity.

Of those works which are always near the top, or always within the 10, are "Ben Hur," "Les Misérables," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Marble Faun," and "The Scarlet Letter." The first, second, and third never lose their place among the 10; the other two seldom, and when they are depressed by a new book soon recover themselves. Through all the varyings of whims of fashion and fancy the popular taste is firm and fixed. Certainly the average reader is not a poor judge of literature. The 15 novels from which the upper ten are always selected, except when some are depressed for a time by popular curiosity or caprice, are: "Les Misérables," "Ben Hur," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "The Marble Faun," "The Scarlet Letter," "Vanity Fair," "David Copperfield," "Romola," "Ivanhoe," "Mill on the Floss," "Count of Monte Cristo," "The Talisman," "Ramona," "The Colonel's Daughter," "Fair God," and "Kenilworth."

But this by itself is not a fair test of popular taste. It is not only simple titles that must be considered, but authors. Some authors are very popular through all their books, while others depend for favor upon one or two. Thus Mrs. Holmes has 25 novels in the Public Library. These were issued 239 times in one month, or on an average each volume went out 10 times. E. P. Roe has 16 novels, which were issued 135 times, or an average of 8 for each. Walter Scott has 21, with a total issue of 124, or an average of 6. Looked at in this way,

these three are the most popular authors in St. Louis. Although Victor Hugo stands at the head with "Les Misérables" issued 45 times, no other of his works has got within a list of 80. Thackeray, whose "Vanity Fair" is always among the first ten, reached a total circulation, including 7 titles, of only 44. Hawthorne, whose "Marble Faun" is one of the ten, has a circulation of 68 with 9 titles. Dickens, whose "David Copperfield" is near the head, has 19 titles with a total circulation of 105. Blackmore, with 9 titles, circulates 19 times. In other words, while 239 people are reading Mrs. Holmes, 135 E. P. Roe, and 124 Walter Scott, only 45 are reading Hugo, 44 are reading Thackeray, 68 Hawthorne, and 105 Dickens, while Blackmore reaches only 19 persons in St. Louis.

These facts seem to show that in St. Louis there is a large number of people who are fond of the very best literature, but devote themselves to one or two representative works of each author. They also seem to show that there are in St. Louis a large number of people who "want something to read," but are not particular what it is so long as it does not tax their mental energies. These people do not discriminate between different works by the same author, but swallow all in equal quantities. Thus, it cannot be said of any one of Mrs. Holmes' novels that it is her best or that it is the most popular. The average is nearly realized. The same may be said of E. P. Roe. Readers of such books do not discover the characteristic differences between the books they read, partly because they lack the power of discernment, but chiefly because in books of the class mentioned there are no characteristic differences to discriminate.

A curious fact noticed in all libraries is the mortality among first volumes of standard sets. The first volume is rebound many times, and at last worn out, before the last volume shows signs of age. It all comes of an uninstructed impulse which often overwhelms people. They discover that they ought to be cultivated, but don't know just how to set about getting into that interesting condition. They feel that they ought to acquaint themselves with English history, and hearing that Green's is a good history of England, plunge into it full of zeal. But to one unacquainted with the subject its details are apt to be tiresome, and zeal flags and dies out at the end of the first or second volume. The circulation of the first volumes of such works is many times greater than that of the last. If such people would go through a good outline history and get a bird's-eye view of the subject, "an outline for their ignorance," they could fill in the details with profit and pleasure. After getting the outline they could direct their studies to any particular period which chanced to interest them and exhaust that, if they were zealous enough, without losing sight of the connection of that period with the past and its bearings on the future. English history, instead of being a bore, as it is to those who stop at the first or second volume, would be quick with lively interest.

The most frequent calls for books come from the applicant who wants "something good to read." It is in dealing with people whose taste is in the nebulous condition indicated by this re-

quest that the librarians find an opportunity to "educate the public." The applicant is questioned as to his or her reading habits. If his mental pabulum is furnished by books of a very low class, the librarian recommends something not quite so low. If the applicant confesses a fondness for Mrs. Southworth, she is given one of Mrs. Holmes' novels, but if she has already risen to the height of Mrs. Holmes, an attempt is made to still further elevate her taste and one of Roe's moral tales is handed out. This plan is followed persistently, and if the individual is not discouraged in her ambition to read "something good" the librarian will soon have her reading Dickens and Thackeray, and perhaps Hawthorne or Howells. But when she gets to this point she will probably choose her own reading and allow the librarian to devote his attention to later applicants who have just begun the process of self-culture.

THE HOME LIBRARIES OF THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

From the Addresses, Boston, March 24, 1890.

C. G. BIRKWELL, Sec. of the Society.—"Home Libraries" are established in the homes of poor and morally exposed children. A book-case filled with 15 books and a supply of juvenile magazines, like the one you see [on a table at the left of the speaker stood a Home Library tastefully decorated with flowers], is placed upon the wall of the living-room of the home. Some trustworthy boy or girl in the family from 10 to 14 years of age serves as librarian, and the group of readers consists of 10 boys and girls from the neighborhood from 7 or 8 to 15 or 16 years of age. For each library there is a volunteer visitor, who meets the children at the regular weekly exchange of books, becomes acquainted with them, encourages intelligent and thorough reading, arranges pleasant outings, teaches home games, induces the children to save their pennies and open accounts at the savings-banks, and enters in a hundred ways helpfully into the lives of the youthful readers. The visitors make monthly reports in writing and hold a monthly conference. A set of books and papers, when read, is exchanged for a fresh supply. Not a book is placed in the libraries that one would not be willing his own son or daughter should read. When the readers reach young manhood and womanhood, and are graduated, so to speak, from these juvenile libraries, there will be placed in their hands selected lists of books, with the numbers that these books bear in the public library and its branches. The first of the Home Libraries was established three years ago. There are now 37.

Here, again, is an "institution" that rears no proud front to the public gaze, that he who runs may remark it. You must go up and down many byways—to say nothing of flights of stairs—to find its hiding-places. Quietly in humble homes it is invoking the spirit of good and exorcising the spirit of evil. It has thrown down the gauntlet to the powers of darkness; and vice and crime, foul sights and sounds, shall find 't a desperate foe to conquer.

Prof. F. G. PEABODY, D.D. — We have tried to bring together those young men who wanted to do something for somebody else, or, as one of them expressed it, to make of Harvard College something else than a "winter watering-place." And I need not say to you there is nothing in this world more beautiful to see than a healthy-minded young man, in the bloom of his manhood, touched with the feeling of others' infirmities and taking his time not only from his books but, what is still more wonderful, from his play, to bend to this activity among the humblest of the poor, and to sit with these little groups of boys and girls among their household libraries in the darker places of the great city. . . . And, what is still more odd, the library work of this Society, by a curious coincidence, has begun the same way of administration as the library of a great university. One of the strange things about library work to-day is this: that, having collected a great library, we forthwith feel the need of a lot of little ones; and the method of progress is not so much through the enlargement of the great central library as in the growth of a great number of small and special libraries, where the books shall be fairly forced into the students' hands. In the same way you have little departmental libraries, putting the books directly into the readers' hands, and some twenty of them administered by the students of the other college. . . . Of redemptive work among grown-up people there may well be some doubt and scepticism; but of preventive work among the young there can be nothing but hope. Among the most touching experiences which my own pupils have reported has been the evidence of influence wrought upon the parents by the work done among their boys and girls. One of these administrators of a little household library goes to the home and sets the children to reading to the mother, who is weary with her work, or the father, who is idle after his. By and by the parents begin to have a personal interest in that which interests the children, and at last the parents are as anxious as the children to keep the little library in their home.

READING AT PUBLIC LIBRARIES. ✓

From the St. James' Gazette.

IN Paris, as well as as with us, it is found that the value of public free libraries as a means of educating the masses is small. An attempt was made to induce people who frequent the sixty-four free libraries in Paris to prefer instructive books to works of fiction, but the only result of this was a decrease in the number of readers. So the endeavor was abandoned, the authorities coming to the conclusion that it is better the public should read novels than not read at all. At present nearly 50 per cent. of the books taken out are novels. Both in London and Paris we may as well accept the inevitable. The free library is not a place where the ardent student learns the latest lessons of science or studies the masterpieces of literature past and present. The reader, if of the male sex, goes to search the scriptures of the sporting prophets; if a woman, to read the fashion papers and the fiction of the day. The books best worth reading are unread.

American Library Association.

PROGRAMME OF THE ANNUAL MEETING, OCTOBER 12-16, 1891.

FIRST SESSION, MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.—Consideration of the report of the proceedings of the last meeting as printed.
Report of Secretary.

Report of Treasurer.

Reports of Committees of the Executive Board: Standing, Finance, Co-operation, Library School, Public Documents, Endowment.

Report of the Trustees of the Permanent Fund.

Report of the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution.

Report of the Committee on the Exhibition of the American Library Association at the Columbian Exposition.

Announcement of Committees on Reception and Resolutions.

Report on aids and guides for readers by William C. Lane, Assistant Librarian of the Harvard College Library.

Report on gifts and bequests by Miss C. M. Hewins, Librarian of the Hartford Library, Hartford, Conn.

SECOND SESSION, MONDAY EVENING.

Reception to the members of the Association.

Address of reception by Rev. Horatio Stebbins, D.D., of San Francisco.

Reply by the President of the American Library Association.

Poem by John Vance Cheney, Librarian of the Free Public Library, San Francisco.

THIRD SESSION, TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

President's address.

Report on binding and binderies in libraries by D. V. R. Johnston, Sub-Librarian of the State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Home Libraries, by John M. Glenn, Manager and Treasurer of the New Mercantile Library, Baltimore, Md.

FOURTH SESSION, TUESDAY EVENING.

Popular meeting. Addresses by California speakers and visiting members of the Library Association on the value of libraries to communities and the importance of providing them with good buildings and other working facilities.

FIFTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY FORENOON.

Elementary library architecture by Charles C. Soule, Trustee of the Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

Consideration of the subject of library buildings by William F. Poole, Librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago; Charles A. Cutter, Librarian of the Boston Athenæum; K. A. Linderfelt, Librarian of the Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and others.

General questions and informal discussion.

SIXTH SESSION, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Libraries and Schools, by Samuel Swett Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass.

Work in connection with schools and manufacturing, by William H. Brett, Librarian of the Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Discussion of the subject.

Report on library legislation, by Thorvald Solberg, late Assistant Librarian in the Congressional Library, Washington.

The best library legislation, by William I. Fletcher, Librarian of Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts.

SEVENTH SESSION, THURSDAY FORENOON.

Access to the shelves by users of libraries.

Papers by Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Public Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and William H. Brett, Librarian of the Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Discussion.

Five-minute talk on a pre-historic pool, by J. C. Rowell, Librarian of the University of California.

Report on contagious diseases and their dissemination through the use of library books, by Gardner M. Jones, Librarian of the Public Library, Salem, Mass.

Exhibition of plans and blanks.

EIGHTH SESSION, THURSDAY EVENING (AT OAKLAND, IN THE CHURCH OF REV. MR. WENDTE).

Public support of public libraries, with particular reference to the treatment of the subject in "A plea for liberty," by William E. Foster, Librarian of the Public Library, Providence, R. I.

Discussion.

Impressions in foreign libraries and notes on the recent meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, by Miss M. S. Cutler, Vice-Director of the Library School, Albany, N. Y.

State Library Associations, by Charles A. Cutter and Miss Harriet E. Green, of the Boston Athenæum.

General questions and informal discussion.

NINTH SESSION, FRIDAY FORENOON.

Election of officers. Selection of time and place of the next meeting.

Unfinished business.

Should the arrangement and administration of public libraries be marked by uniformity or should individuality be allowed to assert itself? by Lewis H. Steiner, Librarian of the Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md.

Five-minute talk on printing from cards, catalogue work, by John Vance Cheney, Librarian of the Free Public Library, San Francisco.

Catalogues from the reader's and student's point of view, by Paul L. Ford, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Economical and selected catalogues, by Willis K. Stetson, Librarian of the Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn.

Books and libraries and their treatment fifty

years ago, by Henry Barnard, late U. S. Commissioner of Education.

The annual meeting of the Association of State Librarians will be held Wednesday forenoon before the meeting of the American Library Association.

The annual meeting of the Trustees' Section will be held at the same hour.

The annual meeting of the A. L. A. Publishing Section will be held Thursday forenoon before the meeting of the general Association.

The annual meeting of the College Library Section will be held Friday forenoon before the meeting of the general Association.

Since the last number of the JOURNAL was made up our California friends have announced entertainments additional to those there mentioned.

There is to be a reception at Stanford University, and this has to be followed by a lawn party, at which Senator and Mrs. Stanford will be present.

There is also to be a reception by the Women's Press Association at San Francisco.

The visit to Stanford University will be on Wednesday afternoon; the reception of the Women's Press Association Friday afternoon.

There is to be a dinner Thursday afternoon at Oakland.

An invitation to a lunch under the big trees near Santa Cruz and to a drive about the Cliff has been received, and it is understood that hospitalities are to be extended to visitors in Southern California.

It is to be hoped that all persons who can go to California will do so, and thus show their appreciation of the great efforts which are making to render our visit pleasant.

Very truly yours,

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN,

Pres. of the A. L. A.

Library Association of the United Kingdom.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Association held its 14th annual meeting in the University College, Nottingham, from the 16th to the 18th September. Papers were read on questions relating to library management and bibliography, and there were also exhibitions of art bookbinding and of library appliances, etc. The Castle Museum Committee arranged for an exhibition of art bookbindings, under the control of Mr. G. H. Wallis; and there was also an exhibition of library appliances, bindings, forms, etc., at the University College, arranged by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe. There was an official reception at the Castle Art Museum on Tuesday evening, Sept. 15; a dinner at the Mechanics' Institute on Wednesday, and an excursion on Thursday.

New York Library Club.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE Executive Committee met at Columbia College September 4. There were present Miss Plummer, Miss Crandall, Mr. Hill, Mr. Poole, and Mr. Baker.

It was voted to accept the invitation of Mr. G. W. Cole to hold the November meeting at the Jersey City Public Library. Miss Plummer consented to prepare a paper descriptive of the most interesting features of the Western libraries which will be visited by the A. L. A.

It was recommended by the committee that the invitations received by the Club be accepted in the following order: for the January meeting, Mr. Berry's invitation to meet at the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Library; for the February meeting, the invitation of Mr. Poole; for March, Miss Hull's invitation to meet at the Union for Christian Work, Brooklyn, and that the annual meeting in May be held at Columbia College. This programme was, however, left open to change.

Voted that the topic for the January meeting be the discussion of the proposed library law for New York State.

Voted that the Executive Committee recommend as an amendment to the Constitution that the Treasurer of the Club be *ex officio* a member of its Executive Committee.

Adjourned.

M. J. CRANDALL, *Sec.*

State Library Associations.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING to organize a Michigan Library Association was held in the rooms of the Detroit Medical and Library Association at 2 o'clock on Sept. 1. 37 persons registered, representing 22 libraries.

Mr. Utley opened the meeting with a brief address on the importance of having library work carried on in the broadest, most progressive way, and spoke of the help that a State organization might give, especially to librarians who could not attend the A. L. A. meetings. He then introduced Mr. Butzel, who made a very happy address of welcome in behalf of the Detroit Library Commission.

The meeting was then formally called to order with Mr. Barbour, a former member of the Detroit Library Commission, as chairman. A constitution was adopted and the officers for one year chosen: President, H. M. Utley, of Detroit; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Calhoun of the State Library, and Mr. F. E. Morgan, Trustee of the Coldwater Library; Secretary, Mrs. Parsons, of Bay City; Treasurer, Miss Ball, of Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Miner, of Muskegon, explained her method of caring for pamphlets and periodicals. She

catalogues pamphlets and places them on the shelves with books of the same class, but does not enter them in the accession catalogue. Leading articles in magazines she catalogues on colored cards that are removed when the index to periodicals is published.

Miss Eddy, of Coldwater, read a paper describing the work done in special classes of history, literature, and botany in the library of Coldwater. Discussions followed each subject.

Hon. Henry Barnard gave his experiences as a librarian of the Yale Library 60 years ago. The meeting adjourned until 7:30.

In the evening Miss Cochrane explained the method employed in the Detroit Library in changing the classification from the fixed location system to the decimal system without closing the library. This was accomplished by first going through the library and assigning each book to its class, writing lightly on the title-page with pencil. Then one class was withdrawn from the shelves, renumbered and replaced as soon as possible. This subject proved a very interesting one, as several libraries are now making the change. After discussion upon the different systems of classification, the meeting adjourned until 9:30 a.m.

In the morning Mr. Utley opened the meeting with a talk upon bindings. Papers were read by Miss Ball, of Grand Rapids, on the Selection of books for purchase, and by Miss Waldo, of Jackson, on the Ethics of library profession. Mr. Morgan, a trustee of the Coldwater Library, spoke upon the Public library and the public school. He showed by statistics that a large proportion of children leave school before reaching the graduating class and that the number who are able to enter a university is very small, and urged the necessity of making the libraries a means of higher education to the masses of the people. Mrs. Calhoun, of the State Library, read selections from several writers upon university extension. Mrs. Parsons, of Bay City, read a paper on the Relation of libraries to university extension.

Lansing was chosen as the next place of meeting; the time was left to the Executive Committee.

ANNIE F. PARSONS, *Sec.*

Reviews.

CONRAD, J.; and others, *Handwörterbuch der Staatswissenschaften*. 11. und 12. Lieferung. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1890. 1. 8°.

Although this dictionary as a whole deserves mention here on account of the numerous references which close its several articles and render it a most serviceable bibliography of the political sciences, the purpose of the present notice is exclusively to draw attention to its rubrics *Bibliotheken* and *Buchhandel*. The concise accuracy of the articles on these subjects is guaranteed by the signature of Professor Karl Dziatzko, who needs no introduction. The article on libraries discusses their classes, the condition of public libraries in Germany and other lands (Austria, France, Italy, England, U. S., etc.), and the copies of books which publishers are legally bound to deliver to libraries (*Pflichtexemplare*).

The other article gives briefly the history of the book trade in antiquity and the middle age, and at greater length its history since the invention of printing, and closes with a description of the organization and present condition of the book trade in Germany. That the articles have primary reference to other than American conditions will scarcely detract from their interest for American librarians. The dictionary also contains a large number of brief biographical notices, followed by very full bibliographies.

C. H. HULL.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Berlin (Conn.) L. A. The association has purchased a lot, 25 by 52 feet, on Main Street, for the purpose of erecting a library building. On this a building 17 by 30 feet, containing two rooms and having a vestibule entrance, is to be erected at a cost of \$1300, including furnishing, and \$900 has already been subscribed for the purpose. R. W. Hill, of Waterbury, is the architect. There are upwards of 1000 volumes in the library at present.

Bridgeport (Conn.) P. L. (10th rpt.) Added 1677; total 19,182; home use 97,568; libr. use 17,626 (fict. and juv. 20 %); Sunday attendance 12,777.

Bristol, R. I. The will of Parthenia P. Norton, executed July 25, 1890, was filed for probate Aug. 8. The testator gives to Bristol her library and a cash bequest of \$5000. The money may be expended for a library building, or the income used for the purchase of books.

Columbus (O.) C. L. The disposition of the City Library was settled July 24 by leaving it just as it has been in the past. Two ordinances were pending. One provided for consolidating the City Library with the School Library in the new building in process of erection on Town Street. This measure was dropped on account of opposition from alcove endowers and other interests. The two libraries will, therefore, be conducted separately. Mr. Ramsey's ordinance amending Mr. Trauger's ordinance came up for third reading and passed almost unanimously. The ordinance as passed provides for locating the public library in the east room, on the first floor in the City Hall, to be governed by a board of six trustees consisting of the Mayor of the city, the President of the Council ex-officio, four other citizens of Columbus not members of the City Council, to be elected by the City Council. Immediately after passage of the ordinance the City Council shall elect 4 trustees, 2 of whom shall serve until the first regular meeting of the City Council in June, 1892, and the other two to serve until the first regular meeting of the City Council in June, 1893. At the June, 1892, meeting and every year thereafter, two members of the Board of Trustees shall be chosen to serve 2 years, no member to receive compensation for his services.

Cornell Univ. L. Hon. Andrew D. White having donated his private library to Cornell

University, the librarian, Mr. Burr, is now in this city superintending its removal. The ex-President's collection of books has all along remained in the library of his former residence in this city, the present residence of his son, Frederick D. White, on James Street.

Denver (Colo.) P. L. The bulletin for July gives the following list of the

LIBRARY STAFF.

025.1	D19.
025.4	T15.
025.6	L51.
025.3	D19.
025.05	C83.

Fort Dodge, Iowa. In January, 1890, the library was opened as a free public library. The experiment had proven so satisfactory that at the end of the first year the Common Council of the city, without a dissenting vote, entered upon a new contract arranging for the ultimate ownership of the library by the city.

Harvard College has received two sums of \$10,000 from Mr. Roger Wolcott, to commemorate the names of his father and brother, by the purchase of books on history, political economy, and sociology, and by the promotion of archæological and ethnological research.

Hartford (Conn.) L. Assoc. (53d rpt.) Added about 1800 v.; total not stated; issued 43,858. "It is no longer a question whether a large supply of novels prevents readers from becoming familiar with English classics; it is whether they shall find at the library pleasant, wholesome stories, or go away without them to buy at news-stands and railway counters such stuff as one who looks may find there."

"The repairs and additions to the building will not be completed and the library become free for a year or more from this date" (June 1, 1891).

Hoboken (N. J.) F. P. L. (1st rpt.) Total 6047; issued in 176 days 44,245 v. Complaint is made of a noisy reading-room.

Iowa State University. The idea of a German library originated with Prof. C. B. Wilson, of the chair of modern languages and literature. The State could not at present respond liberally to the establishment of libraries of all foreign literature in the university. It was thought best, therefore, that a beginning be made by private contributions. German was chosen because of the important position of the German nation, because of the superiority of their educational institutions, because of the richness of the German language in literature, and last, but not least, because of the 120,000 German-born American citizens in Iowa. An appeal was made in March, 1891, to the American-German citizens in Iowa, to the alumni of the S. U. I., and to all lovers of German literature for aid. The response to this appeal has been very satisfactory. Of books, there have been some 50 volumes contributed, and in cash about \$500 received. 300 volumes have been ordered by Prof. Wilson, representing largely the literature of the 19th and the latter part of the 18th centuries. These books will be

in place, in a case reserved for them in the general library, before the opening of the coming school year for the use of students and free to all to consult or read in the library rooms, and a circulating library as to contributors.

Lowell (Mass.) P. L. The work of repainting and plastering the interior of the library is rapidly progressing. The main room has already been replastered and the work will be completed about the end of this month. In the lower floor additional bookcases have been added which will accommodate some 4000 extra books. The Trustees have found that it will cost as much to replace the gas pipe which lighted the alcoves as it will cost to put in new incandescent lights, and work upon the latter method of lighting will be begun to-day.

The money the library obtained from the insurance company will enable the library committee to fit up the library in a far superior manner than it was ever equipped before. More books will be purchased and the selection made will be done with care. While the place is being renovated all are taking a vacation.

Milwaukee (Wis.) P. L. Books by the ton. Origin and growth of Milwaukee's library. A fine new building in prospect. Librarian Linderfelt. (In *Yenowine's illustrated news*, Aug. 16.) 3½ col.

Minnesota. The Public School Library Commission is in session Aug. 7, at the Capitol, receiving bids for supplying books to the public school libraries of the State. 75 of the 77 counties of the State have sent in orders for books. Fillmore County heads the list with 36 orders. Goodhue has 33, Olmsted 28, Freeborn 21, Kandiyohi 15, and the other orders vary from 15 down to 1. In all 491 orders have been received. The amount expended is \$15,938.36, of which the State has paid \$6945.54 and the districts \$892.82. In the four years during which the law has been in operation 1676 library orders have been filled, amounting to \$56,897.32, of which the State paid \$25,609.08.

New York (N. Y.) Harlem L. Mr. Norse, who has just been suspended as librarian, has laid before the people of Harlem an exhaustive statement in which he arraigns the Trustees for the fact that the library has fallen behind. The library consists of 16,000 volumes in a building in Third Avenue, near 122d Street. He takes up the history of the library from 1829 and shows by the records that the library, as it exists to-day, is purely the result of public money given to it from the Harlem Commons Fund for the benefit of the people of Harlem. From the very beginning, he points out, the people of Harlem have not had access to the library unless they have paid for the privilege. He says that the policy of the managers has never been to build up an institution which would be a credit and a benefit to the community, but rather to hoard what was given to them.

It is also declared by Mr. Norse that the existing system of "shareholders" was a pure farce, and that the shareholders have evidently not re-

garded it in any other light from the fact that they have neglected to vote on their shares. The library, he says, is now practically a private institution run by its President, Erastus F. Brown, with a Board of Trustees made up in the majority of members of the Brown family. In the last few years, he says, the list of subscribers has dropped from over 400 to 42, and all this, he says, is due to the fact that no effort has been made to make the library a popular institution, but that, in fact, every effort in that direction has been opposed by the Trustees.

Mr. Norse takes great pains to show how irregular (not in a dishonest sense) the management of the library has been, and avers that the institution is now and long has been in a position where the management should have adopted a broad policy that would have made it really a public library. His array of facts from the official records he places before the people of Harlem as sufficient warrant to bring from them a demand that the library, which, being established by public money for their benefit, is theirs, should be taken out of the hands of the present management and put under a management which would make it a benefit to them. Assemblyman Webster takes much the same view of the matter as does Mr. Norse, and promises to carry the issue to the Legislature if his constituents desire him to do so.

Erastus F. Brown has with him on the present Board of Trustees his brother, Edgar K. Brown, his son, Edgar K. Brown, C. B. Tooker, Edgar Ketchum, and Charles H. Randell. Mr. Brown is not inclined to take issue with Mr. Norse in regard to the facts he states from the history of the Harlem Library and its present small field of usefulness. He does, however, take issue to the allegation that its present condition is due to parsimony or a non-progressive spirit on the part of the past and present managements. He states that the present and past Trustees have built the property up, owing mainly to advances in Harlem real estate, from small beginnings to a very respectable property.

The decadence of the library, Mr. Brown says, is entirely due to the fact that the movement of those who once used it has been westward. The change in the character of the population around 122d Street has been such as practically to isolate the library from those who did use it. Its constituency has moved away from it.

To meet this condition of affairs the Trustees have already arranged for the sale of the present property and purchased a new site in Lenox Avenue, next to the Harlem Club. Building operations are to begin there as soon as possible, and Mr. Brown says he is confident that the library will then not only get back at once to its former condition of comparative prosperity, but will attain such a popularity as it deserves.

Mr. Brown declares that it is the desire of the Trustees to make the library as free as possible. The \$3 a year subscriptions now charged are solely to meet current expenses, he says. If the time comes when the receipts are more than sufficient to do that and to purchase such books as were demanded the subscription fee will be reduced. Nothing will please the Trustees more,

he says, than to have it an absolutely free library if there is an income for its maintenance to warrant such a step.

In regard to the allegation that the management had passed almost entirely into the hands of the Brown family and that the Trustees had simply met each year and re-elected themselves, Mr. Brown said that the reason for that was that nobody except the Trustees took sufficient interest in the library to come to the election and vote.

Northampton (Mass.) Forbes L. Contractors have been invited to make estimates upon the cost of erecting a building for the Forbes Library after plans of Architect William C. Brocklesby, of Hartford, but whether this plan will be accepted will depend upon the cost, as the Trustees are limited in the expenditure they can make in this direction. The style is Romanesque and the structure is to be thoroughly fire-proof in every particular. It is to be 104 by 107 feet on the ground, two stories high, and will probably be constructed of a combination of granite and Longmeadow stone. On the first or ground floor is the main library-room, with a well-lighted reference-room, a commodious reading-room, with quarters for the librarian and other conveniences. The second story is almost a duplicate of the first, and will be used as the library grows. The building has a capacity of 200,000 books.

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L. Added 788; total 11,703; issued 49,010 (fict. 73.3 %); issued on school-cards 14,477 (fict. 62 %); the Sunday visitors average 97.

Of the fiction percentage on school cards, the librarian, Mrs. M. A. Sanders, says: "A set of Henty's historical novels and a set of Castlemon, both new this year, have raised the percentage. It must be remembered, however, that the books are carried into the homes, and read with much interest by many of the adult members of the family, and while Castlemon will be dropped with the reading, Henty's works will lead to a desire for biography and history.

"The teachers are requiring the pupils to make constant use of the library in their school work. The large number of books consulted in reference department (10,220) shows the increase in this branch of work.

"I am very glad to report better care of the books since we adopted the plan of examining them before replacing them on the shelves. We shall probably never overcome the want of neatness which necessitates a book being covered with every third circulation, as our report shows.

"When books are returned unnecessarily soiled, if it is a second time, we retain the card for two weeks; this we find to be quite effective among the younger patrons of the library.

"We cannot say that the patronage [of the reading-room] is increasing, for when we average 300 a day and the seats are filled, the maximum is reached.

"There is a marked improvement in the manners of the younger patrons of the room. The question, 'How do you manage your boys?' has been asked so many times by those who are trying and desire to try the experiment, that it

may be helpful if a few words are devoted to this subject.

"The eye must be trained to see many things at the same time; for it is only by being quickly observant and alert that the first indication of disorder can be arrested; this is often done before an untrained observer would see its need; sometimes by merely placing a book before a restless urchin or changing his seat where his eye will catch the sight of a fresh book. To keep the mind of each boy employed is absolutely necessary; when a mind cannot be so employed, we suggest a change to fresh air. A word now and then, showing individual interest, is very helpful."

In a description of library work she says:

"We must at all times be ready to act as animated guide-boards, directing the way to every kind of information. As an example, the questions of one hour are taken at random from an ordinary day's work, all of which were found to the satisfaction of the inquirer: The discovery of coal; Thomas W. Higginson's birthplace; The child queen; Languedoc Canal; Alaska; Eskimos; Holidays; Incandescent lights; Tower of London; Date of the battle of New Orleans; Burial customs; Origin of Thanksgiving; The quotation, 'Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one.'"

Providence, R. I. The will of the late John Wilson Smith, of this city, was offered for probate Aug. 11. There are in it public bequests to the amount of almost a quarter of a million. The residuary estate, valued at \$200,000, is left equally to Brown University, Providence Free Library, and Rhode Island Hospital. There are also bequests to the Rhode Island Historical Society, \$1000, and Old Colony Historical Society, Taunton, \$500.

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. The board has had under consideration for some time the annexation of the St. Joseph Mechanical Library to that of the public library. This was accomplished Aug. 25. The library comprises at present over 600 volumes of valuable information to a large class of the reading public, and will at once be made accessible.

Springfield (Mass.) City L. Assoc. Added 3544 (fict. and juv. 660); total 76,029; home use 136,997, a slight decrease; hall use 25,769, besides books of reference kept outside of the alcoves and works used by special students in the alcoves.

The percentage of fiction last year was 49.1, this year 43.4. The library has been opened of a Sunday from 1:30 to 6 P.M. Thus far the number of visitors has not been large. A neighboring estate has been bought, 115 x 400 feet, which furnishes ample room, not only for the growth of the library and the contemplated development of the art department, but also for the concentration in one locality of the various historical, literary, and scientific societies that can profitably be united. The Connecticut Valley Historical Society, for instance, might be furnished with rooms, and the historical department of the library be so arranged that both in-

stitutions might be the gainers by the union. And so also of the scientific societies. A suitable room for meetings being furnished, the scientific collections might be built up by the joint efforts of the several organizations, and be used by each for all purposes of study and reference. In a large city it may be necessary to have separate institutions, but in a city like ours the concentration of all this class of educational agencies is exceedingly desirable, thus furnishing rare opportunities for our people in the direction of university extension. Indeed, the whole trend of the times is towards the concentration of educational work by the building up of large institutions with large libraries and extensive scientific collections, rather than by the multiplication of small institutions, poorly provided with such appliances.

Stonington (Conn.) F. L. HILL, Mrs. Martha Todd. Story of the Stonington Free Library, written for the Conn. Lib. Assoc., May 30, 1891. Stonington, n. d. [5] l. D.

Trenton, Mo. The new library building is nearing completion and will be a great credit to the city. The building is being erected at a cost of about \$25,000 of the \$50,000 bequeathed by Mr. Jewett Morris, a former resident of Trenton and senator from this district. The remainder of the amount will be used in furnishing and endowing the institution.

Utah Territorial L. The Utah Legislature passed an act providing for and regulating the Utah Territorial Library. Among other things it provided that all books, pamphlets, maps, charts, globes, papers, apparatus, and valuable specimens belonging to the Territory now in the Territorial Library or which shall be hereafter added shall make up the Utah Territorial Library. It made the Governor, Secretary, Chief and Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory the board of control of the library. Section 3 of that act provides that the board of control might, at its discretion, classify the books and articles, and deliver to the University of Deseret such books and articles as belonged to and comprised the Territorial Library as they might consider more useful to the University Library than to the Territorial Library. And any books and articles thus delivered to the University Library should thereupon become and thereafter remain a portion of the University Library.

Late in the summer of 1888, Nephi W. Clayton, the then territorial librarian, removed the books and shelves belonging to that library to the university, and placed them in the charge of Dr. J. R. Park. Dr. Hardy, the librarian of the University Library, was placed in charge of the books thus delivered. On the resignation of Dr. Hardy in 1889 Prof. M. E. Jones was appointed librarian for the academic year 1890.

The books of the two libraries, which had heretofore been kept separate, were rearranged on the general plan of subjects, and the books of the two libraries became mingled.

On February 21, 1891, the board of control of the Utah Territorial Library held a meeting to

take action, under section 3 of the law of March 13, 1890. They agreed to deliver to and place in the library of the University of Deseret all the miscellaneous literary, historical and scientific works, pamphlets, reports, etc., which were then in the University Library and the title to which had hitherto been vested in the Utah Territorial Library. The actual number of books thus deposited with the University Library could not be accurately ascertained for the reasons above stated.

Shortly after the act of March 13, 1890, was passed, Governor A. L. Thomas appointed A. H. Nash Territorial Librarian. He held the office until July, 1891, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Joseph Lippman.

All the law-books and Congressional records which were in the old Utah Library were transferred to the present library-room, No. 13 Wasatch block. These volumes formed the nucleus of the present law library. The act of March 13, 1890, also appropriated \$3000 for the purchase of additional books, and this sum has already been expended in purchasing legal literature, until to-day the library has about 4100 volumes on its shelves. There are complete Supreme Court reports from 24 States and Territories in the Union, and should the next legislature make a liberal appropriation, as is hoped, the balance of the reports from the States could be completed and the library made a most valuable one for reference by the judges and members of the bar in the Territory. The librarian, on March 15 of this year, completed a catalogue of the books which shows a good line of legal text-books, digests, and English and American reports. The library is patronized freely by members of the bar, and the judges of the Supreme Court have found it of invaluable assistance in preparing their opinions and hunting up authorities.

Vernon, Conn. The town recently voted to appropriate \$40,000 for a new public high school building on a lot owned by the town in the centre of the city. It is now proposed to ask the town to buy the adjoining lot for \$1500 and erect a more costly building, to include a free public library. The city has a legacy of \$10,000, left by the late George Maxwell for a public library, provided the town raise \$10,000 additional.

Weymouth (Mass.) P. L. The public library building and the building adjacent to it were sold at public auction August 22. The library building was sold for \$1395, and the other building was knocked down for \$1215. Both are to be removed within 15 days, when work will be commenced on the new library building to be erected on the present site, which will cost about \$22,000.

FOREIGN.

Brechin, N. B. £3000 has been promised by an anonymous donor towards the erection of the free library which is to be commenced shortly. — *Ath.*

Guatemala. It is stated in the South American papers that the valuable library of the late Dr. Fernando Cruz, formerly Minister of Guatemala to the United States, has been bought for

addition to the Public Library at Guatemala. The amount is stated to be \$300,000, or about £50,000, but this figure seems to be doubtful. — *Ath.*, Aug. 1.

London Actors' Association. The Association contemplates the formation of a theatrical library.

London, Parish of St. George's, Hanover Sq. Competition for a public library. (In the *Builder*, July 25, p. 62, 63.)

The *Builder* is not pleased that the Public Library Commissioners did not ask the advice of an architect in deciding which was the best among the six designs, and does not think that they took the best. Three of the designs are described. It is pleasant to see the designs judged by their utility and little reference made to the elevation.

Peterhead, Eng. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, were at Peterhead, Aug. 8, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of a public library. Mr. Carnegie gave £1000 toward the funds. A great demonstration was held in their honor and was attended by 800 to 1000 people.

Mrs. Carnegie laid the stone, and Mr. Carnegie, replying to a vote of thanks accorded to his wife, said that the English and American flags, prominently displayed before him, were being carried side by side peacefully in Behring Sea, and the time would shortly come to pass when the two branches of the English-speaking race would stand shoulder to shoulder and hold in their hands the peace of the world.

Vatican L. Under the great hall of the Vatican Library, which is well known to those who have been to Rome, there is another of the same size that has hitherto been the Armory. Its contents have now been removed; and in it have been placed about 185,000 printed books, which formerly filled the Borgia and other rooms situated at a considerable distance from the reading-room.

For the convenience of readers in the library and those admitted to the Vatican Archives, one section of the new hall is filled with books of reference, those selected being such as serve the purpose of scholars working at mss. The plan of the reference library resembles that of the ms. department at Paris, but is of a more international character, and includes all publications sent by foreign governments, learned societies, and literary clubs. The Pope has specially intended that the books in the reference library should represent the literature of all nations, and that students coming to work at the Vatican should find there the publications of their own countries.

Besides these there are (1) the Mai collection, (2) the old papal library of printed books, (3) the Palatine library from Heidelberg, (4) the Fulvio Orsini collection, (5) that of Cardinal Zelada, (6) that of Capponi (containing Italian literature), (7) that of Cicognara (books on the history of art), (8) all subsequent historical collections down to that of Ruland, librarian of Würzburg.

The Palatine library is partly catalogued by Mr. Stevenson, Jr., in three volumes, printed at the Vatican. The Orsini collection has been described by Nolhac. — *W. B. in Acad.*

Librarians.

ORR, Charles, late with Taylor, Austin & Co., of Cleveland, with which company he has been since its organization, and formerly of Brentano's, of New York City, has been appointed librarian of Case Library and entered upon his duties Aug. 1.

Cataloging and Classification.

THE HARTFORD LIBRARY ASSOC.'s Bulletin for July contains a note, "Books on American history used in the Hartford schools," and a list of "Aids and guides for readers" including a list of the subjects in which bibliographical notes have appeared in the Bulletin since March, 1879.

JERSEY CITY (*N. J.*) F. P. L. Alphabetical finding list. Aug. 1. Jersey City, 1891. [4] l. + 239 p. O.

Authors, titles, and subjects.

LOS ANGELES (*Cal.*) P. L. Author list of fiction. April. Los A., 1891. 19 p. O. Manila paper.

LOS ANGELES (*Cal.*) P. L. Author list of juvenile books. June. Los A., 1891. 17 p. O. Manila paper.

LOS ANGELES (*Cal.*) P. L. Finding list. Jan. Los A., 1891. 177 p. O.

Catalogs in dictionary style about 18,000 vols. Added are special lists of "Bibliography" and "General cyclopedias, dictionaries, etc.," and "Reference periodicals," with an appendix, "Classification and catalogue."

SAN FRANCISCO F. P. L. Classified English prose fiction, including translations and juvenile works, with notes and index to subject-references. San F., 1891. 8 — 306 p. O.

"Mr. Cheney has followed the example of the Boston Public Library, but has gone further, and has taken a most decided 'step towards bringing the library into closer relationship with the schools,' as well as towards making the innate childish love of 'a story' lead to more solid and enduring reading. The classification is very varied, as into biographical stories, ghost stories, legal tales, musical novels, tales of the useful arts, etc.; but the geographical subdivisions are most insisted upon. Under each topic, as Animals, Astronomy, Aërial voyages, there are references to serious works in the same library, carefully selected; under each country, references to books of travel and history; under the more important authors, references to biographies or critical appreciation of them. If we have here and there detected an obvious omission, it is to be set down, we have little doubt, to the absence

of the work from the general collection. Countries, like Austria, England, or (most minutely) the United States, and famous towns, like Boston, have the appropriate novels arranged under them by periods, institutions (slavery), events (the civil war), etc. The contents of books of short stories are stated, and the Seaside library (pocket edition) is catalogued in full. There are constant references to Poole's Index and to bibliographies. A single title, like Harriet Martineau's tales in illustration of political economy, often serves to introduce an important section, and it is surprising, in the sum, to see to how large a range of human knowledge a clue is here afforded. We must not overlook the rubric Books and readings, with its list of authors for boys, for girls, for little ones; and lists of good books for the young, not a few. But, above all, the rubric Literature deserves admiration for its orderly conspectus and full indications. It fills ten pages or twenty columns of fine print, and passes in review the literature of every nation. To crown the whole, there is a topical index. The proper complement of this almost ideal performance is found in Mr. W. M. Griswold's 'Descriptive lists of novels and tales,' which, as far as they go, furnish a criterion between good and bad in the mass of fiction which Mr. Cheney has been at such pains to register. Both these guides should find a place in every public library, large or small." — *Nation*, Sept. 3.

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Bachelor, Nahum Josiah (Lakes and summer resorts in New Hampshire);

Flower, Frank Abial (The eye of the Northwest);

Letchworth, W: Pryor (The insane in foreign countries);

Newhall, C: Steadman (The trees of north-eastern America).

CHANGED TITLES.

Furnished by Gardner M. Jones, Libn. Salem Public Library.

Beers' "Initial studies in American letters," 1891, is the same as his "An outline sketch of American literature," 1887, with the addition of an "appendix" of selections. There is nothing about the work to indicate that it has appeared before, and the new copyright entry would prevent all suspicion. If this were done by the wicked lay bookseller it would be called a fraud, but I suppose it is all right when coming from the pious Chautauqua Press. Seriously, those who set themselves up to be leaders in the education of the American people should be above such deceitful methods. It can only react to their own disadvantage.

E. P. Dutton & Co., have just published "Princess Girlikin; or, The fairy thimble, by Ida Preston Nichols, and other fairy tales by Mary De Morgan." The "other fairy tales," occupying 188 out of the 256 pages of the book, prove to be those published by Dutton in 1876 under the title of "On a pincushion." Here, also there is nothing to call the attention of the public to the fact that this part of the work has been previously published.

Bibliography.

ALESSANDRINI, P. La biblioteca popolare di Trento, 1869-89. Borgo, G. Marchetto, 1891. 174 p. S.

BRADFORD, Dr. T: L., has compiled a "Homœopathic bibliography of the United States," covering the years from 1825 to 1891 inclusive, containing alphabetical lists of homœopathic books, magazines, and pamphlets. Also condensed statements, data, and histories of the homœopathic societies, colleges, hospitals, asylums, homes, dispensaries, pharmacies, publishers, directories, legislation, principal books written against homœopathy, and homœopathic libraries, now or at any time existent in the United States. Great pains have been taken and no expense spared to make this book thoroughly accurate and representative. The publishers, Boericke & Tafel, will not undertake its issue until a sufficient number of subscribers has been secured to insure them against pecuniary loss. The work will contain between 400 and 500 octavo pages.

CHANNING CLUB, Boston. Books for boys, approved and recommended by a committee of the Club: publications of 1888. *n.p., n.d.* [1]+19+[1] p. T.

FROMM, Dr. E. Die Literatur über die Thermenstation Aachen seit der Mitte des 16. Jahrhunderts. Aachen, Barth, 1891. 6+32 p. O.

FUMAGALLI, Giuseppe. Il primo anno del corso di bibliografia pratica per i commessi librai aperto in Milano. Milano, tipog. Pagnoni, 1891. 8 p. D.

Includes a detailed program of the course.

GRISWOLD W: M. Descriptive list of romantic novels. Camb., Mass., W: M. Griswold, 1890 [1891]. 318 p. O.

I MIGLIORI libri italiana, consigliati da cento illustri contemporanei. Milano, Ulrico Hoepli, 1892. 19+434 p. 16°. *net*, 2 marks.

Contents: Consigli e giudizi di cento illustri contemporanei italiani. — Indice classificato delle più ragguardevoli pubblicazioni italiane ancora in commercio, con l'aggiunta di poche notevolissime di antiquaria: 1. Enciclopedia e bibliografia. 2. Scienze religiose. 3. Scienze filosofiche. 4. Scienze giuridiche. 5. Scienze politiche, economiche e sociali. 6. Scienze naturali, fisiche e chimiche. 7. Matematiche pure ed applicate. 8. Scienze mediche. 9. Geografia, etnografia e viaggi. 10. Storia e scienze ausiliarie. 11. Letteratura. 12. Belle arti. 13. Arti utili. — Indice alfabetico delle opere e dei soggetti.

Ulrico Hoepli, the scholarly antiquarian bookseller of Milan, whose bibliographical labors are widely known, has just published a most interesting and valuable contribution to Italian bibliography. To meet the increasing demand for information as to the best books in Italian on various subjects, M. Hoepli decided to follow the

example of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the publishers of "Die besten Bücher aller Zeiten und Literaturen," and addressed a circular to a hundred of the best known literary men and scholars of Italy, in which he invited their opinions as to which they considered the best books in the various departments of Italian literature. As a result he has collected about 5,000 titles of ancient and modern publications. The titles are given first under subject headings, and again in one alphabet. Preceding the list are given the replies of the contributors, including their opinions and criticism. In the absence of a satisfactory general Italian bibliography M. Hoeppli's work will be a welcome one to librarians and book-sellers. — *Publishers' weekly*.

MANNO, Ant. Bibliografia di Casale Monferrato. Torino, G. B. Paravia, 1891. 49 p. O.

HOWE, Daniel Wait. Descriptive catalogue of the official publications of the territory and State of Indiana, 1800-90, incl. references to the laws establishing the various state offices and institutions, and an index to the official reports. Indianapolis, 1890. 5+91 p. O.

LANE, W: C. Additions to the Dante collection in Harvard College Library, May 1, 1890-May 1, 1891. (Pages 15-31 of DANTE SOCIETY. 10th annual report. 1891. O.)

RICHTER, P. E. Verzeichniss der Bibliotheken mit gegen 50,000 und mehr Bänden. 1: Deutschland, Oesterreich-Ungarn, Schweiz, England, Nord-Amerika. Lpz., Helden, 1891. 27 p. O.

SALVI, Giovanni. Sulla pubblica biblioteca della città di Voghera. Voghera, tip. Rusconi-Gavi, 1891. 17 p.

VITALE, Ant. Opere edite ed inedite di autori nati nel Lagonegrese. Potewza, Pomarici, 1891. 15+90 p. O.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

All the Dicts. of Pseudonyms and all the Catalogues enter the name *Hesba Stretton* as the pseud. of Hannah Smith. But one of the personal friends of the lady in question tells me that this is an error, and that her true name is Sarah Stretton. — J. N. LARNED.

Col. *Richard Henry Savage*, a name which appears on the title-page of that clever novel, "My official wife," recently published by the Home Publishing Co., belongs to a live man, and is not one of the literary disguises of Mr. Archibald Clavering Gunter. Col. Savage is a graduate of the United States Military Academy and late Lieut. Corps Engineers U. S. A. He served on Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield's staff during the late war, and was at one time on the staff of the ex-Khedive of Egypt. At present he is a resident of New York City.

We, Von Arldens, by Edith Douglas, Chicago, 1881, is attributed by Cushing, "Initials and pseudonyms, 1st series," Boston, and the Chicago and Milwaukee Public Libraries, to Clara Louise Burnham in error. Mrs. Burnham herself is authority for the statement that she has not written it and has no pseudonym. — KATE M. HENNEBERRY, *Ass't Libn. Chicago P. L.*

Von Degen, the pseudonymous author of "A mystery of the Campagna," is said to be a lady and a sister of F. Marion Crawford. She is married to an officer in the Austrian army, whose name, however, is not Von Degen.

Furnished by Frank Weitenkampff, Astor Library.

Edward Feld, ps. under which Bauernfeld brought out his four-act comedy, "*Leichtsinn aus Liebe*." — *N. Y. Staats-Zeitung*.

Harry Hazel, ps. of Justin Jones, for many years the editor and publisher of *The Yankee Blade* (Boston). — *N. Y. Herald*.

Karl Adolf, ps. of Carl Selke, Oberbürgermeister of Königsberg, in "Die Schmugglerstochter von Norderney," historischer Roman, 2 v., 1891. — *N. Y. Staats-Zeitung*.

Max Belinsky, ps. of "Yassinsky." — DR. E. J. DILLON in *Review of reviews*, Aug., 1881, p. 100.

Robert Breitenbach, says A. Philippi in the *N. Y. Staats-Zeitung* (July 5), is the pseudonym of Manager Karl Rosenfeld, the author of "Der Zaubrerlehrling" ("Pupil in magic") and "Das Mikroskop," both plays in the *répertoire* of the German "Liliputian" Co. of actors.

Salomon von Golaw, Friedrich von Logau's works were published in 1654 under the title: "Salomon von Golaw, deutscher Sinnetliche drey Tausend." — *Vide Collector* (N. Y. C.), Feb. 15, 1891.

Taverner, ps. of Alexander Young, of the *Boston Post*, died Mar. 21, '91. — *N. Y. Times*.

[This is an error. Mr. Young was only one of several who wrote in the column over that signature. — C. A. C.]

Laclede, ps. of John Lesperance (1836-'91). — *Boston Transcript*.

Private Libraries.

CHICAGO LIBRARIES.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"It is impossible to collect a library intelligently until you have first read certain books which treat of the subjects and books which you want to build your library on," said CHARLES J. BARNES, of the American Book Company, who owns one of the most costly and complete private libraries to be found in the West. "I have been studying bibliography for twenty-five years. The first work on books which I read before beginning the collection of my library was given to me by my father when I was 20 years of age. It is called Home's 'Bibliography.' I have now 400

volumes alone which deal with books and printing. It is from a careful study of these books that the foundation for a library is laid. Each book gives you a taste and intelligence on the subject which you want to collect books on. If I was going to write a book on how to get a library I would give a selection of books in my library, which I would advise all to read first, beginning with such as 'An Introduction to the Study of Bibliography' (2 vols.) and Beloe's 'Anecdotes' (6 vols.), following with 'Ames' Typographical Antiquities,' which leads to a desire to know something about the history and art of printing. That can be found in a variety of books, among which are 'Origin of Printing in Europe,' by August Bernard (French); Humphrey's 'History of the Art of Printing,' Hessel's 'Gutenberg,' and the various works of Dibdin and Deburc. The next step is the collection of such works as Collier's 'Early English Literature,' Burton's 'Book-Hunter,' Barker's 'Literary Anecdotes,' Dibdin's 'Library Companion.'

"Following a line of reading of that nature comes the collection of catalogues containing the books in the leading private and public libraries of the world, and the standard bibliographical works, like Lowndes, Brunet, Didot, Rich, and Hain. Books of this latter class cover an exhaustive range of subjects; many of them are privately printed and difficult to procure. I have the set of 'Pisauns Praxi's Librorum,' in three volumes. The first book is entitled 'Index Librorum Prohibitorum,' the second volume is known as 'Centuria Librorum Absconditorum,' and the third is 'Catena Librorum Fascendorum.' The contents of these three volumes alone furnish food for the book-worm that cannot be found in any other publication, and give elaborate descriptions of and extracts from Praxi's works that are known only to those few collectors who were fortunate enough to have a set of Praxi's works. I have a few of the books mentioned in the three volumes.

"The book-collector, if he has good taste, will always seek to get perfect copies of books. While a good copy may sell at a high price an indifferent one will not bring in more than one-quarter the sum that a perfect copy commands.

"The early French and English bindings are the richest that have ever been made, and I have some twenty fine specimens of them. The bindings of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries bring enormous prices in the European markets. The originals are being extensively reproduced in France and England, and the fac-similes are equal to the old masters of the binding art.

"My department of Americana is very full, most of the rarer books being represented. The books in my lower library are principally bibliographical, religious, and historical. I have 300 volumes, which treat of all the religions of the world, profusely illustrated, and I had to prepare myself for the collection by much study. This department has been collected and culled until each book has a distinct value of its own. I have between 500 and 600 volumes of general historical works, mostly upon European countries, including complete sets of the chronicles of

Froissart, Grafton, Holinshed, Monstrelet, and similar valuable works by Hall, Hardyng, Ras-tell, Craik, and Richardson.

"I have a collection of 200 titles of the earliest books printed by the Mormons, including two copies of the original Mormon Bible, printed in Palmyra, N. Y., in 1830. Here is a vest-pocket book which is very rare. It is the 'Commandments for the Government of the Church of Christ,' published at Zion (Independence, Mo.) in 1833. While this book was printing the office was demolished by an anti-Mormon mob, and only a few complete sheets escaped destruction. These were secretly folded and bound, but have since disappeared, so that only three copies are known to be in existence now. I bought this one from a Mormon in Missouri for \$50 15 years ago, and I have been offered \$500 for it. The copy is soiled and imperfect, but it is genuine.

"An important part of my library is the collection of early printed books on American history, including accounts of the first English, Spanish, and French voyageurs who visited the coast of America."

Mr. Barnes is the lucky owner of an original copy of "Confessionario Breve," by Alfonso de Molina, printed in the city of Mexico, 1565. It is a book of such rarity that only one other is known to be in existence. So far as can be learned it is the first book which was published in America with wood-cuts, the title-page being in two colors. Among the rarer copies of Americana may be mentioned Smith's description of Virginia (1612), with a superb map of the old colony in black and white, believed to be the finest of its kind in the country; "Smith Advertisements for the Early Planters of New England" (1631), Smith's "History of Virginia" (1624), another edition of the same work (1627), containing original portraits of the Duchess of Richmond and Natoaka (Pocahontas), which were not published with the first edition; "Mourt's Relations" (1632), being an account of the landing and experience of the Pilgrims in the form of a letter written to a London friend; Morton's "New England Memorial" (1639) and his "New England Canaan," and Castell's "Short Discovery of America" (1644); Landonniere's "History of Florida," printed in Paris, 1586; "History of the Indias and Conquest of Mexico," published by Gomara at Saragossa in 1552; "History of the Conquest of New Spain," by Bernal Diaz, Madrid (1632); Hamor's "Virginia," printed in London, 1615; Mather's and Hubbard's "Indian Wars," the Cambridge and London editions; the Elzevir edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron" (1665). Mr. Barnes' classical department is not large but rich and rare, particularly his French works. A 1769 edition of "Ovid," printed in Paris, contains 141 superb plates and designs, and Mr. Barnes was years in getting it.

GEORGE P. UPTON's musical library, at No. 2427 South Park Avenue, comprises about 1500 volumes. There are 30 dictionaries and lexicons, including those of Fétis, Riemann, Grove, Brown, Stainer, the sumptuous three-volume dictionary by Champlin, and others. In history it is represented by the works of Bird, Eastcott, Burney (original edition), Hawkins, Naumann,

Royer, North, Engel, Chappel, Rockstri, Macfarren, and others, as well as those by Gould, Hood, Ritter, and others in this country. There are about 150 biographies, covering the entire period from Bach to Wagner. Science is represented by the works of Fétis, Wieck, Taylor, Czerny, Pole, Bosauquet, Richter, Helmholtz, Busby, and other theorists. The principal writers on the opera are Hanslick, Mount Edgumbe, Schloeger, Heath, and Neitzel. In periodicals there are, among others, full sets of the *Harmonicon* and English quarterly musical magazine. It has fine copies of Köchel's, Nottebohm's, Peters', and John's theme catalogues; Hofmeister's *Verzeichniss*; Engel's, Sandy's & Forster's, and Brown's works on instruments; a large collection of opera, oratorio, cantata, and symphony scores; complete sets of libretti; twenty dissertations upon Wagner's music. There is an exhaustive collection of records, books, and programs covering the whole period of music in Chicago and the principal festivals in the United States. Among the rare books in the library are the first edition of "The Beggars' Opera" (1761); Gosson's "Schoole of Abuse" (1579); a letter by Tartini on violin playing; Treatise on Singing, by Incedon; the Handel Memorial at Westminster with the Bartolozzi plates; "History of the Academy of Ancient Music"; "Virginia," an opera by Mrs. Plowden (1800); "Rip Van Winkle," by Bristow; "Leonora," by Fry; a collection of Japanese koto music; Jacox's "Bible Music"; Dibdin's "Musical Fair"; Gardner's "Music of Nature"; Avison's "Musical Expression"; Tegner's "Frithjof's Saga," with original music; the "Bullfinch" (1761); "Gude and Godlie Ballates" (1571); Oliver's "Old English Squire"; Roffe's "Handbook of Shakespeare Music"; Sternhold Hopkins' "Psalmody" (1757); Ashton's "Centenary of Ballads." The library also includes a large number of indexed and classified scrap-books, about 300 photographs of artists, most of them personally inscribed, and over a hundred autograph letters and music by artists and composers.

REV. FRANK M. BRISTOL is a genuine bibliophile, but his love is checked and regulated by his means to add to his store of books. His library at 2519 Indiana Avenue is small in comparison with others, but he has been able to secure many curious and valuable books in his tramp through book-collectors' dens in London and other cities. He has an original plan by which he is obtaining a unique collection. In the Rev. Mr. Bristol's library are a little Virgil, given by Dr. Samuel Johnson to George Stevens, the Shakespearian scholar; a scientific work which belonged to Edgar A. Poe; and books containing the autographs of George Cruickshank (1819), John Locke, E. Waller (1674) and Dr. Johnson, showing that the volumes once belonged to these men. Two missals of the fifteenth century make a beautiful little work of considerable value. The colored text, rich illuminations and sacred pictures are all done by hand, principally in red, blue, and embossed gold. He makes a specialty of collecting books that mention Shakespeare before the year 1700.

RODNEY M. WHIPPLE is familiar with all the

choice fishing and hunting grounds of the country. The hobby of his life has been to surround himself with a unique sporting library and rare works relating to other subjects. An hour spent among his books at his home, No. 5121 Washington Avenue, ought to convince any one who has a knowledge of books that Mr. Whipple is not exaggerating when he claims to have the largest and choicest library on hunting and fishing to be found in the United States. A great many rare works are among this collection, which numbers 700 volumes. He also has a large assortment of books on Americana, but they are not of the rarest kind.

"I have books about every fish that swims," said Mr. Whipple, "with pictures of them colored to life, and everything valuable published on the subject of fish, fishing, and hunting. The collection of works about butterflies, trees, birds, nests, eggs, and insects is one of the ornamental features of my library."

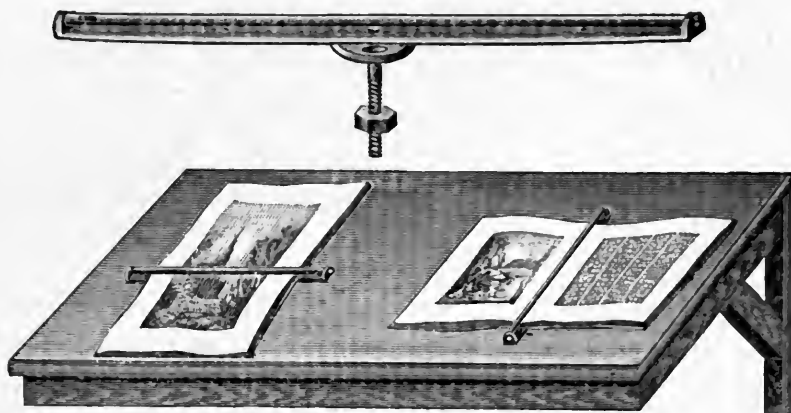
DR. R. N. ISHAM probably possesses a library unexcelled by any other in this city. In his Dearborn Avenue home are to be seen between 5000 and 6000 volumes on every conceivable subject of an interesting character. This does not include the doctor's fine medical library. Dr. Isham has not made a specialty of rare curious or original books, but has collected a useful as well as ornamental library for reading and reference purposes. Most of the books were bought in Chicago, and the library represents an expenditure of many thousand dollars. The doctor, who came to Chicago from his Massachusetts home in 1852, had a large library in his old house on La Salle Ave., near Oak St., but the fire of 1871 turned it into ashes. The work of collecting the present library has been going on since the fire.

A. J. COX, the printer, is proud of his library. It has been the chief occupation of his leisure time for the last 35 or 40 years, and he is still working at it. It is not a large library, but it is a choice one. He has about 2500 volumes altogether, his specialty being Shakespeariana, dramatic and theatrical biographies, plays, and works on tobacco and smoking. He has gathered together several thousand plays, old first editions of Shakespeariana, a great many illustrated books on biographical, historical, biological, and scientific subjects and general literature, both ancient and modern. He has some valuable books relating to plays and dramas, which were published in the sixteenth century. 200 volumes of his library relate to tobacco, its use and abuse, history and cultivation of the leaf, pipes, smoking, cigars, and snuff. One of these books has a Latin title, and is more than worth its weight in gold. It was published in the early part of the seventeenth century, and was one of the first books which mentioned the use of tobacco as a medicine. This was one of the earliest uses to which tobacco was put. Many authors at that time—as can be gleaned from a glance at Mr. Cox's collection—advocated the use of tobacco as a cure for various disorders. One writer calls it a "head purge." From these books it can be learned that tobacco was first used in a finely-powdered form and smoked through a pipe.

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A. S. COLLINS, *Act. Librarian of Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.*

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OCTOBER, 1891.

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

OCTOBER, 1891.

No. 10.

C. A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

THE messages which reach us from our friends fortunate enough to be on the A. L. A. excursion are one uniform pæan of delight. Never in the history of the Association has so magnificent a success been scored, both in the excursion and Conference. Indeed, any other consequence could hardly have resulted, for the wonderful attractions of the country to be seen, the hospitality offered in almost bewildering extent by the Pacific coast fraternity as well as many of their citizens, and the interest of the program made any other well-nigh an impossibility. But the realization in its fullest promise of all this is a joy to those "left behind" and to the JOURNAL.

VERY much in continuation of the problem discussed in our last issue in connection with Mr. Foster's account of the "Information Desk," are the three articles of Miss Mosman and Messrs. Bardwell and Childs on reference work, printed in this issue. The former discussed the problem of encouraging the library visitor to ask a question; the latter deal with the problem of answering the question when asked. The conclusion seems to be that apart from showing a desire to assist, the only essential is a general knowledge of books, or, as Miss Mosman more tersely puts it, in "experience." But the question arises: Is it a possible thing for the librarian to possess this in adequate quantity?

OF course, for a school prize essay or for a sophomorical debate there is no question that the want can be supplied with ease and without misleading. But the moment the information demanded becomes of a serious nature it probably passes beyond the range of being satisfactorily answered. To cite an example: Take the question of proposed disunion of the States prior to 1860: reference can be made to the Hartford convention, and in certain histories are included the Federalists' movement of 1804. But what librarian can refer the inquirer to the letters of "Pelham," printed in the *Connecticut Courant* in

1796—the corner-stone of all disunion projects—or to the threat of the New York Federalists to form by secession a separate State of New York City and its surroundings? Or, on the question of colonial emigration, who can point out such widely divergent books as Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia* and Poor Richard's *Almanac*, as works in which to find information? These are of course somewhat extreme cases. But there is probably hardly a question propounded which does not have equally valuable, but obscure, sources of information, quite beyond the ken of all but the extreme specialists. As literature increases this tendency will unquestionably intensify and become more and more a serious factor in library administration. How is it to be dealt with?

THERE can be but one answer. Already, to meet the demand, librarians all over the country are preparing reference lists on various subjects. In several of these libraries they are systematically filed and kept for future use. But this involves each library duplicating the same work, and no list so prepared has either the inclusiveness or accuracy needed for such a work. Thus the system results, 1, in excessive cost; 2, in imperfect work, both of which all librarians most deprecate.

A SUCCESSFUL meeting of this problem is obvious to all the profession. It was tried by Mr. Foster in his *Reference Lists*, and failed for want of financial support. But as attempted in that publication it hardly had a fair chance of success. Its periodical nature, its want of elaboration, and the printing more than one list in a part, restricted its value chiefly to libraries. It is an old story that a thoroughly good thing will succeed when a medium one will fail. A carefully prepared list such as Mr. Foster's on the U. S. Constitution, or Messrs. Bowker's and Hles's on Political Science, appeals at once, not merely to libraries, but to a large outside class interested in these subjects. These we therefore believe could be made financially successful. Co-operation in the preparing and publishing is the only thing

needed. The profession has done much by organization, but here is one more opportunity.

To any one who has understood the condition of Philadelphia libraries, the report concerning the use the trustees of the Pepper bequest intend to put it to will be met with approval. The amount left by this bequest, hampered as it was with conditions, offered a puzzling problem as to how it should be applied to advantage for library purposes. To give it to any one library would have been invidious, yet the fund was not of a size to be used to advantage by itself. If rumor speaks truly, the trustees have decided to use this in erecting a library building in which free quarters will be offered to various libraries of Philadelphia. This is so advantageous to the latter that it is hard to believe they will not avail themselves of it. But it will be of even greater advantage to the reading public. There is in Philadelphia to-day practically no great reference library comparable with such institutions as the Boston Public Library, the Astor Library, or the Library of Congress. The largest library in the city does not contain 175,000 books, and the growth of none will compare with the libraries already cited. But by this plan, if entered into by the libraries who, it seems probable, will find to their advantage to join, not less than 250,000 books will be gathered under one roof. The advantage of this, to both the general reader and the student, can hardly be magnified.

BUT another great advantage will result. The JOURNAL has harped much on the great amount of book-duplicating by our public libraries in the same city. With these libraries under one roof it seems impossible that they should not eventually work together in unison in this respect, even if kept distinct and separate. No one could doubt that they will promptly unite on a union reading-room, which would effect a great saving, not merely in attendance but in magazines and newspapers. And from this the step to concerted action in regard to book-purchasing would be easily accomplished. Whether they could reach the point of exchanging and consolidating subjects and classes would largely depend on the amount of common sense possessed by the boards of trustees, for we believe the librarians could not but desire this. But even without this a great deal will have been accomplished, and too much praise cannot be given to the trustees of the Pepper bequest.

Communications.

NOTES ON THE N. Y. CLUB DISCUSSION.

It deserves to be as widely suggested as possible that much time and trouble are saved by consultants "making their wants known" specifically. Here the experiences are endless of cross-purpose and blind search, till at last the mention of the actual need comes out like a ray of light in the darkness. Partly there is the taste for mystery and covering one's tracks, partly a notion that because a library is a technical sort of place you have to do something technical when you are there, instead of simply naming the point of desire, as befits the friendly relation between librarian and user.

The Prize Question fiend rages exceedingly, because his time is often short. Reasonable treatment seems to be to get together your Allibone, Bartlett, Brewer, cyclopedias, etc., and turn him loose on this A B C at least of his materials. It has been proposed here to post the answers as obtained, for an economy. E. F.

MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

[From a Letter to Pres. Green.]

LAST year, after a dismal experience of the looseness and extravagance of the present lack of system as the exchange is managed by city clerks, etc., it occurred to me that wherever a city library existed it might secure to itself the distribution of a certain number of each document issued by its municipal government; and that a system of exchange might be introduced between it and as many other libraries as would enter into the undertaking.

In order to lead off, I secured by special vote of our Council some fifty copies of our bound municipal reports for 1890. I added to these copies of the report of our Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce for the same year, and a couple of pamphlets statistical as to Minneapolis. The packages thus made up were, with our annual report, sent to the fifty chief libraries on our exchange list. That exhausted the municipal reports. Having more of the other publications, we distributed them as far as they would go.

Now I see no reason why public libraries should not take hold of this matter. There are reasons sufficiently harassing why they should, as anybody will concede who has attempted to make up or keep up a file of city documents from the resources of city clerks, and under the present careless methods of distribution. I have found here, and I think it would be found elsewhere, that the Council was willing enough to grant to the Library such copies of its reports as it requests for such a purpose. Other semi-public bodies, as boards of trade, are apt to have an advertising purpose in view, and are delighted to have their publications placed where they will make the city known.

The only expense to the library, then, is for postage or express. And this when it becomes mutual cannot be objected to.

In order to bring the matter up I have intended, either at the convention or through the LIBRARY JOURNAL, to invite say 40 other libraries to enter into an arrangement for such mutual exchanges.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

REFERENCE WORK IN LIBRARIES.*

REFERENCE WORK AT THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

TWENTY years ago, when the Brooklyn Library was removed to the new building which has since been its home, one alcove with shelf-room for the accommodation of about 500 volumes, and located near the delivery-desk, was set apart for the encyclopædias and dictionaries. These were brought out to the reference department when called for, and were in such demand as to require a great deal of time on the part of the attendants to supply and replace on the shelves works in constant daily use. After a while it was thought that much work might be spared the attendants and a great deal of time saved subscribers if works of reference could be placed where they could be consulted at the shelves and without writing out lists.

This result was obtained by taking away the railings which separated the alcoves from the reference-hall, and filling the space with shelving facing the centre of the room, on which now are grouped cyclopædias, dictionaries, atlases, collections of poetry and quotations, indexes, directories, and such works as are usually consulted rather than used for home reading, the collection comprising in all some 1200 volumes. An index to these works, arranged by authors and subjects, is kept in this room to direct readers to the case in which any book they wish to use may be found. Those, however, who make frequent use of this room soon learn the location of the books kept in it, and one of the best results of direct access to the works in this department is the great saving of time and labor effected. The wear and tear of the books is also less than it would be were it necessary to lug them out from the alcoves as often as required.

But the use of works permanently located on the shelves of the reference department is only a moderate part of the business of reference transacted. An attendant is stationed at a desk near the entrance of the room, to supply books required for study that are shelved in other parts of the building, and also to make suggestions regarding works likely to contain information sought. If the attendant is asked, for instance, for Robert Browning's works and criticisms thereon, a list is supplied by the printed catalogue and card catalogue of the various editions of the author's works contained in the library, and of the critical works regarding the author by writers

who have made a special study of his works. Poole's Index, the Co-operative Index, and *Book Chat*, supply references on the subject contained in periodical literature, and the scrap collection is apt to contain additional material selected from the newspapers at various periods.

The reference-room is used largely by newspaper reporters, by authors, by teachers and students, by members of debating societies, and by people doing literary work which requires frequent reference to dates, quotations, etc.

While the use of catalogues and indexes by readers is very desirable, and care is taken to show them how to help themselves by consultations of these aids, at the same time it is intended that the attendants should be helpful and always ready to assist to the extent of their ability those following out any subject regarding which they wish to consult all that the library contains. Perhaps the lists of "prize questions" occasionally propounded by some magazine or newspaper are as exacting in the research required for their solution as any subject ever presented in the reference department.

Many years ago the *New York World* issued a series of questions, I think 100 in all, and many people spent days, if not weeks, in the attempt to win the rewards offered by that extraordinary journal to the person who should solve the greatest number of these conundrums. The number of books used at this time by these searchers was prodigious, and their knowledge of general literature must have been materially increased. The search was exhaustive, and the attendants were nearly exhausted before it ended.

As to qualification for reference work, the greater one's familiarity with literature and the larger the fund of general information possessed the more useful one becomes and the more helpful to those in search of the knowledge contained in books. If a library is classified as closely as practicable on the shelves the search for works on a given subject is simplified. As the knowledge of the attendant regarding the contents of the library he serves is increased his usefulness to those who use the library is augmented. A good address and a helpful disposition; a willingness to hunt the catalogue for those who do not feel like doing it for themselves; a determination that, as far as possible, people shall obtain the information they seek — these will do much to make the reference-room useful and a popular place of resort.

W. A. BARDWELL.

*A series of papers read before the N. Y. Library Club. See 16: 182. Eds. L. J.]

REFERENCE WORK AT THE COLUMBIA COLLEGE LIBRARY.

By reference work is meant simply the assistance given by a librarian to readers in acquainting them with the intricacies of the catalogue, in answering questions, and, in short, doing anything and everything in his power to facilitate access to the resources of the library in his charge.

There are many points in which reference work in a college library naturally differs from that in other libraries. The standard of culture is much higher and more nearly on the same level, and a characteristic feature consists in the annual recurrence of the terms and vacations of the school year. The main body of readers, too, being students, are nearly of the same age. In a small library the task of assisting readers is combined with all or nearly all the work of the library, generally in one or two persons. But in a large library like ours at Columbia, requiring a numerous staff, among whom the various departments of work are divided, the desk-work of the reference librarians is confined largely to one or two special matters, as, for instance, the keeping record of the periodicals or the care of the binding.

At the same time it seems to me that the best preparation for the position of reference librarian in a large library lies in the more general work in a small library. It is there that the direct personal knowledge of the various kinds of work done in all libraries is acquired, which is of the greatest value, and not only that, but one naturally becomes familiar much more easily and quickly with the books in a small collection than with those in a large one, and also finds more time to keep up with periodicals and new books and to build up that general knowledge so essential to good reference work. For if that mysterious and immortal personage apostrophized in the prefaces of innumerable books as the General Reader ever materialized, it was surely in the form of a reference librarian. All sorts of reading and information of every description, often having not the remotest connection with books or general culture, is found to be serviceable in assisting readers. More often than would generally be supposed a novel or essay read at some time for mere pleasure comes into play. I have in mind an instance in which, however, my assistance was not of much avail, of a school-boy coming in one afternoon and asking me if there wasn't some book in which he could find a synopsis of Dickens' "Christmas Carol." I told him I knew of one or two dic-

tionaries giving descriptions of Dickens' characters and plots, but unfortunately the library did not contain a copy. I added: "Why, the whole story is very short; I should think you would read that." "Oh," he said, "I've tried, but it was too dull; I couldn't get through it." Remembering the absorbing interest with which I had read it, I wondered if the effect of those disquisitions by Mr. Howells among other things on the art of Dickens in the Editor's Study really could have had such power as to cause even school-boys to find him unreadable. It was emphatically a staggerer.

In this library, as you know, readers are admitted directly to the shelves without discrimination. This feature, while not confined to college and seminary libraries, and indeed not even generally characteristic of them as yet, is of course much more practicable there than in public libraries, on account of the higher class of readers. After all, the loss of a few books more in a year is insignificant when compared with the greatly increased use attendant upon such a practice. In consequence of this freedom all the students who come at all regularly become so familiar with the location of books as to need very little assistance. Hence, although our reading-room is crowded during certain hours of the day, two reference librarians can easily manage it. I think there is no doubt that the popularity of our library is very largely due to this unrestricted access to the shelves.

In brief, I should say that the first three qualifications indispensable to a reference librarian are: 1st, experience; 2d, experience; 3d, experience. He will find that every library is different, and also that no two readers are alike, and in order to be of the greatest service he must study not only the subject but the student.

WILLIAM B. CHILD.

REFERENCE WORK AT THE PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY.

I MUST confess to a certain professional diffidence in presenting to a body of experts from institutions of long standing the experimental methods of a library yet in its extreme youth. They may not be the methods most desirable for general application. They have been adopted gradually as the usefulness of the department required. We are yet feeling our way toward greater efficiency for our particular lines of work; and it is hoped that from to-day's discussions we may reap a harvest of suggestions.

In order not to take your time in the enumeration of the books found most indispensable to us, I have brought for your inspection a list of

reference-books, completed to date of last month. They are something over 200 in number, including a case of 11 atlases.

In addition to these general reference-books, however, let me call your attention to a somewhat unwonted feature of our work. The trustees have had placed in the library bound volumes of about 200 of the periodicals, most of which are indexed in Poole. These volumes, over 4500 in number, are shelved in the reference department, where the public, under the guidance of the indexes of Mr. Poole, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. Griswold, may browse at will among them. This arrangement has never, to our knowledge, brought disaster to the books, and their use has been immeasurably increased. In illustration of the advantage taken of this opportunity let me cite the afternoon of this writing, when in our reference department one paper was being written on the Art of Conversation, another on Geometry, another on the Manufacture of Hairpins (although this was more of an attempt than a success, as you will notice when reading on this subject is suddenly demanded of you), others on Criminal Reform, Supply and Demand in Fiction, Annexation of Canada, Indian Question, and Woman as a Factor in Industry — this all in one afternoon and without exception from magazine articles preferred. In the case of the 5 subjects last mentioned we had previously been warned of the coming necessity, and had accumulated the resources of the library on a table reserved for such purposes. This table also holds temporarily books from the circulating department which refer in an especially useful way to some subject before the public or before the classes of our high-school department.

It is the aim of the management of the library that an attendant be always ready to aid, or to refrain from aiding, as may seem most prudent. In this connection let me mention my conviction that the greatest convenience that a librarian can possess, next to the encyclopædic knowledge of books, is that subtle quality called, for want of a better name, tact — the quality which warns him instantly that any attention taken of the bashful young giant who has ventured in, will effectually prevent his return; the quality which moves him to promptly present himself with offers of assistance to the business man who has not a moment to spare; the quality which indicates unerringly just how much instruction in the use of Poole is welcomed by the newspaper reporter, and just where it would begin to be a bore; the quality

which enables him to meet the Doctor of Divinity and the street Arab each on his own level, and with equal desire to be of service.

Various methods have been adopted by the trustees to make the department efficient. The simplest is perhaps the most useful, the mere presence and willingness of the attendants to give assistance. Of the thousand and more persons who make use of the Pratt Institute reference-books each month, a large number rely, to a greater or less extent, on the readiness of the librarians to try to produce the exact article needed in the shortest possible time.

Questions which arise impromptu are answered from any available source; if the right material is not in our own room, it may be found anywhere in the circulating department; if not there, possibly some wise head elsewhere in the building can answer questions of specialists; and when all else fails, we say, "Come again to-morrow, and *somewhere* we will have found the information."

Another way of making the department of definite use is to receive the subjects a short time before the material is required; as, for example, when the lawyer asks on Tuesday for material on the Barrundia case to be used on Thursday. This enables the reference librarians to thoroughly glean from the reference and circulating departments as well as from current literature all matter bearing on the subject, and to reserve it conveniently on the table before mentioned. The double advantage of this method is obvious.

Again, we are often taken into the confidence of the teachers, both of Pratt Institute and other schools, as to the subjects about to arise in the classes, and thereby we are enabled to forearm ourselves with suitable matter. For critical cases like commencement orations we make more elaborate efforts to supply carefully discriminated material; and for our own students we furnish typewritten lists of references.

We do not always, however, wait to have our attention jogged. A week before Arbor Day, for instance, we fortify ourselves against a certain demand by posting an exhaustive bulletin on Forestry, simply as a matter of self-preservation. The Parsifal excitement elicited a bulletin, the Stoddard lectures, the Ibsen craze, the advents of Stanley and James Bryce, the deaths of Sherman, Schliemann, and Cardinal Newman, the discoveries of Koch, all of the holidays, including St. Patrick's Day — in short, any subject which promises to be popular with our studying public.

Moreover, we frequently have recourse to diplomacy to beguile the attention of our constituents into improving channels. It has been found that bulletins impress the public very favorably ; it is disposed to regard a posted notice of a book with the same interest with which it reads the advertisement of a bargain. Therefore, with some slight thread of connection furnished by University Extension lectures, changes at the Metropolitan Opera House, or kindred occasions, we frequently post in conspicuous places a few attractive references, or display on the counters with appropriate notices our material on the subject, including magazine literature and the more valuable illustrated books.

The requests that come for recommendations of gift-books and for courses of reading, for every class of life, from the factory girl to the young leader of fashion, form a subject too varied for discussion here ; but I am often inclined to the opinion that therein is one of our most vital opportunities for influence.

So much for our relations with the public. The internal workings of the department require more attention than the possibilities of the case allow. It is, for example, our theory that the material collected for every important subject shall be recorded in a card index, already begun and frequently of use, as when the history of Beau Brummel is periodically demanded. We are convinced of the great permanent value to a reference department of such a record of work ; and it is our plan, as we are relieved of the work of the library training classes and other demands incidental to the school term, to work up this branch from memory.

Of these library training classes I will not speak in detail, as they are not common to libraries, and therefore perhaps not of general interest. They were organized by the trustees for the purpose of furnishing such instruction and practice as are required in the Pratt Institute Library, no attempt being made to educate the pupils in the methods of other libraries. The work in the reference class comprises talks on the use and relative value of the books of the department, methods of giving prompt, practical assistance to the public, and laboratory work in the problems which arise in such a department. The bibliographical work is mainly practical, lists being prepared by the class on early English authors under the following heads : Bibliographies, Complete works, Partial collections, Individual works, Biography and biographical collateral, Criticism, and Miscellany.

Time forbids my mentioning other branches of our work. The difficulty has been to choose from the abundance of material that which might prove suggestive, or which might call from others more valuable thoughts.

The work of the reference librarian has been summed up in words which you may have seen, but which are so appealing to one who has suffered experience that I venture to close with them :

" A gentleman of experience was asked what is needful to fit the inquirer for a librarian's position, and whether the profession was remunerative. He replied as follows :

" ' My dear young friend, if you want all the conceit, natural and acquired, taken out of you, by all means adopt the librarian's profession. As for requirements for librarianship, the following desiderata may be of use to you : You will find that in addition to whatever store of knowledge you possess, you must know not only all that you ought to know, but what everybody else ought to know besides. You will find it convenient to be able to tell any one whatever he wants to know on any given subject, and where to find all important references to it. You will need to have the bibliography of every subject at your tongue's end ; to know what books have been published in any country from the time of Caxton down to the present day ; to know what books are to be published, and when ; to know what books are out of print and what not. You will have to be familiar with the name of every writer and every noted character in all ages. Furthermore, you will have to be such an acute mind-reader that you can infallibly distinguish the right person under the wrong name ; to know, for example, that when one asks for Silliman's " Travels in South America," he means Schlieman's " Ilios " or " Troja." Moreover, you must be able to tell the authorship of any extract, prose or poetry, in any language, and where to find it ; to know the author of any poem, the correct rendering of any phrase and by whom first used, and, if in a foreign language, the meaning in addition ; to know definitely all about history, genealogy, and heraldry.

" ' In short, you must be a combined edition of the encyclopædia, the dictionary, the dictionary of phrase and fable, universal history, the bibliographer's manual, and general biography.

" ' Then, my dear young friend, when you know all this thoroughly, you stand a pretty good chance of being able to answer correctly one question a day out of several hundred ! "

MARY C. MOSMAN.

THE RELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO EDUCATION.*

BY WILLIAM A. MOWRY.

OUR American civilization is an experiment. In our early history the people of New England were to a great extent homogeneous. They were largely animated by one purpose; they were governed by one set of principles. Our fathers founded here a republican government, and the success of the experiment has thus far been so great and the upward progress of the people so rapid as to attract to our shores multitudes from all parts of the world.

In these later days the republic shows a more cosmopolitan people than can elsewhere be found in any one nation on the earth. Upon the original English stock has been engrafted a miscellaneous population from France and Spain, Italy and Greece, Holland and Germany, Norway and Sweden, Austria and Russia, China and Japan, Africa and the islands of the sea. The city of New York to-day contains more Irish, parents and children, than Dublin has; more Germans, parents and children, than any city in Kaiser William's realm save one.

We are threatened by the ignorance and vice of a distinct people, a separate race, lately freed from slavery, numbering seven millions, a large proportion of whom can neither read nor write. We are still further threatened by political corruption and demagogism.

One of the most interesting features of our progress in intelligence and in thrift is the growing attention now given to the public library. This movement may be said to have begun in connection with the district schools of New England and New York about fifty years ago. As the special division of townships into school districts is unwise and unphilosophical, so the establishment of separate libraries for each school-house could hardly be expected to prove entirely successful. But town and city public libraries are now attaining great success and assuming their proper importance. The gigantic strides made by our American people within fifty years in the establishment and upbuilding of public libraries is nothing less than marvellous.

There are in the United States to-day about 6000 libraries, with more than 20,000,000 volumes. The old Bay State, ever foremost in

matters of learning and general intelligence, now points to over 600 such libraries, which contain more than 4,000,000 volumes. One hundred and seventy-five towns and cities in this State have *free* public libraries under municipal control, and out of a total of 351 towns and cities, 273, or all but 78, have libraries in which the people have free privileges. These 273 libraries contain 2,500,000 volumes, which are available for the use of about 2,140,000 out of the total 2,240,000 inhabitants of the State. These libraries have cost about \$6,000,000.

The librarian holds a responsible position. He has the power of making himself a real benefactor to his race. But he must be trained for his position. "To begin with," says Mr. F. B. Perkins, formerly of the Boston Public Library, "business-like management is the whole story. A public library for public use should be managed not only as a literary institution but as a business concern. The business department of educational and literary institutions is too often overlooked or undervalued. With proper business management the public library will be brought into closer relationship to the schools as well as to the public. The librarian, on the one hand, should reach out to the readers, and on the other hand the teacher should put his pupils into communication with the librarian. This he may do often by sending the pupils individually with a note or other message to the librarian. In other cases the teacher may visit the library in company with one or more of his pupils. The librarian should be willing not only to prepare special lists, but to co-operate with the teacher wherever it appears that important benefit may be rendered in individual cases." Mr. W. E. Foster says that another "function of the library, which is coming to be more fully acknowledged, is that it not only furnishes the material for the reading of the public, but also as far as possible indicates the method of reading and study."

A librarian in order to be of the highest usefulness in his work must be (1) an accurate scholar, with a clear head and good judgment. (2) An affable man, easily approachable by old and young. (3) A well-bred man, knowing the contents of his books and ready to give a correct judgment as to their character. (4) He should

* [An abstract of a paper read before the Massachusetts Library Club at Salem, Sept. 24, 1891. — Eds. L. J.]

be an enthusiast in his profession. (5) He should be a man of the best character and should have genuine love for young people. That his work should be of the greatest service and the library over which he presides the most useful, he should not be hampered by too strict rules of the trustees. In general, it is very clear that the management of the public library will exercise great respect for the suggestions of their librarian, and if he has proved himself wise and reliable, they will encourage him to express his views upon all points as to how the library may be rendered efficient.

To produce the best results the library should furnish to all the people, old and young, of average intelligence and of the highest intellectual advancements, both improvement and intellectual entertainment. It should strive by all possible means to gain access to every class. It should reach out its arms to the old and place acceptable reading in their hands. It should open its treasures to business men, laying before them such as would benefit them and attract their attention. It should have a word of encouragement for the disheartened and desponding. It should furnish amusement and instruction to the indolent — that large class in some communities frequently termed "constitutionally inactive." It should provide proper food for the ambitious and those who are desirous to better their condition and improve their prospects. It should furnish a variety not only of the best reading, but of such reading as will prove to be the most available — that is, the best that these several classes will receive and appreciate. It should take great care, therefore, not to shoot above the heads of the people. Above all, and before all, it should take the greatest pains to provide for the young all sorts of reading — appropriate, entertaining, and beneficial. For with this class, this large and important class in the community, will be its most efficient work. The librarian should therefore put himself into easy communication and most intimate relations with all the teachers of the schools, public and private. He should be free to make suggestions to these teachers and to call their attention directly to various books adapted to the children in their classes, and he may furnish to the pupils, from time to time, lists of books upon topics of special interest.

It will readily be seen that, by such a course as here indicated, the librarian plays an important part in moulding the thought, increasing the in-

tellectual activity, and furthering the prosperity of the town. A town which puts to proper use a good public library of books, well selected and under proper management, can scarcely fail of being thrifty and intelligent. And what a vast difference these things make in the character of a country.

Constant contact between mind and mind sharpens the wits, provokes thought, and in every way produces a strong tendency toward intellectual development, growth, and breadth. For the same reason on a larger scale the rapidly increasing commercial relations between the various civilized nations of the earth has become one of the most important educational and uplifting forces in the development of mankind.

No one of the nations of the earth has a more difficult problem, a more gigantic task before it than has our republic. We have, on the whole, greater opportunities, larger blessings, than any other people. Money brings here a larger interest, commercial and business enterprises yield a surer and larger return, there is a wider range of industries, a greater activity in inventive genius, laboring men of all classes, in all the walks of life, from the highest to the lowest, receive larger wages for their labor than in any other country. Our people, as a whole, live better, dress better, enjoy more of life than do the people of other countries, but all these things place us under greater obligations, and make it more difficult to keep everything up to the level of the high plateau on which we live.

We therefore need the broadest statesmanship, the truest philanthropy, the greatest intelligence, and in all respects, in every department, the best educational advantages. To this end it is necessary that our excellent American public-school system should be lifted to its highest usefulness; that the public library should be established and liberally maintained in every town; that each community should by thrift, industry, frugality, and a liberal public spirit do its part toward educating and elevating the people; that each municipality, whether town or city, by all proper and necessary appliances in the several departments of the family, the church, and society, should, by a forward movement along the whole line, do its part to promote the general welfare, in order to prevent such a retrograde movement as in this age of rapid development and sharp competition would soon leave us behind other nations and other peoples.

MALE PSEUDONYMS OF FEMALE WRITERS.

Furnished by FRANK WEITENKAMPF, ASTOR LIBRARY.

DURING May-July of this year, the N. Y. *Staats-Zeitung* published a list of "male pen-names of female writers." A few of these names are familiar ones, but the majority are no doubt unknown to most people. With the exception of some of the former, I have transcribed the list in full into English, as below. It is interesting, and probably offers many names new to most of us, although I do not vouch for its entire correctness.

ADEN, S. Sophie von Adelung. Stuttgart.
 ALGREN, Ernst. Mrs. Viktoria Benediktson. Sweden.
 ALLEN, George. Mrs. Mite Kremnitz (*née* Bardeleben). Bukarest.
 ALLERLEI, Rauh. Giesela Grimm (*née* von Arnim). Berlin.
 ALLMAR, Th. Therese Alma Dombrowski. Steglitz (near Berlin).
 ALTHAGEL, B. B. v. Pressentin (*née* v. Rautter). Steglitz (near Berlin).
 ANDOR, Paul. Paula Dorn von Marvalt (*née* Hertschka). Vienna.
 ANDOW, Paul. Alberta Maytner. Graz (Austria).
 ANGELY, M. Angelika von Marquardt. Breslau.
 ARMSTRONG, B. L. Miss Louisa Heaton Armstrong. Götz (Austria).
 ARNEFELDT, Fritz. Jeany Hirsch. Berlin.
 ARTHALIS, Laura Steinlein. Berlin.
 ARTOW, E. v. Eta von Auderton. Hameln.
 ASCHENBERG, Th. v. Therese von Horix. Aschaffenburg.
 AUGUSTIN, S. Auguste Scheibe. Dresden-Blasewitz.
 BAER, A. Miss L. A. Weinziel. Wien-Währing.
 BALITTE, M. Margot von Pressentin. Steglitz (near Berlin).
 BARANOW, Iwan. Ida Barber (*née* Punitzer). Vienna.
 BARINE, Arvède. Madame Vincent. Paris.
 BAYER, Th. v. Princess Therese of Bavaria.
 BERGEN, Alex. Marie Gordon (*née* Calafatti). Vienna.
 BERGEN, Leo. Madame Irma von Troll-Borostyani. Salzburg.
 BERGER, Karl. Sophie von Follenius. Darmstadt.
 BERKAMP, Oskar. Olga von Oerkamp. Schwartzendorf (near Berlin).
 BERKOW, Karl. Elise *Freiin* von Wolkersdorff. Berlin.
 BERNOW, Ludwig. Louise Jung. Baden-Baden.
 BERTHOLD, Franz. Adelh. Reinhold. Dresden.
 BERTHOLD, L. Bertha Lehmann-Filhés. Berlin.
 BERTHOLD-LING. The preceding and Elisabeth Ebeling. Berlin.
 BILLER, E. Mrs. A. Wuttke. Munich.
 BILLUNG, Herm. Miss L. Bölsche. Cologne.
 BORN, F. L. Elisabeth v. Nathusius. Königsborn.
 BOYEN, Marc. Mrs. Mathilde v. Kamecke (*née* Boie). Erfurt.
 BRANDIS-ZELION. Emma v. Zelion. Paderborn.
 BRAUN, C. Pauline Herrkorn. Ragnit (East Prussia).
 BRAUN, T. S. Antonie Simon. Brieg.
 BRUNN, Adb. Miss Helene Druskowitz. Dresden.
 BUCH, M. v. Miss Margarete v. Buchholtz. Lüdensdorf.
 BURGER, L. W. Mrs. Lina Wasserburger (*née* Wesp). Vienna.
 CALIBAN. Emilie Bergerat. Paris.
 CAMPE, C. v. Klara v. Dincklage-Campe. Lingen.
 CHRIST, Jean. Jeanette Christine Gutbier. Heldburg.

CLEMENT, M. Mme. Desgranges. Paris.
 COSTA, R. Anna v. Cossart (*née* v. Hüppener). Dorpat.
 CRAIGNNIE, C. v. Baroness Constanze v. Gaudy. Berlin.
 CRESSIUX, C. Kamilla Gräfin Seyssel d'Aix. Graz.
 DETLEF, Hugo. Meta Detlefsen. Neustadt in Holstein.
 DIRKING, I. v. Mrs. Josephine Sandhage. Freiburg in Baden.
 DITO and IDEM. Queen Elisabeth of Roumania (*Carmen Sylva*) and Mrs. Mite Kremnitz (*née* Bardeleben). Bukarest.
 DOM, A. Anna Domeier. London.
 DÜRING, L. v. Mrs. Leopoldine Lehmann. Bad Oeynhaus.
 DORN, Ernst. Mrs. Fanny du Feaux (*née* Asplind). Talsen (Kurland).
 DORNHEIM, M. Mathilde Fürstin v. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Salzburg.
 DUROY, Warnatz. Mrs. Ottilie v. Schüler (*née* Bürger). Coburg.
 ECKSTADT, M. v. Martha Gühler. Berlin.
 EICHEN, M. von der. Mathilde v. Eschstruth. Cassel.
 EISSEN-STEIN, Karl. Charlotte v. Klipstein (*née* Lothcissen). Darmstadt.
 EL. Princess Elenore Reuss. Oberlausitz.
 ELBE, A. v. D. Auguste von der Decken. Hannover.
 ELTON, M. Miss Karoline Braun. Hadamar.
 ELTZEN, K. Klara Lauckner. Königsberg.
 ENBERG, A. v. R. Anna v. Gottberg (*née* v. Rottenberg). Dresden.
 ERHARD, F. Miss Franziska Hahn. Berlin.
 ERK, Ulrich. Mrs. Maria v. Schlägel. Doberau.
 ERLBURG, L. v. Maria v. Schwarzenau. Speier.
 ERVC, A. Mrs. Auguste Cyré. Wiesbaden.
 ESCHEN, M. v. Mathilde v. Eschstruth. Cassel.
 FALK, C. Klara Fleck. Nordhausen.
 FALKNER, Hugo. Mrs. Max v. Weissensturm. Vienna.
 FAN DIN. Elisabeth Kologrivow. Russia.
 FELS, Egon. Mrs. Johanna Herbert. Dresden.
 FELSBERG, P. Mrs. Annie Küster-Felsberg. Berlin.
 FERN, Ludwig. Luise Bernhardt (*née* Firle). Berlin.
 FIETL, A. Miss Molly Charlotte Filtsch. Vienna.
 FILHÉS, B. Bertha Lehmann Filhés. Berlin.
 FORSTENHEIM, A. Mrs. Anna Hirschler. Vienna.
 FRANK, Ulrich. Ulla Wolff. Berlin.
 FRESE, Arthalis. Laura Steinlein. Berlin.
 FREIBERG, Günther v. Ada Pinelli (*née* v. Treskow). Vienna.
 FREY, Bernhard. Marie Bernhard. Königsberg.
 FRITZE, Ernst. Luise Reinhardt (*née* Dittfurth). Merseburg.
 FROMM, A. Wilhelmine Peters. Elbing.
 FRV, H. M. Miss Emilie Schuppe. Breslau.
 GAANDER, O. Elsie Annuske. Westphalia.
 GERDINGEN, Hans. Therese Ida Oesterheld. Florence.
 GERHARDT, M. Anna Maul. Berlin.
 GERMANIS. Mrs. v. Stockmans (*née* Gräfin Strachwitz). Berlin.
 GOSLAR, E. v. Miss Elisabeth v. Gersdorff. St. Wendel.
 GRINAV, Josef. Josefina Grau. Fulda.
 GRUND, M. Marie Grundschüttel. Wertheim on the Main.
 GRUTZNER, L. Ludmilla Frank. Dresden.
 HAIDHEIM, L. Mrs. Luise Ahlborn (*née* Säger). Hannover.
 HAINBERG, E. Ernestine Diederich. Göttingen.
 HARTNER, E. Miss Emma v. Twardowska. Berlin.

- HARTSCHMIDT, M. Miss Marie Schmidt. Hannover.
 HARTWIG, G. Mrs. v. Koegel (*née* Hartwich).
 HASSELD, D. van. Mrs. MacLaine Pont. Holland.
 HAUPT, Ant. Viktorine Endler (*née* Bleser). Hannover.
 HAIDEN, A. Adelheid Weber (*née* Brüss). Königsberg.
 [Name given also as A. Haiden.]
 HELDER, Ernst. Mary Werunsky. Prague.
 HELDT, E. Bertha Nötling. Riga.
 HENLE, E. Mrs. Elise Levi. Munich.
 HERBIUS, Lina von Greyerz. Bern.
 HERIGAN, Willibald v. Anna Löhn-Siegel. Dresden.
 HERWI, B. Mrs. Babette Loewi. Königsberg.
 HERZOG, L. Malwine Enckhausen. Hannover.
 HILDECK, Leo. Leonie Meyerhof. Frankfort on the Main.
 HOCHHEIM-SCHWAHN. Adelheid Hochheim (*née* Eichmann). Wittstock.
 HOFFNAASS, F. v. Franziska Rheinberger (*née* von Hoffnaass). Munich.
 HOFFNER, W. Sophie Wörishöffer. Altona.
 HONSEER, R. Miss Rosa Eidam. Ansbach.
 HOLM, Erich. Mathilde Prager. Vienna.
 HORST, M. Anna Schimpff. Triest.
 HORSTMANN, K. Sophie Wörishöffer. Altona.
 IDEM. Mrs. Mite Kremnitz. Bucharest.
 JAGER, A. Angelika Bihan. Vienna.
 JOACHIM, A. Elise Knackfuss. *Kloster Bettemburg* (near Luxembourg).
 JUNCKER. Mrs. Elise Schmieden. Berlin.
 KEHLHEIM, Jul. Antonie v. Giorgy (*née* Kattny). Prague.
 KLARENT, B. Blanka Zachariä (*née* v. Klass). Coburg.
 KRAJEWSKA, A. v. Marie Amelie Gützenberger. Baden-Baden.
 KRESTOVSKY, W. Mrs. Saiontschkovsky (*née* Ehwochtschonski). Rjäsan (Russia).
 KUNDA, Georg v. Valerie v. Müller. Riga.
 KURS, Al. Alice Hesse (*née* Kurs). Cologne.
 LACROMA, P. M. Marie Edle v. Egger Schmitzhausen. Götz.
 LANCKEN, Berthold v. d. Bertha Sara von der Lancken. Eberswalde.
 LEITENBERGER, Joh. Johanna Wolf. Salzburg.
 LEO, August. Auguste Pulvermacher. Vienna.
 LEONI, F. Mrs. Franziska Lortsch. Libau (Kurland).
 LESCHIVO, A. Klara Fahrig (*née* Gerhard). Leipzig.
 LINAR, C. Lina Römer. Oldenburg.
 LINDEN, E. Miss Elisabeth Postler. Near Halberstadt.
 LINDEN, H. Helene Weilhäuser. Oppeln.
 LINDENDORF, H. Hedwig Siecke. Dresden.
 LING, Christ. Elisabeth Ebeling. Berlin.
 LINGEN, Ernst. Miss Elisabeth Schilling. Erkelenz.
 LIONHEART, C. Mrs. Charlotte Zöllers. Berlin.
 LÖNGFELDT, Elise Fischer (*née* Lieungh). Hamburg.
 LOU, Henri. Miss Lou v. Salommé. Berlin.
 LOV, Arthur v. Miss Helene v. Düring-Oetken. Berlin.
 LUDWIG, Balthasar. Miss Maria Kath-Haass. Padelborn.
 LUGANO, Sylvio. Mrs. Bertha Riedel-Ahrens. Halle.
 LUIGI, Gola. Olga Luis. Hannover.
 LUTETSBURG, A. Mrs. Fanny Klinck. Weissenfels.
 LYNAR, E. Lina Römer. Oldenburg.
 MAILANDER, P. M. Miss Marie Batz. Frankfort-on-the-Main.
 MALYBROOK STIELER. Ottilie Kleinschrod. Munich.
 MANNHEIM, L. Luise Devrient. Leipzig.
 MARHOLM, Leonh. Laura Mohr. Riga.
 MARRIOT, Emil. Emilie Mataja. Vienna.
 MARTIN im Grund. Marie Grundschtötel. Wertheim-on-the-Main.
 MASCHKE, Fr. Mrs. Julie Kühne (*née* Poll). Scholwim-Pommerania.
 MAY, George. Friederike Hertzka. Ischl.
 MELATI, van Java. Miss M. Stous. Roermonde, Holland.
 MELNEC, S. Klementine Böttger. Dornholzhausen, near Homburg.
 MENKE, Brümmerhor J. Juliane Menke (*née* Lemke). Marburg.
 MERNELL, E. Elizabeth Müller. Freidburg, iB.
 MESSERER, Th. Therese und Ludwig Winkler-Messerer. Munich.
 MICHELY, B. Maria della Rocca. Italy.
 MILANIS, E. Mrs. Katharina Michaelis. Dresden.
 MOLL, Emil v. Elise, Duchess Posadowsky. Posen.
 MONTAG, August. Auguste Hauschner. Berlin.
 MOSEN, Friedr. Jeny Schwabe. Leipzig.
 MOSER, Albert. Anna Morsch. Berlin.
 NEGRO, del. Christine Greiner. Vienna.
 NISSEL, L. Louise Busch. San Francisco.
 NIWEL. Miss Rosa Lewin. Berlin.
 NORDEN, A. Anna Heimius. Mainz.
 NORDEN, E. Agnes v. Wegerer (*née* v. François). Lichterfelde.
 NORDEN, E. Miss Anny v. Treskow. Dölzig in the Neumark.
 NORDEN, Erich. Martha Eitner. Winzig in Silesia.
 O. K. Olga Novikov (*née* Kireev).
 OBEN, I. v. Hedw. Karoline Knüpfer. Gera.
 OSTEN, A. v. d. Mrs. A. Klapp. Hamburg.
 OSWALD, E. Mrs. Bernhardine Schulze-Schmidt. Munich.
 OULOT, B. Bertha v. Suttner (*née* Duchess Kinsky). Castle Harmersdorf, Lower Austria.
 PALMÉ, Haysen H. Hilda Ottilie Paysen (*née* Palmé). Kleve.
 PARAMENY, K. Anna Kempe (*née* Meyer). Breslau.
 PENSEROSO. Mrs. Pastor Heege. Near Halle.
 PERL, Henry. Henriette Perl. Venice.
 PFEIL, A. Mrs. Anna Ponitow. Züllichen.
 PFEIL, Erhard. Anna Weber. Dresden.
 RAIMUND, Golo. Mrs. Bertha Frederick (*née* Heyn). Hannover. [Also known as George Dannenberg.]
 RASCH, J. Auguste v. Ahrens Braurasch. Wiesbaden.
 REDENHALL, C. Emma Fr. Freudenthal. Breslau.
 REICHENBACH, Moritz v. Duchess Valsca Bethusy-Huc. Upper Silesia.
 REIMAR, F. S. Marie Zedelius. Oldenburg.
 REIN, V. Veronika Reinhardt. Dresden.
 RENE, H. Hedwig Werner. Gleiwitz.
 RINHART, K. Katharine Zitelmann. Stettin.
 RITTER, Ernst. Mrs. v. Binzer (*née* v. Gerschau). Steinermark.
 ROKOWSKI, O. Ottilie v. Pindikowski. Königsberg.
 ROLAND, Almuth. Lilly Kutzner. Klitschdorf (Kr. Bunzlau).
 ROLAND, Emil. Miss Emmy Jansen. Oldenburg.
 ROMER, Alexander. Charlotte Regenstein. Hannover.
 ROTHSCHUTZ, T. v. Miss Therese Louise v. Hobe. Potsdam.
 RUCKER, M. v. Miss Marie zur Medgede. Friedenau, near Berlin.
 RUDOLFI, E. Rudolphine Ettlinger. Karlsruhe.
 SALK, B. v. Blanka Zvcharia (*née* v. Klass). Koburg.
 SALMA, Bernhard v. Bernhardine v. Salmuth (*née* v. Bredow). Magdeburg.
 SARTORIUS, Benevenuto. Martha Willkomm-Schneider. St. Petersburg.
 SARTORIUS, S. Miss Selma Schneider. Berlin.
 SAULT, C. de. Claire, Duchess of Charnacé (*née* d'Agout).
 SCHACK, von Igar. Mrs. Elfriede Jaksch. Vienna.
 SCHMIDT, Christ. Anna Faber. Kannstadt.
 SCHOTT, C. Klara Schachner. Leipzig.

- SCHULTEN, Annmariek. Mrs. Alwine Wuthenow. Greifswald.
- SCHUPPE, A. Anna Benfey (*née* Schuppe). Dresden.
- SCHWAN, M. Miss Marie Aubin. Reichenberg, Bohemia.
- SCHWARZ, H. v. Johanna von Boy. Hamm, near Hamburg.
- SCHWARZ, Walter. Wanda v. Dallwitz (*née* v. Graefe). Berlin.
- SEK, A. vom. Adelheid Lachemann. Bremen.
- SEKMANN, P. Mrs. Pauline Redlich. Lugau, near Döbrilugh.
- SEENI, H. Hedwig Niese. Barby-on-the-Elbe.
- SEERWALD, H. Hedwig Schneider. Sondershausen.
- SEUTEN, A. v. Amla von Sauden (*née* v. Hänel). Bromberg.
- SLOET, Leon. Hertha v. Polenz. Upper Kunewalde, Lansitz.
- SLOMAN, E. Eliza Wille (*née* Sloman). Mariafeld, near Zurich.
- SONNTAG, Hans. Klara Johanna Fürstner. Quedlinburg.
- SONNTAG, Leo. Laura Vincent. Leipzig-Gohlis.
- SPERRANI, Luigi. Mrs. ? Mailand.
- STAUFEN, Fr. Franziska v. Fritsch. Salzburg.
- STEIN, Marius. Marie Janitschek. Strassburg.
- STEIN, Paul. Albertin Heinrich (*née* Rüslin). Grenada.
- STEINAU, Edwin v. Miss Karoline Schmid. Vienna.
- STERN, Detlef. Dora Stempel. Constantinople.
- STERNAU, Willy v. Gertrud Reimer-Walden. Rixdorf, near Berlin.
- STIRNER, Ernst. Mrs. Marie Glocker. Eger, Bohemia.
- STONG, M. Marie Scholz (*née* Stonawski Strzebowitz). Austrian Sillesia.
- STRAND, Gabriel. Luise Tesdorpf (*née* Oppenheimer). Karlsruhe.
- STROTTA, A. Anna Stükel. Frankfurt a. O.
- SZIGLAVY, Paul. Eleonore von Bors. Hungary.
- TANNENWALD-FOURNEAU, R. de. Rosa Steindl, Edle v. Tonnenwald. Triest.
- TENGER, Mariam. Mrs. M. Hepke. Berlin.
- TENNIS. Miss Nierstrass. The Hague.
- THALECK, S. W. Mrs. Thekla Spann-Weber. Leipzig.
- THAMAN, Hans. Miss v. Weling. Florence.
- THIEME, C. Karoline Miethe (*née* Goedeeking). Potsdam.
- THURE and DIEVENOW. Mrs. Julie Kühne (*née* Poll). Scholwin, Pommerania.
- TOUR, Emil de la. Marie Antoinette v. Markovics. Vienna.
- TIMID. Miss Elisa Bang. Dresden.
- TRAUTENHEIM, E. Emma Chalupka. Pressburg.
- TREU, A. Anna v. Cossart (*née* v. Höppener). Dorpat.
- VELY, E. Emma Simon (*née* Couveley). Frankfort-on-the-Main.
- VEN, E. Marie Anna Krejci. Prague and Dresden.
- VILLAMARIA. Mrs. Pastor Maria Timme. Berlin.
- VOGEL vom Spielberg. Anna Vogel. Vienna.
- VOLKERT, Otto. Ottilie König. Breslau.
- VOLLBRUCHT, C. Ottilier Söllner. Prague.
- VOVCEK, Marco. Mrs. Markowitsch. Vienna?
- WAARE, Rick. Mrs. Marianne Wehren. Gotha.
- WAGELINK, Heinrich. Henrike Wagenaar-Hummelink. Angerburg, East Prussia.
- WALCHEREN, W. von. Miss M. van der Feen. Middeburg.
- WALDAN, C. Kamilla Kohl (*née* Kollinger). Vienna.
- WALDBURG, S. Sophie, Duchess Waldburg-Syrgenstein. Syrgenstein, Bavaria.
- WALDEMAR, H. Hermine Louran. Munich.
- WALDOW, B. Blanca Bloch. Gürlitz.
- WALDOW, Ernst von. Lodoiska von Blum. Venice.
- WARNATZ, Matth. Mrs. Ottilie von Schüler. Koburg.
- WARRINA, Hans. Mrs. Emma Meier. Königsberg i. P.
- WEGE, J. Mrs. Johanna Schulze. Düsseldorf.
- WEHRWAAG, von. Mrs. Louise von Waagen. Wiesbaden.
- WEIMAR, A. Auguste Gütze. Dresden.
- WERDER, Hans. A. von Bonin (*née* von Zanthier). Schönwerder, near Dölitz.
- WESTPHAL, C. Miss C. Maria Cath. Haass. Paderborn.
- WESTRITZ, J. Josephine, Duchess Schwerin. Königsberg.
- WIDDERN, M. Marie Brandrup (*née* Remus). Berlin.
- WILBORN, Julius. Johanna Willborn Schwerin.
- WILD, C. Karilla Kohl (*née* Koblinger). Vienna.
- WILKE, G. Gabriele v. Lieres u. Wilkan. Oberviesenthal, near Lähn.
- WILLFRIED, H. Hermine Villinger. Karlsruhe.
- WIRTH, M. Meta Wellmer. Ebersdorf.
- WITTBURG, C. Mrs. Klara Schnackenberg (*née* Wittig). Dresden.
- WITTENDORF, C. Hermine Cam. Proschko. Vienna.
- ZACHERT, T. Blanka Zacharia (*née* v. Klass). Koburg.
- ZEDOWITZ, Katharina v. Jenny Schwabe. Leipzig.
- ZELL, B. W. Bertha Wegner-Zell. Berlin.
- ZELL, C. von. Melanie von Etzel. Strassburg.
- ZIGNITZKA, K. Th. Katharinka Zitz. Mainz.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED IN THE LEADING ENGLISH PUBLIC LIBRARIES FROM LAST REPORTS.

COMPILED BY JAMES YATES, LEEDS PUBLIC LIBRARIAN.

LIBRARY.	Population, 1891.	NO. OF VOLUMES IN LIBRARY.				NUMBER OF ISSUES.				No. of Branches.	Annual Expenditure.
		Reference.	Central Lending.	Branches.	Total.	Reference.	Central Lending.	Branches.	Total.		
London (Br. Mu.)	4,211,056	1,000,600	....	....	1,000,600	1,226,126	....	....	1,226,126	..	£155,970
Liverpool.....	520,000	96,689	....	54,268	150,957	519,758	....	465,305	985,063	3	12,000
Birmingham.....	429,000	106,489	26,243	34,523	167,255	343,116	278,344	226,231	847,691	4	10,000
Manchester.....	505,300	92,942	....	109,699	202,641	307,785	....	1,257,023	1,564,808	9	12,000
Leeds.....	367,506	43,132	41,798	83,665	168,535	117,424	314,012	350,893	782,329	25	4,900
Sheffield.....	324,200	13,324	30,632	49,936	93,892	37,221	88,407	300,847	426,475	4	4,287
Bradford.....	216,300	19,485	17,730	28,455	65,670	80,685	173,408	258,312	512,405	8	4,000
Halifax.....	82,900	2,604	74,710	10,553	87,867	2,584	74,479	54,548	131,611	1	1,300
Middlesborough.....	75,000	2,607	12,055	....	14,752	5,950	62,825	....	68,775	..	1,000
Doncaster.....	25,938	2,582	13,430	....	16,012	1,057	63,709	....	64,766	..	508
Rotherham.....	37,000	1,000	8,694	....	9,694	337	39,431	....	39,768	..	740

* Seven months' issues only.

THE DANFORTH LIBRARY BUILDING.

BY G. F. WINCHESTER, LIBRARIAN.

THE Paterson Public Library was the first free public library established in New Jersey. The excellent New Jersey library law was drawn up by Hon., now Rev. Wm. Prall, Ph.D., formerly of Paterson, now of Detroit, and passed by the Legislature in 1884. The city having voted to establish a library under the provisions of this law, the Mayor appointed trustees, and the board organized in May, 1885.

The trustees rented a large private house, and opened the reading-room to the public in October, 1885, and the library the following January. Mr. Frank P. Hill, of Lowell, was appointed librarian, and thus became the first free public librarian in any city of the State of New Jersey.*

At first only the rooms of the first floor of the house were occupied by the library and reading-room. These quarters soon became too small, and the general reading-room was removed to the second floor. This left the first floor for the library proper, with the exception of a small room which later was used as a reading-room for women.

Although the house was a spacious one, the rapid increase of the business of the library and the number of its books had made it very apparent by the autumn of 1888, less than three years from the time the library was opened to the public, that more commodious quarters must soon be found or the institution would be seriously cramped in the performance of its work.

In his annual report in March, 1888, the President called the attention of the Board of Aldermen to the necessity of providing in the near future a suitable building and permanent quarters for the library.

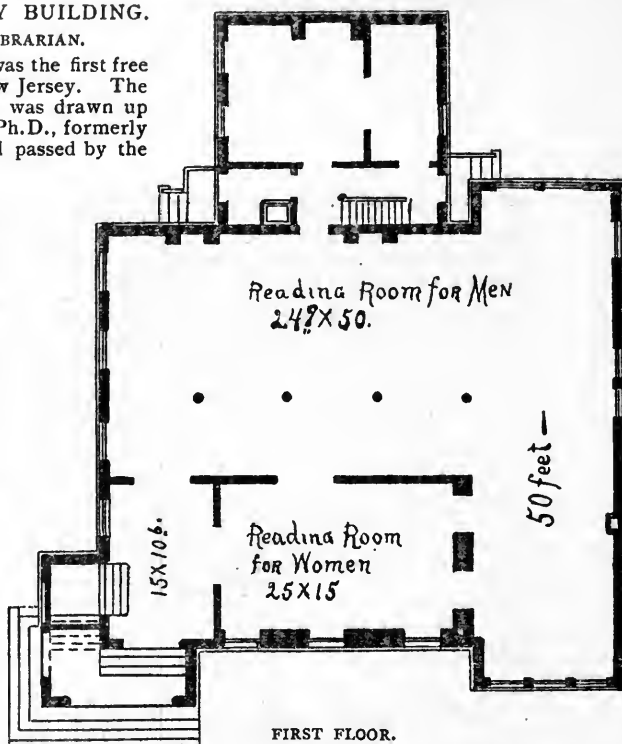
A few months afterward the Board of Trustees were relieved from "a weight of anxiety" by the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Mary E. Ryle, of Paterson, dated Nov. 3, 1888, in which she said:

"The free public library in this city is no longer an experiment, but has proved a success beyond the most sanguine anticipations of its incorporators.

"Having purchased the residence of my mother, the late Mrs. Danforth, I take great pleasure in offering the same to your board as the future home of your institution.

"After careful consideration I am satisfied my father's house could not be better utilized than by devoting it to educational purposes, under your auspices.

"This gift, however, is tendered to you with cer-



tain conditions, which you will find recorded on face of accompanying deed."

The conditions referred to in the letter require that the building and any new building or extensions that may hereafter be erected on the lot shall forever be known as the "Danforth Library Building," and that a tablet bearing that name and date of the gift shall be maintained near the main entrance.

The property shall always be used for the free public library unless it shall be sold and the entire proceeds used for the purchase of another lot and erection of another building. And in case in the future another building should be erected for which the city or individuals should contribute so largely as to make the name Danforth Library Building inappropriate, then in such new building a tablet shall be placed commemorating the fact of this original gift.

The lot on which the building stands is quite spacious enough to allow of enlarging it to twice or even three times its present size.

The Danforth Library Building commemorates the name of Mr. Charles Danforth, who was a native of Massachusetts, having come to Paterson in 1828. Mr. Danforth built up here a very large and important manufacturing business.

It is a fact well worthy of notice that this gift to the free public library was the first—or the first of any importance at all—ever made to any public institution in Paterson.

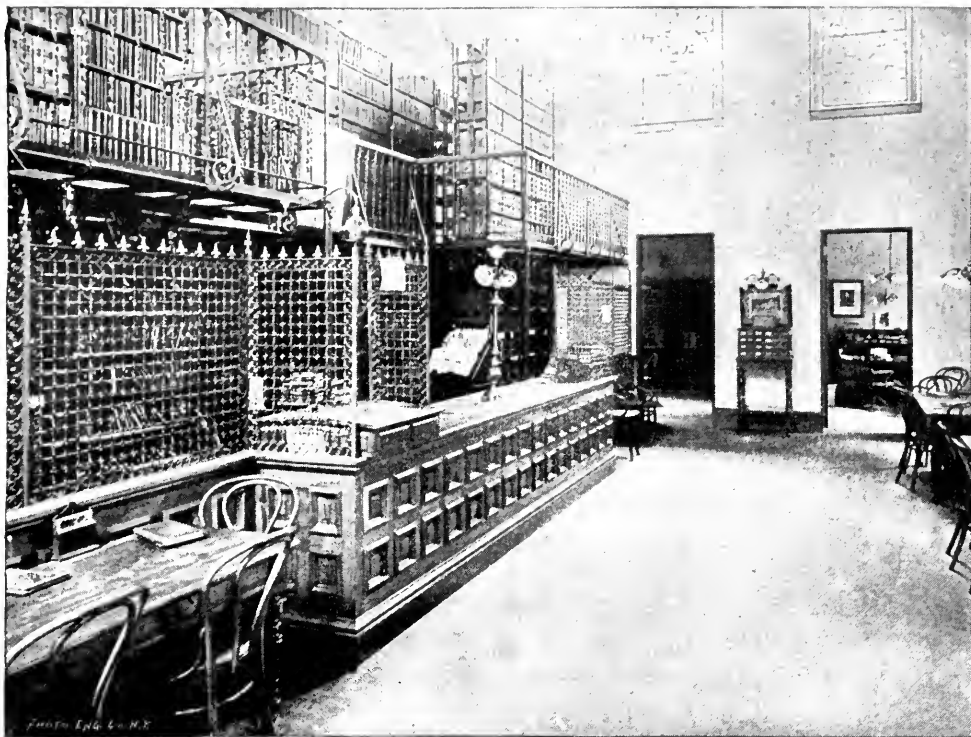
The services of an architect were secured and plans for the alteration and enlargement of the building were begun at once.

I shall describe in some detail the building as completed and occupied over a year ago;

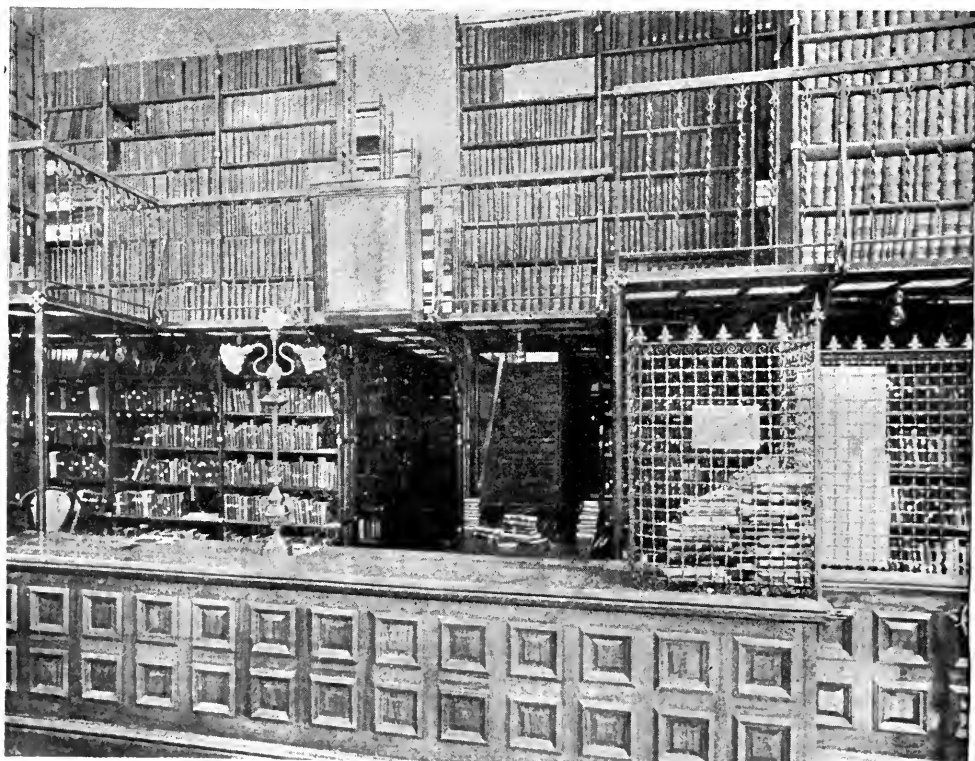
* Possibly one or two small village or town libraries in New Jersey may have been free to the public and partially or wholly supported by public tax, previous to the establishment of the Paterson library, but the remarkable progress made by public libraries in this State within the last five years had its beginning with the enacting of the law mentioned above. This law is published in full in the last annual report of the Paterson Free Public Library, 1890-91.



THE DANFORTH LIBRARY BUILDING.



THE BOOK DELIVERY ROOM.



BOOK-STACK AND DELIVERY-DESK.

INTERIORS OF THE DANFORTH LIBRARY.

for, while very little architectural merit can be claimed for the exterior, I think that in convenience of interior arrangement and general adaptability to library work it is probably equal to most structures of its size, even including new buildings planned from the foundation for libraries.

The Danforth house was a three-story brick structure, 36 x 40 feet, with an L 22 x 21 feet. I may call attention to the fact that this house was very similar to the Bertram residence presented to the city of Salem and remodelled for the public library there, the Bertram house being slightly larger.

The first question to be considered in making alterations was, shall the library or the reading-rooms be on the first floor?

The principal advantage in having the library on the first floor is convenience to the general public, and especially for the very large number of ladies who visit it. It was immediately seen, however, that the objections greatly overbalanced the advantages; for, if the library were to be placed on the first floor, in a very short time all available shelf-room would be occupied, and the idea of eventually having a part of the library on the first floor and the rest on the third was thought to be very objectionable.

It was decided, therefore, to appropriate the entire first floor to reading-room purposes. The third floor was then removed, as well as all partition walls, and we had a room on the second floor in dimensions 36 x 40 feet, with ceiling 30 feet high.

In this space it was desired to put shelving for at least 40,000 volumes and have an ample book-delivery room.

The two rows of windows of the second and third stories were opened into one row of long windows as seen in the picture, and measures were taken to strengthen the walls.

The next question and perhaps the most important one the trustees had to consider in relation to the building was, what style of book-stacks should be adopted?

Before deciding this a committee consisting of a member of the board of trustees and the librarian visited a number of the leading libraries around Boston, and later the librarian visited Buffalo and Syracuse and looked at the stacks constructed of iron piping. It was especially necessary to secure the greatest economy of space and at the same time that plan of shelving that would give the least obstruction to light and air, and again, the economy of money was, as usual, absolutely necessary. Still another important point in our case was weight; this had to be considered because the stack was to be in the second story of a building with walls of only the strength of an ordinary brick dwelling after all interior partition walls had been removed.

I found considerable difference of opinion among the leading librarians as to the best kind of shelving. Mr. Dewey and Mr. Poole did not like iron stacks of any kind. Mr. Dewey wrote:

"I have no doubt whatever that I should use wood for your library stack instead of iron. A wood stack does look heavy and will not admit light and ventilation as freely as iron, but I should rather have the extra cost in books, for these points are largely sentimental. The extra amount of light is not large." Mr. Larned wrote that "the iron stacks are undoubtedly more expensive than wooden cases, and outside of a fire-proof building I am not at all sure that the advantages outweigh the increased cost." There was a general opinion that iron would be very much more expensive than wood, but investigation seemed to prove that this would be so only if the plainest and least expensive form of wood-work were used.* The floor space covered by the stack is 36 x 27 feet and some estimates of cost were as follows:

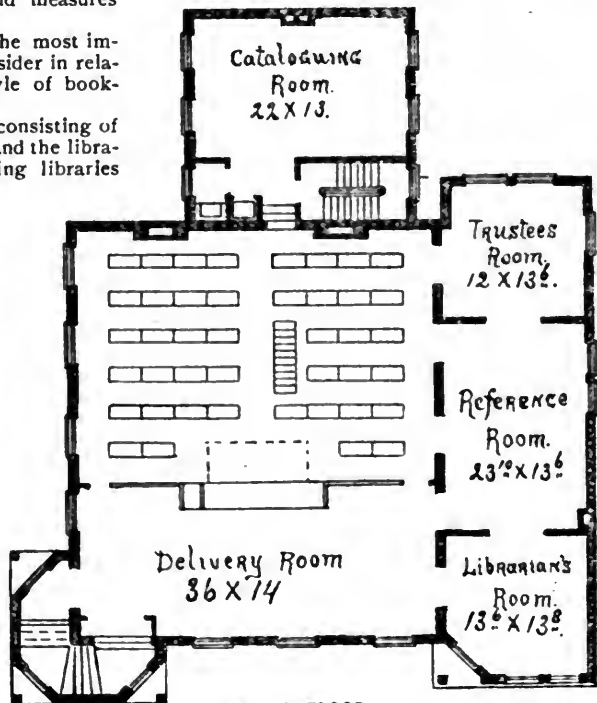
From a Paterson builder—Flooring, beams, railing, cases, 1600 feet of shelving, stairs, all of ash, \$1073; or with iron beams, flooring, and stairs, \$920 extra.

The feet of shelving estimated upon was by some mistake less than half the required amount, so at least \$150 more must be added, making cost of the plainest and cheapest stack constructed of wood rather over \$1200. With iron and glass flooring and iron stairs, a plan we thought of to allow of free circulation of light and air, the cost would have been about \$2200, or nearly \$200 more than the cost of the stack we built of piping.

The Library Bureau offered to put in a stack constructed of oak and handsomely finished and with iron stairs for \$4700.

We received a bid from the G. W. & F. Smith

*[In the recent alterations in the Boston Athenæum iron stacks were used because they were found to be *cheaper* than wooden stacks.—Eds.]



Iron Co. of Boston for a cast-iron stack like those at the Boston Athenæum, Cambridge Public Library, and others, with two stories of uprights, floor of iron, two flights of iron stairs, shelf-hooks, but no shelves, for \$2700. The shelves, painting, and other extras would have made the total cost of the stack in this style over \$3000. Finally, Messrs. A. B. & W. T. Westervelt, of 102 Chambers St., New York, offered to build our stack in the general style of the one they had already built for the library of Syracuse University for \$1687. Cast-iron shelf-pins, painting, and some other extras brought the total cost of the stack ready for use up to \$2028.32.

After examining and comparing the cast-iron stacks in the Boston style and those at Buffalo and Syracuse constructed of gas piping, we decided that the latter were preferable for several reasons: first, economy—the cost was at least \$1000 less; second, lightness—our builders estimated that our stack would weigh about 13 tons (a cast-iron stack of the same dimensions must weigh much more, I think); thirdly, while the stacks constructed of gas piping are perhaps not exactly ornamental, they are more nearly so than any cast-iron stack I have seen. They not only *are* lighter but they *look* lighter.

The Syracuse stack was built for the most part after the pattern of those at Buffalo but with some variations in the direction of lightness. In each I found one serious objection: the shelves, although nominally adjustable, are practically not so, as they rest on the iron brackets which connect and brace the two uprights. I found that if I wished to readjust one shelf it could not be done without moving to a corresponding position the entire row on both sides of the stack, and even this could not be done except by an awkward and difficult process with wrench and set-screw. We desired movable shelves and hit upon the plan of using three strips of ashwood screwed firmly to the iron cross-pieces and bored to receive iron shelf-pins. This method has proved satisfactory, though the carpenter blundered at first and had considerable difficulty in getting the strips and peg-holes, at opposite ends of the shelves, exactly on a line. A much better way would be to use the Scott Smith shelf support, which could be nicely fitted into these wooden upright strips and the difficulty above referred to would be avoided. I proposed this, but our committee did not feel willing to incur the extra expense of the Scott-Smith support.

To support the books at the ends of the shelves we have a piece of perforated sheet-iron $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and rising 6 in. above the shelf. These are screwed on the ends of the shelves.

The iron uprights of the stacks are of 1-inch gas pipe, each story is 7 ft. 3 in. high, the floor of the second story is of cast-iron with glass lights $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and about 10 in. wide in the centre and open tracery work at the sides of each passage between the stacks. These passages are 32 in. wide between the shelves but only 30 in. between the iron uprights, as the shelves project only as far as the inner side of the uprights.

The stack has two stories, and there is ample height for another if it is ever thought desirable to put it on, but when the library has the 40,000 volumes the present stack is calculated to hold the building will probably be enlarged and the stack extended horizontally.

The library room has very long windows on two sides and shorter ones higher up on the third side; it is therefore remarkably light, and as long as there is daylight outside one can read in any part of the stack. For evening the stack is thoroughly lighted by electricity, as is also every room in the building.

Between the Danforth house and the adjoining property on the east was an unoccupied part of the grounds about fifteen feet wide. It was decided to cover this with an extension. This extension is 2 stories high and is several feet longer than the main building both in front and rear. On the first floor the entire space gained by this addition is used as a part of the reading-room for men; on the second, as shown by the diagram, this space is divided into three rooms: the librarian's office in front; the reference-room which opens from the book delivery-room, and also by double rolling doors from the librarian's room, and by similar doors opens into the trustees' or committee room in the rear. The reference room has also direct communication with the stack, by a door, and a small opening, or window, through which books are given out from the stack for use in the reference-room.

In the rear of the stack in the L is the cataloguing-room which is of good size, very light, and convenient for the work done there. A lift communicates with the first floor, where boxes and packages are received. The first floor of the L, also the third, above the cataloguing-room are occupied by the janitor.

On the first floor of the house the partition walls were removed excepting the solid brick wall which now separates the men's and women's reading-rooms. A part of the main wall of the house on the east was also removed in order to open the men's reading-room into the extension, making one long room.

The wood used for the interior finish of the building is ash, and the furniture is of oak. There is no rich and costly carving, all is extremely plain, but neat and well adapted to the purposes intended.

In the rooms where a floor covering is wanted, corticine is used, except in the reading-room for women and the librarian's office, where carpets are laid.

In the tower of the building a fine clock has been placed by Mr. W. T. Ryle, a son of the munificent giver of the building.

In the vestibule of the Danforth library building stand two figures carved in stone which have a very interesting history, but one too long to be recited here. They represent Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny. They were carved by James Thom, of Ayre, Scotland, and are duplicates or statues by the same sculptor to be seen at Ayre by the traveller through the land of Burns. Those at Ayre are mentioned by Sir Walter Scott (*Lockhart's Life*, v. 9) and by Hawthorne in "*Our Old Home*," "*Haunts of Burns*." The sculptor Thom emigrated to this country and lived in or near Paterson for several years. Most of the fine stone carving on Trinity Church, New York, was done by him in stone from a quarry at Little Falls, two or three miles above Paterson, on the Passaic River. The statues were left by the sculptor (who died many years later in New York) in the possession of a prominent family in Paterson, and the present representatives of this

family have given them to the free public library.

The cost of remodelling and enlarging the Danforth building was as follows :

Mason work.....	\$6,375.84
Carpenter and painting.....	5,313.53
Steam heating and plumbing.....	1,650.81
Electric lighting and bells.....	501.75
Stacks.....	2,028.32
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,680.75
Miscellaneous.....	1,478.28

\$19,029.28

All of these bills were paid by Mrs. Ryle, and as the property at the time it was given was probably worth about \$50,000, the total amount of her gift was not far from \$70,000.

After sufficient trial the building has been found convenient and satisfactory for the present needs of the building ; but as we already have 16,000 volumes on our shelves, and as from the present time the library will increase at the rate of 3,000 volumes a year — probably in the near future at a more rapid rate — it cannot be more than six or eight years before the building must be greatly enlarged, or, perhaps, the lot covered by a new and stately structure, large enough for the probable needs of the next century and with architectural features worthy of the city that Paterson is to be.

THE PEPPER BEQUEST TO PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

It is reported that the trustees of the George S. Pepper fund for the endowment of a free library have come to the conclusion that the public-spirited purposes of the testator will be most effectively served by using the money for the construction of a modern library building in the centre of the city and by gathering together within its walls several of the local libraries which are now in a languishing condition.

The officers of the Mercantile Library, the City Institute and the Apprentices' Library are believed to look upon this project with favor, and if the consent of the stockholders of the first-named institution can be had, there is every reason to believe that it can be carried through to an early and successful consummation. The usefulness of these libraries would be vastly increased, while no interest could possibly suffer. They are not money-making concerns, and the stockholders in the Mercantile Library would undoubtedly derive all the advantages which they can now possibly enjoy in the independent existence of an institution which has long been on the verge of decay.

It would be possible in the execution of the plan contemplated by the Pepper trustees to gather together at once a collection of not fewer than a quarter of a million books, with every probability that this collection would receive many substantial additions after it had been established. The Mercantile Library now contains upwards of 160,000 volumes, most of which lie on the shelves year after year untouched. It would not be difficult, by uniting these with the smaller collections under the roof of a central, accessible and well-designed building, to give Philadelphia a free library surpassing in the extent and variety of its literature the great library which so long has reflected lustre on the intelligence and public munificence of Boston.

We hope that there will be a generous co-operation on the part of the managers and owners of these libraries with the gentlemen who are endeavoring to utilize the Pepper legacy in the broad spirit of the testator. The legacy is not ample enough to establish and equip a free library that will be worthy of a great city in these days, but it is sufficient to defray the cost of a commodious and well-appointed building into which the existing libraries may deposit their treasures. It is not unlikely that the fund in trust will be materially enhanced by the subscriptions of public-spirited Philadelphians if there shall be anything like a general disposition to carry out the proposition of the trustees. We have no doubt that if the gentlemen who control the Mercantile Library shall enter into the plan with hearty good-will it will not be difficult to make it a success.

FREE LIBRARIES.

From the Providence Journal.

It is reported in Philadelphia that the trustees of the George S. Pepper fund for the endowment of a free library in that city have determined that the best disposition of the money will be in a modern library structure which shall gather and hold within its walls several local book collections which are now languishing. Among these are the Mercantile Library with nearly 160,000 volumes, the City Institute and the Apprentices' Library, all of them supposed to view the project with favor. They possess in the aggregate a quarter of a million books, and with this number gathered in a single collection and offered free to the public, Philadelphia would have a public library of whose size, at least, she might be proud.

There seems no good reason for these libraries to hold back from the scheme for their amalgamation, for they were not established as financial ventures and the purpose of their originators seems to have been chiefly, if not entirely, to serve the good of the community. It is at once apparent what increased usefulness they could attain if they were united in a suitable library building instead of being scattered, as at present, in comparatively inaccessible places. A student desiring to pursue investigations along a given line must now consult a number of institutions to discover what works relating to his chosen theme are contained in this one and then in that, while with the new plan in operation his labors would be essentially lessened. The Pepper fund is not sufficient to construct a modern library building and equip a permanent library besides, and it seems as if the trustees in whose charge it is had resolved wisely in purposing to devote it to a building alone. With the co-operation of the several libraries which can gain little or nothing by refusing to unite, better results can be obtained along the line of the trustees' decision than any other.

There is more than ever before a distinctively free-library movement noticeable throughout the country, and Philadelphia will be following a common example in establishing such an institution. The day of the private circulating library is past, and in its stead we find what may or may not be regarded as its logical successor, the free library, instituted by public or private munificence, but at any rate, free to the public

and recognized as an important factor in the mental development of a community. Men who deserted their native village for the city years ago and have prospered in business there have turned back to erect a memorial structure among the scenes of their boyhood, for the perpetuation of their name and the good of their former neighbors. Gifts from sources like these and others as fruitful have caused handsome and enduring library buildings to spring up in many suburban and distinctively rural communities, until an unmeasured and unmeasurable influence for good has been spread abroad. The free library has justified itself wherever it has been afforded a fair opportunity, and the intellectual plane of many a city and town has been raised by its subtle power.

There are those in every community possessing a free library who are bound to cavil at its force for good and to charge against it even an influence for evil. It is asserted that sufficient care is not exercised in the selection of books and that the public mind is, for this reason, tainted. Moreover, and most often, it is affirmed that whether or not pains in this direction are taken, the proportion of fiction to all other writing read by the patrons of a library is not satisfactory. There is too frequently careless supervision of free libraries as of every other public interest, and incompetent book committees are certainly a bane to the committees whose reading in a measure they select. But they are more likely to be careful and critical judges of a book's value and to appreciate their share of responsibility for the literary prosperity of the town in which the free library is situated.

As for the popular charge that fiction forms far too great a proportion of the reading afforded by such an institution, it needs only to be said that this is not the fault of the library management, but, if it is a fault, of the community itself. The public which chooses fiction in preference to history, biography and art would not be reading these latter if the free library didn't put fiction in its way. Rather, it would turn to a more miscellaneous field of light "literature" and be without the directing hand of even a book committee. Not that fiction is to be condemned wholesale as an undesirable class of books; in the hands of an intelligent and a discriminating library management it is often a power for great good.

If, however, a community complains of the infrequency with which "standard books," to use a stock phrase, are circulated, let it proceed to remedy this condition. During the fall and winter months now upon us, societies for study along given lines may be made most profitable with a free library near at hand. Let those who have cavilled now come forward and plan methods which shall utilize the standard books of the public collection. Let a class for historical reading and research make use of its histories, and a geographical club or some other organization with a name as euphonious delve into its books of travel. There is no need for the critics of any community to bewail the unequal race which fiction runs against the "field;" if they are wide-awake and not merely chronic grumblers they can reduce the disproportion in a variety of ways.

The American Library Association.

THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE.

MONDAY morning, October 12, the thirteenth Annual Meeting was inaugurated most happily by a visit to the Cliff House at the Golden Gate, and a reception given by Mr. Adolph Sutro in his private residence, and the grounds, which by his generosity are constituted a public park, at Sutro Heights, overlooking the Pacific. On this magnificent site, wrested by main force from the desolation of the "sand-lots," Mr. Sutro has created a park which for extent and beauty will hold rank with any but the largest in the country. All but a small portion about his residence is thrown open freely to the public, and is frequented by crowds. But Mr. Sutro invited the Association, after viewing the grounds under his guidance, to lunch in his house, and extended a most profuse and generous hospitality. After lunch Mr. Sutro made an address of welcome, in which he spoke of his well-matured plan for establishing in San Francisco a great reference library, and astonished most of his hearers by informing them that 200,000 volumes were already in his possession for that purpose, and that a suitable building would be erected as soon as the plans could be completed. President Green, of the A. L. A., responded very gracefully, and short speeches were also made by Messrs. Poole, Fletcher, Nolan, and Cheney.

Returning to the city, the members proceeded at once to Pioneers' Hall, and the first session of the convention was called to order very shortly after 3 o'clock, the appointed hour. The session was devoted to organization, reports of officers, etc., the formal opening with the president's address being deferred to Tuesday afternoon. W. I. Fletcher was appointed acting secretary, D. V. R. Johnston and Fred. P. Hild, assistant secretaries *pro tem.*, and Miss Van Zandt, acting treasurer.

Mr. C. A. Cutter reported for the Co-operation Committee, mentioning several new devices that had come to the notice of the committee.

The report of the committee appointed last year to secure an endowment fund for the Association was sent in by Mr. E. C. Hovey, of Boston, none of the committee being present. The report showed that of \$7000 promised by representatives of different States last year only \$3215 has been collected, and the committee expressed themselves as being quite discouraged in the effort to secure the intended \$10,000. Of the amount thus far paid in \$2000 was collected

by Mr. Hovey himself. After the reading of the report, remarks were made by Dr. W. F. Poole and others, showing that considerable additions to the fund are in sight, and putting a much more encouraging aspect upon the matter.

Mr. R: R. Bowker presented the majority report from the Committee on Public Documents, which took a hopeful view of the present situation, showing that the committee of Congress appointed to report upon this matter are giving it careful attention and are likely to report greatly-improved methods of arranging and distributing these documents. A minority report signed by one member of the committee, Mr. Dunn, State Librarian of Indiana, took a different view of the situation, based mainly on the idea that there is no sympathy at Washington with the needs of the libraries and no hope of improvement.

Mr. Bowker also made an interesting statement of the plans for the cataloging of U. S. and State documents and of the publications of literary, scientific and other societies in the forthcoming "American Catalogue" for 1884-90.

Miss Hewins, for the Committee on Gifts and Bequests, reported over \$1,400,000 as having been given to public libraries or for their establishment the past year—the gift of Mr. Sutro, of California, being one of the most notable.

In the evening a brilliant reception to the Association was given by the people of the city, through the local reception committee, in the parlors of the Palace Hotel. In the absence, on account of illness, of Gen. W. H. L. Barnes, who was to have made an address of welcome, Mr. J. Vance Cheney, librarian of the Free Public Library, welcomed the visitors, and Rev. Mr. Wendte, of Oakland, made a felicitous speech, which was neatly responded to by President Green for the Association. Mr. Cheney also read some well-turned verses called "The Librarian's Dream."

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday forenoon was occupied with a steam-boat excursion around the bay. The morning was cloudy with some fog, so that the views of the beautiful scenery along the shore were not as clear and fine as is often the case. Enough, however, of the scenery was visible to show the beauty as well as extent of this land-locked sea within the Golden Gate. An excellent lunch was served on the boat, so that on their return to the city the party were ready in a few moments for the afternoon session, which was called to order soon after two o'clock. At the request of the President, Mr. Bowker first presented a

minute of his scheme for a general catalog of American literature of the 19th century, and ultimately of that to the 17th and 18th. Much interest was shown in this matter, and hearty approval of it was expressed by Mr. Cutter and Dr. Poole, the latter, however, indulging in criticism of some features which he called the "booksellers'" features of the American Catalogue. In reply to this Mr. Bowker presented the fact that except on the commercial basis which dictated these features no such catalogue could yet have been published.

The President's annual address was then given by Dr. S. S. Green, of Worcester. The address was a general view of the public library movement, dwelling especially on the methods by which libraries are and may be made most useful to the community at large.

D. V. R. Johnston, of Albany, N. Y., read a comprehensive paper on binding and binderies in libraries. He showed that unless a library has over \$3000 of binding annually it cannot profitably run a bindery of its own. Mr. Cutter, of the Boston Athenæum, and Dr. Linderfelt, of Milwaukee, reported their successful experience with library binderies, which nevertheless in the main supported Mr. Johnston's conclusion.

The Committee on the Library School reported through Frank P. Hill, whose paper, read by Dr. Wire, gave a very full and appreciative review of the work of the school. W. I. Fletcher gave a brief statement of the work of the class in library economy conducted by him in connection with the Amherst Summer School, and also spoke of the classes in cataloging held at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn during the past year.

The evening session took the form of a public meeting, at which there was a fair attendance of interested residents of the city in addition to the members of the Association. The subject announced for discussion was the value of libraries to communities and the importance of providing them with proper buildings and facilities. The speakers were Dr. W. F. Poole, W. I. Fletcher, and President S. S. Green. Remarks were also made by J. C. Rowell, librarian of the University of California, who reported that a gift of \$200,000 had lately been made to the public library of Portland, Oregon, the largest single gift yet made to any library on the Pacific coast. Mr. Clowdesly, librarian of the public library of Stockton, called attention to the recent gift of \$75,000 to that library for the erection of a building, by Wm. P. Heazleton, of Tarrytown, N. Y., a former resident of Stockton.

THIRD DAY.

At 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning two section meetings were held—those of State librarians and of Trustees. In each section the attendance was very small, owing to the distance from the Eastern centres of population. F. H. Wallis, of Sacramento, chairman of the executive committee of State librarians, reported that progress had been made in the matters taken in hand by that section, and expressed the hope that it would not be long before there would be a free and equable distribution of the public documents of the different States, as well as of those of the general government. The Trustees' Section was adjourned for a year without action. In his connection communications were reported from E. C. Hovey, of Boston, adding \$1000 to the endowment fund, and from Norman Williams, of Chicago, adding \$600.

C. C. Soule, of Boston, then read an excellent paper on "Points of Agreement on Library Architecture." He showed that for all the disagreements between librarians on this subject, there is substantial agreement as to most essential points, such as need of abundant daylight, accessibility of books, convenience of work-rooms, and general adaptation to the practical uses of a library. These vary in different places, but there is general agreement as to essential features.

Dr. Poole followed in remarks approving Mr. Soule's paper, and attacking in strong terms those styles of library architecture which are purely conventional, and those which involve absence of daylight, great heat in upper galleries, and the use of many stairs. Several others spoke to the same effect, Mr. Cutter, of the Boston Athenæum, drawing from his own experience many points showing "how not to do it."

Dr. Linderfelt reported the experience of the Milwaukee public library in selecting plans for their proposed building, which is to cost about \$500,000. An extended trip through the country on Mr. Linderfelt's part had resulted in the conviction that there is no library building yet erected which they would accept as a model. But the directors of his library have come to the conclusion to introduce a stack on the general plan of that now erecting for the library of Congress at Washington, the details of which Dr. Linderfelt presented, saying that it is by far the best yet planned. The shelves are made of small rolled-steel bars, framed together and hung in open-work cast-iron uprights. It is estimated that the expense of the stack (not including the

walls, roof, and fixtures) will be about \$1 per running foot of shelving, of which one-fourth is chargeable to the shelves themselves. The result of this experiment in fire-proof shelving will be watched for with great interest.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to a visit to the Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, and a reception given in regal style by Governor and Mrs. Stanford.

The evening session was mainly devoted to the subject of Libraries and schools, Pres. Green opening with a general review of the subject. The discussion made it apparent that progress is being made in many places in the work of making libraries and schools co-operate for the literary training of the young.

"The best library legislation" was the subject of a paper read in abstract by W. I. Fletcher. He claimed to show that the best library laws are those that give towns and cities power to levy taxes for the purpose of establishing and maintaining public libraries without limiting the amount, and that provide for a board of trustees so constituted as to avoid, on one hand, the political interference and, on the other, the making of a close corporation in which the people have no voice. The Illinois law of 1872 has been widely accepted as the best model of a law to secure these ends. The new legislation of Massachusetts and New York, providing for State assistance in the formation of public libraries, was mentioned as after all the best legislation yet reached, but Mr. Fletcher claimed that after all the ideal legislation on this subject would be that which made it obligatory on towns to maintain public libraries, just as all our states require such support of public schools.

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday morning the Publishing section held its meeting. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in the treasury of \$276.19.

The officers for the past year were re-elected: W. I. Fletcher, President; W. C. Lane, Secretary and Treasurer; and the above with C. A. Cutter, Melvil Dewey, and C. C. Soule, Executive Board. Specimen pages of the Index to General Literature were shown, and it was stated that the work is now actually in the press.

The regular session was opened with a carefully drawn report by G. M. Jones, Librarian of the public library of Salem, Mass., on the dissemination of contagious diseases by library books. The report showed that though there are few, if any, authenticated cases of such dissemination,

many libraries take special precautions against it, and leading medical men agree that they should not be disregarded.

The next question discussed was that of access to the shelves by users of libraries, on which subject papers were read from Librarians Putnam, of Minneapolis, and Brett, of Cleveland; and remarks were made by others, all taking strong ground in favor of giving free access to at least some portions of the library. This policy is advocated on the ground that only by being brought into immediate contact and familiarity with books on the shelves can people derive the greatest benefit from the library. A system of forms and catalogs interposed between the books and the readers may well check and hinder rather than encourage a nascent love of reading. Such views seem to be gaining ground among the libraries, and a marked change of policy in this direction seems impending.

J. C. Rowell, Librarian of the State University at Berkeley, exhibited an interesting pamphlet which he called a "prehistoric Poole," being a sort of periodical and essay index made for the Brothers in Unity society library at Yale College in 1847 by John Edmands, now librarian of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library. Although Dr. Poole became librarian of the same society a year later, he never knew of the existence of this brief list, but soon after commenced the preparation of his renowned index.

A brief report on the proposed exhibition of the A. L. A. at the Chicago exhibition in 1893 was presented, and the whole matter was continued in the hands of the same committee.

The afternoon of Thursday was occupied in a visit to the University at Berkeley and a delightful reception by the people of Oakland in the rooms of the "Starr King Fraternity," connected with the Unitarian church in Oakland. The Association was given a bountiful repast in the same rooms, and the evening session of the conference was held in the church adjoining.

The session commenced with a paper by W. E. Foster, librarian of the Providence public library, read by Mr. Beckwith, of Providence, on the public support of public libraries, exhibiting the advantages accruing to the community from the library, which may be given as practical reasons for public support.

An interesting report by Miss M. S. Cutler, on her visit to European libraries, was read by Miss Louise Cutler.

Mr. C. A. Cutter, of the Boston Athenæum, gave an account of the progress of the movement

or the establishment of State library associations, of which about ten have been organized. He urged that the librarians on the Pacific coast would do well to maintain such a local association. A statistical paper by Miss Green was summarized by Mr. Cutter. H. M. Utley, librarian of the Detroit public library, gave an account of the way in which his library of 60,000 volumes were reclassified and renumbered without interfering with its constant use, class-numbers being pencilled on title-pages and the books removed class by class to their new location.

FIFTH DAY.

The last session of the conference was held Friday forenoon. On invitation of the trustees of the three leading libraries of Chicago it was voted that the annual meeting for 1893 be held in that city. It was also voted that in 1892 the meeting be held in Washington and Baltimore, preferably in May. Mr. Bowker reported on behalf of the special committee on public documents, presenting several resolutions which were adopted; one approving the general plan of the weekly list of copyrighted publications, but recommending that its issue be transferred from the Treasury department to the Library of Congress, and that its bibliographical form be improved; others looking to a revision of the whole matter of the distribution of the public documents to designated depositories, recommending that the proposed indexing of public documents be not done until a proper plan has been devised for making the index in the best manner, and suggesting other improvements in the publication and issue of these documents.

J. V. Cheney, librarian of the San Francisco public library, read a note to the conference relating to an invention of his assistant, Mr. Rudolph, for which he claimed that it would revolutionize cataloging, doing away with the card catalog and with pen work for the most part, and saving perhaps three-fourths of the labor now employed. Mr. Fletcher, who has been permitted to see the new device, was called upon, and said that in his judgment no more had been claimed for it than was warrantable, although he would not predict that the claims would certainly be justified by the event. Patents are pending on the device, which forbids its being made public at this time.

Several papers for which there was not time were read by title and ordered printed with the proceedings. Resolutions of thanks to the hosts of the Association and others suitable to the oc-

casion were passed, and the following were elected as officers of the Association for the ensuing year: W. I. F.

LIST OF OFFICERS, 1891-92.

President—K. A. Linderfelt, Librarian Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis.

Vice-Presidents—W: I. Fletcher, Librarian Amherst College; L. H. Steiner, Librarian Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; C: C. Soule, Trustee Free Public Library, Brookline, Mass.; J: C. Rowell, Librarian University of California; Miss C. M. Hewins, Librarian Hartford Library, Hartford, Conn.

Secretary—Frank P. Hill, Public Librarian, Newark, N. J.

Asst. Secretaries, General—W: E. Parker, Treas. Library Bureau, Boston, Mass.; Mary S. Cutler, Vice-Director Library School, Albany, N. Y. *Travel*—H. E. Davidson, Sec. Library Bureau, Boston, Mass.; Fred'k H. Hild, Librarian Public Library, Chicago, Ill. *Recording*—Prof. G. T. Little, Librarian Bowdoin College.

Treasurer—H: J. Carr, Librarian Albright Library, Scranton, Pa.

Also the usual committees.

The evening was devoted to the banquet given the guests at the Palace Hotel, under the management of Horace Wilson, who constituted the banquet committee. The long tables, which seated 145 guests, were loaded with flowers. Masses of flowers and heavy festoons of roses adorned appropriate places here and there, and tall palms and potted plants were about the walls and corners. Among the invited guests were Mayor Sanderson and many other prominent men of the city and women well known in social circles. The menu cards bore upon one side a fac-simile of the cover of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and the "contents" were the many items of the feast. The banquet was in every particular an elegant and elaborate one. At 11 o'clock F: J. Symmes, the master of ceremonies, opened speech-making with a few felicitous and well-received remarks. President S. S. Green, who was remarkably successful in his speeches in behalf of the Association, followed in a brief speech, which was much applauded. Toasts were responded to by K. A. Linderfeldt, Dr. Nolan of Philadelphia, Irving M. Scott of San Francisco, Martin Kellogg, President of the University of California, and R. R. Bowker.

On Saturday morning a large party took the train for Santa Cruz and Monterey, where they remained until Monday, when they returned to San Francisco. On Monday evening the members and their friends started for home,

Library Association, United Kingdom.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—II.

THE fourteenth annual meeting of the members of the Association was opened at Nottingham on Wednesday, the 16th of September, by the President, Mr. Robert Harrison, of the London Library. On the previous evening the Mayor and the Local Committee held a reception at the Castle Art Museum. There was an exhibition of art bookbindings, classical antiquities and pictures.

The President's address on Wednesday morning was rather historical than anything else. The first meeting on the subject of the conference of 1877 was held in a room of the London Library, and at the close of the conference Mr. Harrison was the mover of the resolution which constituted the Association. He gave a brief biographical sketch of the librarians now deceased who took part in the movement from the beginning, and not unnaturally introduced a slight memoir of the London Library and some of its most celebrated members. Dwelling on the laborious nature of the librarian's duties, he passed on to the question of remuneration, and referred to a paper on salaries which he delivered at Oxford in 1878. A word or two on library legislation followed, and under the head of "Bibliography" the speaker referred to the literary discoveries made in Egypt by Mr. Flinders Petrie and others, to acquisitions by the British Museum, and to the recent exhibitions of bindings at the Fine-Arts Club.

The report of the Council of the Association contains gratifying statements with regard to the finances and the general progress of the Association.

State Library Associations.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

From the Des Moines Leader.

LAST year the Iowa Library Association made its appearance as a new member of the great body of associations organized for advancement and mutual self-help. Those attending the first meeting were few in number but strong in enthusiasm and the determination to arouse, if possible, a wider interest in the work of libraries, and to make every effort to bring the great State of Iowa up to the high standard of some of her sister States in the matter of libraries. The meeting Monday in the Supreme Court-room certainly was strong evidence that the intervening time has not been spent in idleness. Promptly at 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Mary Miller, the State Librarian. Mrs. Miller's remarks were brief, but gracefully delivered and gave hearty welcome to those who had come from various sections of the State in the interest of their chosen work. As President of the Society Mrs. Miller has not only performed the usual duties of the office, but has collected, after considerable trouble, a table of library statistics that is of great value.

"Library Associations East and West" was the subject treated by Mrs. Ada North, librarian of the State University, at present the Secretary

of the Society and the one who is recognized as the prime mover in the work of organizing this State Association of Librarians. Speaking of the object of the State Library Society, Mrs. North said: "At this early stage in the life of the close of the Iowa Library Society the question will frequently arise: 'What is the need of such an organization, and what can it do?' It would be a sufficient answer to many to say simply in reply: 'This organization meets the same wants in the interest of libraries that other associations do for other professions.' The librarian more than any other professional man has need of association because he generally works alone, the only person of his profession in the community. There were no schools to train him for his duties, no libraries in the next street with which to compare his own, and his only means of learning how to manage his own library was to take long journeys at his own expense to other cities having libraries which he might examine or to write letters to other librarians on other points that puzzled him." Then followed a history of the library societies in different States, in which the Iowa Society ranks as third in regard to time of formation.

The next subject taken up was: "How can a greater interest be awakened in public libraries?" Captain Johnson, of Fort Dodge, leading in the discussion. Captain Johnson spoke of the rapid strides being made at present in the growth of library work, and pointed out the need of more free public libraries in Iowa. Every town should have one. In no way can money be more munificently and wisely spent than for free public libraries.

Miss Smith, of Burlington, followed Captain Johnson, and gave as certain essentials to the attractiveness of a free public library a good building, a pleasant reading-room, plenty of tables, a full reference department, and a pleasant librarian. The librarian should supply books that people want rather than those he thinks best. The habit of reading once formed, the line of reading can be directed. Miss Smith thought that every free public library should co-operate with the public schools. Being a librarian of experience and a bright, spirited talker, Miss Smith did much towards inciting discussion and making it interesting.

Miss Babb, of Indianola, presented to the Society an earnest, practical paper on "Catalogues, classification, access to books, etc."

Hon. B. F. Gue being invited to speak expressed himself as pleased with the growing tendency to give the librarian the same rank as members of other learned professions. The librarian's range of knowledge must be practically unlimited in order to meet the demands made upon him.

The speaker paid a high tribute to the late Lyman C. Draper, of Wisconsin, the great librarian of the West and a noted collector of historical works.

In pursuance of a motion to that effect, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions of regret at the passing away of the able and well-known librarian.

A committee on the nomination of officers was

appointed, consisting of Miss Babb, Mrs. Davenport, Mr. Aldrich, and Mr. Warren, and an adjournment was taken until 1.30 p.m.

At the beginning of the afternoon session regrets were read from Prof. Sylvester Williams, of Cornell College, Mrs. Morse, of this city, and Miss Ida Twining, of Mt. Pleasant. Mr. Lathrop gave a brief description of the State Historical Society at Iowa City, and was followed by Miss Crawford, of Ames, who began the reading of a most interesting paper describing a tour of the Iowa libraries. But Judge Beck being present and being compelled to leave in a few minutes, the reading of the paper was suspended and Judge Beck was given the floor. Having been a member of the Board of Trustees of the State Library for many years, the Judge's remarks were doubly valuable. He expressed his great pleasure in its growth and ever-increasing usefulness. He especially recommended that books which are not common be added to the State Library, books that are not found in smaller localities.

The Society then took a short recess, and on invitation of Governor Bois the members were given an informal reception in the executive parlors.

The subject of library legislation came up before the Society when it convened, and Senator Gatch and Colonel Dudley spoke in favor of some changes in the present taxation law. The subject elicited a spirited discussion, but concluding further information on the subject necessary, a committee, consisting of Mr. Parvin, Mrs. Forth, and Colonel Dudley, was appointed to collect statistics on this subject and present them to the Society at its next meeting.

A resolution, presented by Mr. Chas. Aldrich, providing that every library of the Society make as much use as possible of the local press, was adopted. According to another resolution Capt. Johnson was appointed a committee to oversee the publishing of a librarian's column in certain leading State papers. He will be assisted by Miss Ella McLoney, of Des Moines.

The next business before the Society was to provide for the sending of a delegate to the National Association at San Francisco, and the choice fell upon Mrs. Miller.

Miss Crawford then resumed the reading of her paper, and mentioned as especially worthy of note the libraries at Des Moines, the State University, Mount Vernon, Burlington, and Keokuk, and gave pleasing mention of various others throughout the State.

The committee on the nomination of officers being ready to report, Mrs. Davenport placed in nomination all the officers of the year just past. The report was adopted and the officers of the Society are as follows: Mrs. S. Mary Miller, President; Captain W. H. Johnson, Vice-President; Mrs. Ada North, Secretary; Miss C. M. Smith, Treasurer. Just before adjournment Miss Ella McLoney extended an invitation to all present to visit the City Library, of which she now has charge. A motion was carried thanking the Supreme Judges for their courtesy in opening their consultation rooms to the Society.

The following members were present: Mr. Charles Aldrich, Webster City; Miss Hannah

Babb, Indianola; Miss M. Cassiday, Winterset; Miss E. Crawford, Ames; Mrs. Elizabeth Comigore, Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. Davenport, Council Bluffs; Mrs. Ada North, Iowa City; Hon. T. S. Parvin, Cedar Rapids; Mr. Lathrop, Iowa City; W. H. Johnson, Fort Dodge; Mrs. S. B. Russell, Sioux City; Miss Clara H. Smith, Burlington; Miss Fannie Thomas, Ames; Mr. E. T. Warren, Toledo; Mrs. Sarah Welch, Keokuk; Mrs. Mary H. Miller, Miss Sarah Welch, Miss Ida Wetmore, Miss Gertie Winterrowd, and Miss Ella McDeney, Des Moines.

Among the visitors were Hon. B. F. Gue, Judge J. M. Beck, Miss Sue Lombard, Judge Granger, Miss Ida Street, Col. Gatch, Col. C. A. Dudley, Mrs. J. A. Ankeny, and many others.

The Trustees of the libraries at Sioux City, Council Bluffs, and Keokuk sent their librarians to the convention, paying all expenses.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

THE fifth meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Salem, Mass., Thursday, Sept. 24, 1891. The members met at the Public Library at 10 A.M. After an investigation of the building and methods of administration, teams were taken for a drive about the city, visiting the principal points of interest, including the Law Library, Turner House, Peabody Academy, and Essex Institute. After lunch, which was served in Plummer Hall at 10 o'clock, the members gathered in the library-room of the Salem Athenæum.

After a few preliminary remarks expressing the indebtedness of the Club to the Salem libraries for their kind reception, the President called the meeting to order at 2:15. About 100 persons were present.

The Treasurer's report was referred to Mr. C. C. Soule as auditor.

Voted — That a nominating committee of three be appointed by the President. The President appointed Mr. J. D. Parsons, Mr. R. S. Morison, and Miss H. E. Green.

Harvard crimson was adopted for "state color," and the Treasurer was instructed to provide ribbons for those attending the A. L. A. conference.

Mr. Soule reported that the Treasurer's report was correct, and it was accepted and ordered placed on file.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

W. I. Fletcher, Treas., in account with the Mass. Library Club.

Statement for the year 1890-91.

DR.		
To 147 annual fees at 50 cts.....	\$73 50	
" 3 " " " for 1891-92.....	1 50	
" 1 life membership.....	5 00	
" contribution from J. H. Burdakim.....	16	
	<u>\$80 16</u>	
CR.		
By stationery and expenses of meetings.....	41 96	
" balance on hand.....	38 20	
	<u>80 16</u>	

The nominating committee reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

Mr. Wm. C. Lane, Harvard Univ. Library, President; Dr. Wm. Rice, City Library Assoc., Springfield, Vice-President; Mr. J. C. Houghton, Lynn Public Library, Vice-President; Miss E. P.

Thurston, Newton Public Library, Secretary; Miss M. E. Sargent, Medford Public Library, Treasurer.

The report was accepted and the Secretary instructed to cast one ballot in favor of the above names, and they were declared elected.

Voted — That the retiring officers be requested to serve through this meeting.

In the absence of the Treasurer, Miss M. E. Sargent was chosen Treasurer *pro tem*.

The President briefly summarized the history of the Club and then introduced the speaker, Mr. Wm. A. Mowry, Supt. of Schools, Salem, who delivered an address on "The public library and the schools."*

In answer to inquiry from Mr. Green, Mr. Mowry cited instances of improvement in reading of young people, and spoke of Mr. Foster's work in Providence.

Miss A. L. Hayward, of Cambridge, advocated having at least one member of school committee on board of trustees. This has worked well at Cambridge. Pupils have been examined in regard to their experience of the value of the special facilities granted schools. Many have testified to the great benefit they have derived from it.

Mr. C. A. Cutter cited the report of the Leeds, England, Free Public Libraries, in reference to school libraries lately introduced there.

Mr. G. M. Jones, of Salem, gave some figures as to circulation of popular authors, also an example of improvement in reading, where a poor boy began with Alger, then passing to the "war books," autobiography of Mrs. Stowe, and shorthand.

Mr. Mowry spoke of two plans which he adopted while teaching in Providence. The first was to ask the pupils without warning what was the last book which they had read; the other to make out a list of twenty-five books and ask how many had read each book. When he found his own son reading one of Optic's poorer books, he looked it through himself and then went into school, and after giving a summary of the story said to the boys: "Is that the kind of stuff you like to read?"

Mr. J. W. Upton, of Peabody, thought that if the teachers did their duty there would be no trouble with the librarian. The teacher should know what books to recommend. Thinks the LIBRARY JOURNAL should contain more articles suited for the smaller libraries.

Miss M. A. Jenkins, of the Jamaica Plain branch, invites teachers to come to the library to examine books for themselves, and meets with great success.

Mr. S. F. Whitney, of Watertown, has difficulty in getting teachers to make proper use of the library. Cited case of a boy who progressed from pirate stories to the best literature. Spoke of the mechanical difficulty which some uneducated persons find in reading, being obliged to spell out the words. Such persons often prefer the lighter reading, such as Mrs. Southworth. Thinks it well to supply a limited amount of such books to meet such cases.

Mr. Cutter defended the LIBRARY JOURNAL against Mr. Upton's criticism. It was always

[* Printed in this issue. — *Eds. L. J.*]

ready to print articles suited for the smaller libraries and invited more of this character. A special object of the Massachusetts Library Club is to meet the needs of smaller libraries.

Mr. F. H. Hedge, of Lawrence, spoke of difficulties of co-operation with schools, although many teachers and pupils use his reference-room.

Miss E. P. Thurston, of Newton, thinks the librarian must do four-fifths of the work. Lists are not of much use. Does not always send books asked for by the teachers. Requests them to specify subjects rather than to ask for special books. Has visited nearly every school in the city and generally finds the teachers interested.

Miss E. D. Fuller thought that the children in the higher schools should study the bibliography of the subjects of their studies.

Mr. Whitney modified his statement by saying that the high school is an exception to the lack of interest in the library. When requested by high-school teachers, some books are made reference for a short period.

Miss Alice G. White, of Quincy, stated that they printed lists of children's reading in 1881, and expect to print a revised edition soon. Teachers in the high and grammar schools are each allowed to take ten volumes for use of the children. A slip is pasted at the back of each book, on which teachers are requested to enter names of pupils reading the book. In this manner statistics of actual use are obtained. Finds difficulty, however, in getting teachers to attend to this. Teachers are allowed to go to the shelves to select books.

Mr. Cutter thought that this whole subject of children's reading should be included in the education of teachers, either at the Normal School or elsewhere.

Mr. S. S. Green, of Worcester, said it is the librarian's duty to select books. Spoke of various features of his work at Worcester, specially of the picture gallery. [See L. J. 16: 143.] It is well to establish friendly relations with the superintendent of schools and school committee, as well as with the teachers.

Adjourned at 4:30.

GARDNER M. JONES, *Secretary*.

Library Economy and History.

LOCAL.

Baltimore, Md. *Johns Hopkins Univ. L.* Col. J. Thomas Scharf, author of the "History of Maryland," under date of September 12, has addressed a communication to President D. C. Gilman and the Board of Trustees, saying that the reasons which induced him to present to the Johns Hopkins University his collection of manuscripts, pamphlets, autographs, curios, and other historical material on the 9th of April, 1891, has induced Mr. Robert Garrett to present through him to the University his library of valuable Americana.

Mr. Garrett's collection includes many works on early American history, all valuable and rare. In presenting his library of American history to the Johns Hopkins University Mr. Garrett says in his letter to Mr. Scharf that he believes the

historical department of the Johns Hopkins University will soon be regarded as one of the centres of historical work in this country, and he desires to add his mite in promoting an end which both gentlemen have much at heart.

With the view of further carrying out his designs Col. Scharf gives at the present time to the "J. Thomas Scharf Historical Collection" several thousand additional autographs, broadsides and miscellanies, relating chiefly to the history of Maryland and the Southern States.

This contribution is soon to be followed by a large collection of books. The gifts of Mr. Garrett and Col. Scharf will doubtless be added to the Scharf Library, which is being classified and prepared for the use of students at the opening of the university in October.

Butte (Mont.). The Temperance Union organized by Francis Murphy before his departure is about to establish a free reading-room. The Executive Committee has rented the basement of the Lewisohn building for this purpose, and if sufficient support is met with in the community it will be continued as a permanent institution. It is hoped to soon put the institution on a self-supporting basis, or nearly so, and this can be done if the south end of the building can be sublet for a reasonable rate. But that all possible expenses may be provided for, the committee desired to raise a guaranty fund of \$500 at the beginning, as a large proportion of this amount will be called for during the months remaining of this year, as the actual expenses demand.

Catskill (N. Y.). According to the will of the late Theodore C. Teale his entire estate will eventually revert to the Creighton Leigh Teale Library Association of Palenville, an association named in honor of Mr. Teale's son, who died a few years ago. In the will a desire is expressed that the location of the library be changed from Palenville to Catskill.

Chicago (Ill.). One of the West Division school districts will, through the generosity of one of Chicago's best-known citizens and most extensive manufacturers, soon be in possession of a finely-assorted school library, to cost from \$5000 to \$10,000, and to be maintained at the expense of the donor.

The school to be benefited is one in which all the children of the manufacturer were educated. They all graduated from there. It is at the same time the centre of one of the poorest districts of the West Side, where the people are not always able to buy books for their children to read. The establishment of the library will meet the necessities of the case. The gift, it is said, will be followed by others on the part of the wealthy manufacturer, who is a firm believer in the common schools of America and is especially proud of Chicago.

The selection of the books will be left to a committee of the School Board, the principal of the West Division High School, and the principal of the school where the library is to be located.

Evanston (Ill.) P. L. At a meeting of the Evanston Board of Trustees Sept. 6 the contract

for the erection of the new village hall was let. The entire cost of the proposed building will probably be \$38,000. However, the \$30,000 appropriation will erect the building and inclose it, and it will be completed with next year's appropriation. The structure will have a 50-foot front on Davis Street and 150-foot front on Sherman Avenue; will be constructed of Roman pressed brick and Bedford stone, adorned with two watch-towers on the north and south corners of the Sherman Avenue front. The intention is to supply the village with offices for the Commissioner of Public Works and Village Clerk on the Davis Street front; quarters for the police and fire departments, over which will be dormitories for the firemen.

The entire Davis Street front second story will be occupied by the Free Public Library.

Harlem (N. Y.) L. The West Side Democratic Club held a largely attended meeting Sept. 3 at its club-house. The question of the Harlem Library was discussed at length. The result of the deliberations were the following resolutions offered by President Thomas P. Kingston, which were passed:

"WHEREAS, It is found that the Harlem Library, originally intended for the benefit of the citizens of this section of the city, has become an acquisition of a private syndicate; and

"WHEREAS, The usefulness of a free library is most apparent as one of the means by which our youth and citizens of more mature age may acquire such knowledge of the history of the country and of current events as may enable them the better to exercise intelligence in their use of the great boon of universal suffrage; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the West Side Democratic Club, deprecating the action of the present Trustees in maintaining as a close corporation what should be a great public institution, will demand from its candidate for the next Legislature that he shall use his best efforts to obtain the passage of a bill which shall restore to the people of Harlem the rights of which they are now deprived."

Jersey City (N. J.) F. L. The library has given such satisfaction that the trustees on October 1 established 7 branch offices where the tickets will be collected in the morning and the books delivered in the afternoon of each day.

Parkersburg (W. Va.) L. The library opened to the public Sept. 13. It so far embraces about 1000 volumes, and will be open a few hours on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The subscription fee is \$2, payable quarterly in advance. For stockholders the fee is \$1.

Paterson (N. J.) F. P. L. (6th rpt.) Added 1325; total 13,843; issued 94,037 (fiction 77 %, which is 3 % less than in 1889). Two assistants have been chosen by competitive examinations, and the librarian, Mr. G. F. Winchester, is pleased with the result.

The report contains a historical sketch of the library and a description of the Danforth library building.

Perrysburg (O.) Way L. On Sept. 9 occurred the laying of the corner-stone of the library building being erected under the direction of Messrs.

Asher Cook and D. K. Hollenbeck, the two remaining executors of the Way estate.

It is of red brick, with brownstone trimmings, and is a building of which the citizens of the town are justly proud.

The public library is a gift from W. V. Way to the citizens.

Philadelphia (Pa.) Univ. of Pa. L. What is in many respects the finest collection of American public documents and records ever made will form the working library of the new School of American History at the University of Pennsylvania, which opens on Oct. 1st. Professor J. B. McMaster and Francis N. Thorpe have been engaged for more than 5 years in getting it together, and it represents a great deal of money. There are about 2400 volumes in all, and the library has 5 main divisions. The largest of these has about 1000 volumes, and contains the laws of the States and Territories, from 1776 down to the present day. This collection is the completest thing of its kind in existence, and, taken with the Tower Library of Colonial Laws, owned by the Pennsylvania Historical Society, will make Philadelphia more attractive than ever to students.

The second division is made up of all the United States Government publications from 1774 to date. Many of these were secured with great difficulty, but the collection now has more than 500 volumes, and is almost perfect. Even the collection at Washington is not so good. In fact, the only library in the world which has a better one, according to Professor McMaster, is the British Museum.

Municipal and town ordinances, 300 volumes in all, make up the third division. Nothing like this has ever been attempted before, but for the work to be done in the School of American History these books are essential, as illustrating in the best way the growth of American municipal institutions from earliest times.

Above 300 volumes of reports on State Constitutional Conventions are a most important feature of the library. Most of these are regularly published, but some are in the shape of newspaper reports. The late conventions in the new States of North and South Dakota, Montana and Washington were reported especially for the School of History, both Democratic and Republican reporters being employed so as to insure accuracy.

The library is completed by a collection of Canadian Government publications, which is said to be second only to the one at Ottawa. There are about 400 volumes of these, comprising everything obtainable up to date. Professor McMaster thinks that the whole library, as it stands, is unequalled anywhere, and will make the new school a powerful one from the very start. Several new departments will be added to it in the near future, however, especially a collection of the journals of State Legislatures, which has been begun already. With these before him a student can trace throughout their entire development such questions as liquor legislation, ballot reform and other issues of public moment.

Shelter Island (N. Y.) The loss of the library on Shelter Island, destroyed by fire a few weeks

ago, is in a fair way to be made good. A meeting was held on the island at which a considerable sum of money was subscribed towards building and equipping a new library, and Miss Lillian Horsford donated a piece of land for a site.

Westchester (N. Y.) When Peter C. Van Schaik, of Westchester, died some ten years ago, a provision in his will ordered his executors to spend \$15,000 in the erection of a building and to present the building to the town of Westchester for a public library.

A piece of land 60 by 100 feet was purchased on the main street, facing St. Peter's Church, and a handsome one-story brick and stucco building was put up. It was Gothic-roofed and the main room ran the whole length of the building. The entrance-hall and coat-rooms took up half the front width, and the corresponding portion of the rear was arranged for the accommodation of books and maps and the other half-hundred things that go to complete a well-equipped library.

Then the executors formally presented the building to the town trustees, and the trustees as formally refused to accept it. Mr. Van Schaik's bequest made no allowance for the maintenance of the library or for a supply of books, and the trustees had no use for an empty building that would tax the citizens for its support. The executors under the will had no power to divert any of the money left by Mr. Van Schaik to other charities to the use of the library, and so the matter stood. The building was there, but no one had any use for it.

When the building had stood empty and useless for five years, Mr. Collis P. Huntington offered to buy it from the executors and present it, completely equipped and endowed, as a free library to the town. The executors of Mr. Van Schaik, under legal advice, accepted Mr. Huntington's offer, and parted with the property a little more than a year ago. The money they received was added to a fund that Mr. Van Schaik had left for charitable purposes. Then Mr. Huntington got to work. He bought the entire block of land on which the original building stood, and accepted plans for the erection of a building half as big again as the one built by the executors. Work was hurried forward, books were purchased in Europe and elsewhere, and when the building will be presented to the town and formally opened some day next month it will be complete in every detail.

The "Westchester Library and Reading Room," as it is described in letters of gold on a tablet of brownstone over the entrance, stands nearly in the centre of a plot of grass about 80 yards long and 40 yards deep. Tall iron railings cut off the street and run around the building about 20 feet from it. Mr. Huntington originally intended to plant shade-trees and let the visitors to the library take their books and sit out in the open air, but the erection of the fence looks as if he had changed his mind. A flagged walk from the sidewalk through a neatly-sodded front yard leads to the big entrance, where swinging doors open into the main hall. One door from the hall leads to the stairs to a storeroom for periodicals. Another door opens into a correspondence-room.

A third leads to the main reading-room. Furnished in light oak and lighted by eight large windows, this room runs the entire length of the building, 85 feet, with a breadth of 25 feet. Folding doors, to be closed only on particular occasions, divide the room. The space that in front is taken up by the correspondence-room and hall is devoted in the rear to the book-shelves; 5000 books are now on the shelves, and a great many more are expected to arrive from Europe within the next ten days. On the floor above the book-room are the living-rooms of the librarian, the Rev. Ebenezer Nisbet, and his family. The basement is divided into three compartments. A billiard-room, with tables for checkers, draughts, and two billiard-tables is immediately under the main reading-room. The other apartments are the furnace-room and the factory that furnishes gasoline to the building. Light is supplied to the billiard-room in the daytime by an arca-way 10 feet wide around the house. The building is to be heated by steam, but each room has a cosy old-fashioned English fireplace big enough for the traditional Yule log.

The cost of the library and its furnishings, without the land that surrounds it, was \$50,000. Mr. Huntington bears all the expense and has announced his intention of endowing it handsomely. Everything is free.

Weymouth (Mass.) Tufts L. The new building for the Tufts Library. (In *Weymouth gazette*, Sept. 4.) With a view and two plans.

Wheaton (Ill.) F. L. The new library, the gift of John Quincy Adams, of the Board of Trade, was dedicated about Oct. 1. The address was made by W. J. Hynes. The building is two stories in height, with basement and attic. It is built of rough stone and the interior is finished in oak. On the first floor are the library — containing 3000 volumes — reading and lecture rooms.

Wilmington (Del.) Bronson L. A. The book reception at the hall Sept. 17 surpassed in excellence what the most sanguine anticipated. Not less than 1500 volumes, selected with taste and care from the best current and past authors, were sent in during the evening, and so large was the collection that the books literally filled one end of the room. About 500 visitors, including 200 women, attended the reception, which lasted from 7.30 until 9 o'clock.

FOREIGN.

Cadore, Italy. ROWZON, Ant. Progetto per la fondazione in Cadore di un archivio storico cadorino, una biblioteca cadorina, una biblioteca universale. Lodi, C. dell'Avo, 1891. 8 p. 4°.

Leeds (Eng.) P. L. (21st rpt.) Added 8229; total 168,535; issued 782,329 (20,742 less than the year before); visitors to the news-rooms 1,276,899. The issues in fiction were 438,312 and in juvenile literature, apparently not fiction, 202,576.

"Dr. Lees, the well-known temperance advocate, has presented his collection of works on temperance, about 170 volumes. The Leeds Private Vocal Society having decided to dissolve,

the members generously offered their musical library. Arrangements have been made whereby this music can be loaned on application to the librarian. The Leeds Naturalists' Club have handed over 400 volumes of works on Natural History, many scarce. The books are to be considered as part of the Reference Library, while remaining the property of the club, and arrangements have been made for the mutual accommodation of both members of the club and non-members desiring to consult or use this portion of the Library, and also the general collection of works on Natural History.

London. Barber-Surgeons. They had a library of some extent, as the following entry in the accounts shows:

"Paid for 60 yards of chaine for bookes in the Librayre, at 4d. p. yard—*il.*"

Tokyo (Japan) L. (established 1872). Added: Japanese and Chinese 1788, European 1804; total Japanese and Chinese 95,762, European 23,755; readers 36,113; books read 247,228 (Hist. sciences 21.5 %, Lit. and lang. 21 %, Nat. sciences and medicine 17.2 %, Social sciences 13.4 %, Arts 10.8 %, Encyc. and Miscel. 9.4 %, Phil. and educ. 5.1 %, Theol. 1.6 %).

Uppingham, Eng. JACKSON, T: G., *archit.* Uppingham School, the new library [interior]. (In the *Builder*, Sept. 5.)

Alcove; two fire-places; lofty roof; lighted from windows above the shelving.

PRACTICAL NOTES.

MR. W. J. HILLS, Supt. of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library and Reading-Room, has just patented a useful addition to library appliances in the shape of a revolving newspaper file for such periodicals as *Harper's weekly*, the *Illustrated London news*, *Puck*, and the whole class of pictorial and scientific publications. The most important illustrations and diagrams in such papers are often printed lengthwise of the page, and the reader can only study them in the most unsatisfactory fashion.

Mr. Hills' invention consists of a base and holding strip turning on a pivot or stud, so that with a touch the reader can place the illustration in any position he pleases. The paper is readily and securely attached to the desk without injury, or danger of becoming loosened, and the file is very neat and ornamental in construction, being made of metal throughout and heavily nickel-plated.

The revolving file has been thoroughly tested by many months' successful use in the Bridgeport Public Library, and will doubtless be appreciated in all reading-rooms where papers are attached to open desks or tables.

Librarians.

MR. CHAS. R. BALLARD has resigned his position as librarian of the Ames Free Library, at North Easton, Mass., to take effect Nov. 1, 1891. His successor is to be Miss Mary L. Lamprey. Mr. Ballard has been connected with the library from the beginning. For the years, March, 1880, to March, 1883, he was assistant for Miss

Harriet H. Ames, who compiled the catalogue. Mr. Ballard was made librarian when the library was opened to the public, March 1, 1883, and has been librarian till the present time, when failing health has made his resignation a matter of necessity.

FLATBUSH, Miss Harriet W., librarian of the Lancaster Town Library since June, 1889, has been obliged to resign on account of sickness in her family, and Miss Katharine M. Marvin has been chosen her successor.

TYLER, A.M., of the Quincy (Ill.) Free Public Library has been invited to become one of the Advisory Council of the Congress of Librarians, to be held in Chicago in 1893. Mr. Tyler has not yet accepted, but probably will.

Cataloging and Classification.

CARTA, Fr. Codici, corall, e libri, a stampa miniati della Biblioteca Nazionale di Milano: catalogo descrittivo. Roma, 1891. 12+175 p. 8°. Minist. della Pub. Istruz.: Indici e cataloghi, n° 13.

1. Prefazione: lettera a Ruggero Bonghi. 2. Catalogo descrittivo. 3. Indice delle persone, delle cose e dei luoghi. 4. Indice delle storie, figure e simboli contenuti nelle miniature descritte. 5. Indice delle segnature in confronto con le descrizioni. 6. Documenti inediti su alcuni miniatori o lombardi o che operarono in Lombardia. 7. Indice dei miniatori, calligrafi ed artisti ricordati nel catalogo e nei documenti.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletins of accessions, no. 10-14. Oct. 1, 1889-May 1, 1891.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Catalogue of English prose fiction and juvenile books. 1st suppl., Jan., 1889-Aug., 1890. Chicago, 1890. 18 p.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding-list of Danish, Norwegian and Swedish literature. 7th ed. Chicago, 1890. 8°, p. 139-163.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding-list of Dutch literature. Chicago, 1891. 8°, p. 165-174.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding list of French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese literature. 7th ed. Chicago, 1890. 8°, p. 91-138.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding-list of geography and travels. 7th ed. Chicago, 1890. 8°, iv., p. 149-203.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding-list of German literature. 7th ed. Chicago, 1890, 8°, 89 p.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. List of Russian books. Chicago, 1890. 8°, [5] p.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding-list of language and literature, Greek and Roman

classics, bibliography and periodicals. 7th ed. Chicago, 1891. p. iv., 255-322.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Finding-list of poetry and drama, essays and miscellanies and collected works. 7th ed. Chicago, 1891. 8°, p. 205-254.

Few libraries in this country are in a position to publish such catalogs of foreign books as these carefully-prepared finding-lists. They are valuable to private individuals, as well as to libraries of moderate size, which are able to provide only a few foreign works which must be carefully selected. It may be suggested that the price of each list should appear on the title-page in future editions, for the benefit of outsiders.

JERSEY CITY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. Alphabetical finding-list of August 1, 1891. Jersey City, N. J.: The Jersey City Printing Co., 1891. 239 p. O.

— Title list of fiction, August 1, 1891. Jersey City, N. J.: The Jersey City Printing Co., 1891. 35 p. O.

RUEPPRECHT, C. München's Bibliotheken. Separat-Abdruck aus der Münchner Stadtzeitung. München: C. Ruepprecht, 1890. 8°, 79 p.

RUEPPRECHT, C. Über Inkunabeln. Weimar: H. Weissbach, 1891. 8°, 13 p.

This is the substance of a lecture before the Historischer Verein von Oberbayern. Part 2, Die Münchener Incunabeln, according to a ms. note, forms the supplement to the Allgemeine Zeitung no. 101 (120), 1891.

The SALEM P. L.'s Bulletin for Sept. has some good advice (§ p.) on "How to read a historical novel."

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Farrar, C: S: (Art topics);

Frye, Alexander Everett (Brooks and brook basins);

Hammond, Charles Adrian, *annotator* (The Karankawa Indians);

Super, Ovando Byron (Readings from French history).

CHANGED TITLES.

"A maiden's choice," by W. Heimbürg, tr. by Elise L. Lathrop, and pub. by Worthington Co., 1891, 12°, is same as "Lottie of the mill," same author, tr. by Katherine S. Dickey, and pub. by Lippincott in 1882.—W. A. Bardwell, *M. Medlicott, W. T. Peoples.*

"Elsie," by W. Heimbürg, Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago & N. Y., 1891, is nothing else but "A penniless girl," or "A penniless orphan."—W. T. Peoples.

"One life, one love," by Miss M. E. Braddon, 12°, N. Y., n.d., pub. by M. J. Ivers & Co., is

the same as "Whose was the hand?" by Miss M. E. Braddon, 12°, N. Y., n.d. (cpr. 1890). Pub. by John W. Lovell Co.—W. T. Peoples.

Bibliography.

AUFRECHT, Th. Catalogus catalogorum, an alphabetical register of Sanskrit works and authors. Pr. for the German Oriental Soc. Lpz., F. A. Brockhaus, 1891. 8+795 p. 4°.

BIBLIOTHÈQUES municipales. Liste des ouvrages pouvant former le premier fonds d'une bibliothèque en formation. Paris, imp. Barré, 1891. 24 p. O.

CASPAR, C. N. Practical catalog of law books, arranged by subjects, with a complete index to authors. Milwaukee, C. N. Caspar, 1891. 77 p. 8°.

CLAUDOT, C. Tables alphabétiques des matières et des noms d'auteurs contenus dans les ouvrages pub. par la Soc. d'Emulation des Vosges, 1825-59. Paris, Goin, 1891. 72 p. 8°.

CLOZEL. Bibliographie des ouvrages relatifs à la Senegambie et au Soudan Occidental. (In *Revue de géographie*, Jan.-Avr., 1891).

GILBERT, H. M., and GODWIN, G. N. Bibliotheca Hantoriensis; a list of books relating to Hampshire, incl. magazine references, etc., with an add. list of Hampshire newspapers by F. E. Edwards. Southampton, Gilbert, 1891. 59 p. 8°.

GONETTA, G. Bibliografia statutaria delle corporazioni d'arti e mestieri d'Italia, con saggio di bibliografia estera. Roma, tip. Forzani e C., 1891. 99 p. 8°. 5 lire.

LEYFOLDT, F. American catalogue. Books recorded July, 1884-June 30, 1890: comp. by R. R. Bowker and A. I. Appleton. Pt. 2: Hill-Z. N. Y., office of *Publishers' weekly*, 1891. 241-582 p. 4°.

PICARD, Edm., and LARCIER, F. Bibliographie générale et raisonnée du droit belge. Relevé de toutes les publications juridiques, 1814-89, pour la rédaction des Pandectes belges. Tome 5: table alphabétique des matières. Brux., Vve. Larcier, 1891. 131 p. 8°.

RUMOR, Sebastiano. Bibliografia della città e provincia di Vicenza. Vol. 1. Vincenza, S. Giuseppe, 1891. 10+712 p. 16°. 6 fr.

"The bibliography, the first volume of which is here announced, was undertaken by Sig. Rumor under the auspices of the municipal government of Vicenza. His plan seems to us open to question. The first volume contains the bibliography, in alphabetical order, of authors, the anon-

ymous works and periodicals. The following volume will contain the bibliography of statutes, regulations, maps, admission papers, etc. It would have been better, in our opinion, to make a classed bibliography with indexes of authors and, if necessary, of titles. It is true that a copious alphabetical subject-index partly obviates this inconvenience, although the index is incomplete.

"Sig. Rumor gives anonymous works under the author's name when he can find it, and in the appendix devoted to anonyms when he cannot. Would it not be interesting to the reader to find the work both under author and title? On the other hand, is it logical to class in the author-list collections like the 'Atti della Accademia Olimpica'? And are there many readers who, knowing that one division of the work is devoted to anonyms and collections, would look for the book in the author-list under the word Accademia? And the same course is pursued with reports of banks, societies, etc. Sig. Rumor has looked up the pseudonyms as well as the anonyms; but while he has put anonyms under their author, he classes the pseudonyms in their alphabetical place, where one ought, in our opinion, to find only a reference to the real name. His system has the disadvantage of scattering the works of a single author, when the principal advantage of the alphabetical order would be in bringing them together. We do not hesitate to recognize Sig. Rumor's merit, or to praise the trouble which he has taken in collecting notes upon 3200 works."—*Polybiblion*, 1891, p. 528, 529.

STEVENS, W. F. Railroad books for railroad men. N. Y., 1891. 24 p. 24°.

"The books selected are such as interest engineers and firemen, clerks and accountants in railroad and freight offices, civil engineers, telegraph operators and boiler makers. Besides these are given works of general interest to railroad men."—*Pub. Weekly*.

TAVAGNUTTI, Mario. Haglographia. Verzeichniss der üb. Jesus Christus, die Jungfrau Maria, Heilige, Selige, Päpste, und sonstige ehrwürdige und fromme Personen, 1830–90 erschienen. Lebensbeschreibungen, Predigten, Andachtsbücher, und Legendensammlungen. Wien, Austria, Drescher & Co., 1891. 149 p. 1.80 m. (Kath.-theol. Bücherkunde der letzten 50 Jahre, 1.)

WISCONSIN. *State Superintendent*. List of books for township libraries. Madison, 1891. 18 p. O.

Recommends 47 books; prefixed are 10 p. of instructions "to county superintendents and town clerks" and "to teachers."

ZANOTTI-BIANCO, Pier Fr. Elenco degli scritti relativi alla storica delle guerre e battaglie, degli assedi e combattimenti di terra e di mari che si conservano coi rispettivi piani nella biblioteca del principe Tommaso di Savoia, duca di Genova. Torino, tip. At. Camella e Bertolero, 1891. 360 p. 8°.

ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS.

ANONYMS.

Conversational openings, an "amusing skit," is said to be by Mrs. Hugh Bell. — *Ath.*, July 18, p. 101.

Ionica, London, G: Allen, 1891, is by W: Cory. — *Publisher's advertisement*.

PSEUDONYMS.

Dicks, ps. of Edmond de la Fontaine, writer in the Luxembourg patois, d. 1891. — *Ath.*, July 11.

F. M. Allen, ps. of Edmund Downey, who now issues "Captain Lanagan's log" under his own name.

Felix Oldboy is the pseudonym of John Flavel Mines, a New York journalist, widely known for his articles on old New York, in the New York *Commercial Advertiser*.

Isabel Snow, said to be a ps. of Mme. Galletti (the Hon. Madge Collier), the author of "Our home on the Adriatic," and "Babel," a novel (Blackwood). — *Athenaeum*, June 6.

Carrie Careless, who is well known to readers of the New York *World* and *Harper's bazar*, is Mrs. Augusta Prescott. — *Brains*.

H. Quinn is the pseudonym of Miss Mildred Aldrich, for twelve years associated with the editorial department of the Boston *Home Journal*.

Sarah Hutzler is the pseudonym of the wife of Joseph Hutzler, the celebrated German actor. Sarah Hutzler is the author of a number of dainty stories for children.

Humors and Blunders.

"PLEASE send me Misery of Paris, written by Victor Heighgo."

A university professor asked us just now for "an edition of Scott's novels in the original dialect." — *H. K.*

"Have you a book in the Library called 'The bu'tin' of a chestnut burr'?" Readers of E. P. Roe's stories will guess this conundrum at once.

Entry. I have just come across an entry of "Catalogo general | de comedias | venales in la libreria de la vidua | é higo de Quiroga," under QUIROGA, H. de.

An attractive librarian. A newspaper account of a newly appointed librarian ends thus: "He is unmarried, dark, and handsome, and his crinkly mustache is worth going miles to see."

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Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.
Haverford College.

Johns Hopkins University.
Mercantile Library Association, N. Y.
Miami University.
N. Y. State Library.
N. Y. Hospital Library.
Ohio State University.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
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ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian of Theol. Seminary, Hartford, Conn.*

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A. S. COLLINS, *Act. Librarian of Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.*

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NOVEMBER, 1891.

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NO. 11.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

THE California Conference will never be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of participating in it and in the journeys which preceded and followed it, and their sympathy goes out to their associates of the A. L. A. who were denied the gratification.

It has been said that the Conference accomplished directly in its formal sessions less result than had been achieved in previous Conferences, because of the abounding hospitality which made the Conference in another respect so exceptionally successful. Nevertheless, a good deal was accomplished after all. One of the most useful features of the Conference was the presentation by Mr. Soule of the consensus of opinion among librarians as to library architecture, in which he succeeded in showing that despite the disagreements on that point which often enliven the sessions, there was unanimity on the fundamental principles, if not on their immediate application. That Dr. Poole on the one side and the champions of the stack system on the other commended Mr. Soule's paper with equal heartiness, is evidence sufficient on this point, and we trust we shall hear no more of the sneer that librarians themselves do not know what they want. A very useful paper was that presented by Mr. D. V. R. Johnson, of Albany, in relation to bindings, which will be of even greater usefulness as printed in the proceedings than as heard in a rapid reading. The report of Miss Hewins on gifts and bequests exactly hit the happy mean of what should be brought before a Conference and what should be left to be read in print, a point of much importance in the practical arrangements of the session. We mention these three papers as examples of the several lines of good work which the Conference actually accomplished. Perhaps more attention in proportion was given to the question of public documents than to any other, and it is to be hoped that the report made on that subject will furnish a basis for future action, step by step, which will finally result in positive gain to the whole library system.

As to the social features, it is impossible to speak with adequate appreciation. From the moment that "California came aboard" in the shape of the Sacramento committee, bearing its gifts of viands and flowers—indeed from the moment of the arrival at Denver—the entire party was the happy victim of a lavish and unbounded hospitality quite beyond precedent, which lasted until the train sped away from California, and was renewed at almost every point where a stoppage was made on the way back. Our California friends spared themselves no pains or outlay to make every one of the party as happy as he or she could be made; but indeed it is impossible to use words that express the feelings of those who received these overpowering attentions. Every day was a red-letter day from one end to the other of the journey.

It was a gratifying surprise to visiting librarians to find how little, after all, their missionary efforts were needed. The librarians of the Pacific coast are a very wide-awake set of people, who have developed ideas of their own, some of which may not be as good as the ideas developed by the Association at the East, but others of which are novelties of merit. The personal standing of California librarians and their enthusiasm for their work showed that there, as well as at the East, the library calling has truly become a profession. The visit of the Association did accomplish one important function in bringing together a good many librarians who had been working in isolation, and in this way in adding to the stock of working enthusiasm, and one result will probably be the formation of a California State Association, or two Associations, one in the northern and one in the southern part of the State, which will be of service in helping to continue library development on the Pacific coast. It should also be noted that the press throughout California gave such careful attention to the doings of the visiting librarians as to impress the community at large with a real sense of the importance of library work, so that the position of the librarian in the community, as well as in his relations with his fellow-librarians, will perhaps receive decided benefit from this visit.

ONE recognition can be made on the part of the visitors and other librarians which will be, like the gift of mercy, blessing him that gives and he that takes. So many inquiries are made in Eastern libraries as to California and Colorado that it would be thoroughly worth while for Eastern librarians to collect the information supplied in local pamphlets, and we understand that the Western librarians will be very glad to furnish their local pamphlets to Eastern librarians desiring them. This will serve to introduce one part of the country to another, a part of the work of nationalization which the libraries should be very willing to take up. We therefore propose to print a list of the librarians desiring such pamphlets as a result of which our Western friends will see that copies of their literature are sent to the libraries included in that list. These requests should be sent on post cards to the office of the JOURNAL, where they will be put in proper shape and the list printed in the January number. This is in line with Mr. Dewey's excellent suggestion elsewhere as to philanthropic literature.

THIS issue of the JOURNAL had been held back to give place to the accounts of the social incidents of the A. L. A. trip, which by arrangement were to be got ready in time for this number; most of them, however, were so late in coming to hand that we go to press with the JOURNAL without them, and subscribers will find them inserted in the Proceedings Number, which will take the place of the regular December issue. There will consequently be no regular issue of the JOURNAL until the beginning of the new volume with the January number.

THE outcome of the Tilden will case is just what the majority of the legal profession expected, so it can hardly be called a surprise. Yet whatever the law in the case, such a decision cannot help but produce it. Never for a moment has there been a question as to the intent of the testator. Never for a moment has there been a question as to the immense benefit which would result from the carrying out of that intent. Never for a moment has there been a question of unfairness or lack of generosity of the testator towards those who will now receive the fortune he amassed. Thirteen judges have at various times passed upon the will. Of these six have held it valid, and seven invalid. In the court of final

resort the decision stood four to five. Thus the voice of one man has lost New York City the greatest library benefaction ever yet bequeathed, and has distributed a great fortune against the wishes of the testator.

THAT from this wreck of Mr. Tilden's wishes his trustees have been able to save something is in no way due to the law. One descendant, by a compromise with the trustees, has left with them about two million dollars to be applied as Mr. Tilden intended. At any other time this would have been hailed as a great benefaction; but for the moment it is hard to be properly grateful. And until the motion for a re-argument has been decided we shall not discuss the problems offered by this "half loaf." But we do wish to record the generosity which induced Mrs. William A. Hazard to enter into an agreement with the trustees, when nearly the whole legal profession believed that the decision could not be otherwise than in favor of the heirs.

Communications.

RECORDS OF CURRENT PUBLIC INTERESTS.

NEVER before in the history of libraries has the feeling been so widespread that they were specially to care for the daily concerns of life by providing books, pamphlets, periodicals, and any other form of printed information useful to people in their every-day work and interests. In the New York State Library we are making a specialty of collections on all phases of political, social, and philanthropic work, as even more the duty of a State library than of an ordinary public library, to preserve the fullest possible records of public activity and interests in these directions.

I wish to urge upon all libraries, large and small, except those whose scope distinctly excludes such matter, to make a special effort to collect at the time of publication, when they can be had for the asking, such reports and other printed matter in which there is a growing interest, and which, a generation later, when unobtainable, will be very highly prized.

I append the resolution of the Regents passed at the instance of the latest addition to our governing board, Regent T. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo.

"Resolved, That the libraries of the United States be invited to co-operate in the work of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, by placing in their collections reports of the various charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions and societies of the country, and maintaining collections of books on charitable, penal, and reformatory subjects,"

MELVIL DEWEY.

NORMAL-SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN WISCONSIN, WITH A CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.

BY K. A. LINDERFELT.

THERE are in Wisconsin at present five State normal schools, situated in different parts of the State, four of which are comparatively old, while one was established only a few years ago. During their existence each school has accumulated a library of its own, generally speaking in a haphazard manner, since the allowance made for their maintenance and increase has so far been but meagre and insufficient. The cataloging, of course, was of the crudest, no provision being made for this, except as the most necessary work could be exacted of the students, all of whom were untrained and, so far as the schools situated in small towns are concerned, without even the habit of making use of a library. One of the first things, however, that the Wisconsin State Library Association did, after its formation last winter, was to urge upon the attention of the assembled State legislators a bill introduced for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of a bureau of supervision of town libraries connected with the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. This bureau was put in the hands of Mr. F. A. Hutchins, the Secretary of the Association and the mainstay and zealous advocate of Beaver Dam Public Library. Fortunately he is a member also of the Board of Visitors of Normal Schools, and in this capacity his attention was drawn to the condition of their libraries. To become aware of a crying need and to attempt to supply it is with him but one mental operation; and through his efforts the Regents of the Normal School, at their meeting in July, were induced to appropriate a sufficient sum for the purpose of arranging, classifying, and cataloging all these libraries according to a common system and to secure for this work a competent person who could be trusted to put them in such shape that the successive classes of normal-school students when they leave school will necessarily have received some training in the use and management of books for instructional purposes. After a few years Wisconsin will then possess, scattered over its whole extent, a corps of library missionaries in whose hands the fortunes of the town and school district libraries authorized by law will be safe.

For the leader of the movement thus inaugurated, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, of Hillsdale, Mich., who received her library instruction under the guidance of Mr. Carr and is admirably

suited for the purpose, was selected. She has now begun her work at the school in Milwaukee, which, though the youngest and probably possessing the smallest library of all, was for various reasons considered the best starting-point. The appointment and appropriation are merely for the year, but we confidently hope that the good result of the year's work will be so manifest to the Normal School Regents next spring that the position of Superintendent of Normal School Libraries will be made a permanent one.

The classification adopted is what Mr. Cutter calls his "Fourth Scheme" in the pamphlet he is now publishing, but it was soon found that it would be necessary to provide a special, minute, and detailed classification for Education, as each normal school will naturally tend towards the collection of a large library of both books and pamphlets on this subject. After a thorough examination of the published systems we decided that none were suitable, some by reason of being minute, others not practical enough. Careful consideration, therefore, resulted in devising the following scheme, which I submit for the consideration of the profession, soliciting criticism. I have added a Cutter notation, but must explain that in this case he is responsible only for the idea. It will be noticed, moreover, that the scheme is just as well adapted for the Dewey notation by substituting 370, 371, etc., for K, Ka, etc. This circumstance, however, is merely a curious freak of fate, and wholly unpremeditated, the whole scheme being worked out before I noticed that the class had exactly nine divisions.

K EDUCATION.

1. Bibliography. 2. Cyclopedias. 3. Periodicals. 4. Societies and associations.

Ka *Theory and science of education.*

1. Special or individual systems arranged alphabetically. [For Froebel's system see Kindergarten, Ke 2.]

Kb *Pedagogical psychology and ethics.*

1. Mind of the child. 2. Special mental faculties, arranged alphabetically.

Kc *Methods of instruction.*

1. Home education. 2. Kindergarten (a, Theoretical, expository, and historical; b, Practical). 3. Primary instruction. 4. Intermediate instruction. 5. Higher instruction (a, Uni-

- versity extension). 6. Technical instruction in connection with general education, Sloyd, etc. 7. Special subjects of instruction, arranged by general classification scheme, adding the respective class-number. 8. Professional education (Civil service, Teaching, Law, Medicine, Military, Commercial, etc.), arranged as in the preceding division. 9. Education of special classes (*a*, Blind; *b*, Deaf and dumb; *c*, Feeble-minded; *d*, Negroes; *e*, Indians; *f*, Criminals; *g*, The poor). 10. Sex in education (*a*, Co-education; *b*, Men; *c*, Women). 11. Self-culture. 12. Aids to culture (Public libraries, Lectures, etc.).
- Kd School management and discipline.**
1. The teacher in the school.
 2. School organization.
 3. Curriculum.
 4. Marking.
 5. Examinations.
 6. Inspection and superintendence.
 7. Discipline.
 8. Corporal punishment.
 9. Teaching as a career.
- Ke School hygiene.**
1. Health of students.
 2. Physical training (Calisthenics, Gymnastics, etc.).
 3. Recreations and games.
 4. Eyesight.
 5. Over-pressure.
- Kf School buildings and appliances.**
1. Architecture.
 2. Furniture and appliances.
 3. Gardening in schools, Arbor day, etc.
 4. School libraries.
 5. Museums.
 6. Laboratories.
 7. Observatories.
- Kg Education in its relations to society.**
1. State education.
 2. Public-school system.
 3. Secularization of schools.
 4. Moral education. (N.B. *How to teach morals goes in Kc 7.*)
- Kh Educational law; Codes, Legal requirements of teachers, etc.**
1. Special countries, arranged by general classification scheme, with the respective class-number of each country added.
- Ki History and collective biography.**
1. Special countries, arranged as in *Kh 1* (including such individual biographies as are not better put in one of the preceding classes, with the subject of which his name is prominently connected).
 2. Student life and customs.
 3. Official reports of district officers, arranged by countries, as in *Kh 1*.
 4. Official reports of individual institutions, arranged alphabetically.

CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION.

BY C. A. CUTTER.

From the Seventh scheme of his "Expansive classifications."

IN my "Fourth Classification," which Mr. Linderfelt has adopted for the five normal-school libraries of Wisconsin, Education is not subdivided at all. It is marked

IK — Education.

Of course this would not suffice for such libraries. But it is one of the advantages of an *expansive* classification that any one part can be expanded to the utmost degree of minuteness without affecting any other part. Thus a medical or a technical or an art library might use the Third or Fourth Classification for every subject except its specialty and yet use the minute Seventh scheme for Medicine or Technology or Art.

The Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh schemes have long been drawn up (indeed the Seventh was made first), but were not printed, so that Mr. Linderfelt was led to prepare one for himself. As the Seventh may not get through the press for some time, I add it here. The curious may like to see the resemblances and differences of two plans made independently. I ought to add,

however, that till I saw Mr. Linderfelt's I had entirely overlooked the important section of School hygiene and three of minor importance ("Marking," "Teaching as a career" and "Curriculum").

IK Education.

With the local list for the history of education in particular countries.*

IK'3 Bibliography.

IK'5 Dictionaries.

IK'7 Periodicals.

IK'8 Societies.

IK'9 Collections.

Kinds of Education.

IKC Classical education.

Its methods. Classical education *vs.* scientific or technical education.

* The local is a set of figures from 11 to 99, used to mark countries, e.g., 45 for England, 47 for Germany, 83 for the United States, so that 10 being public schools in general, 10 45 would be English board schools, 10 83 Public schools in the U. S., 11 83 Mechanics' institutes in the U. S., 10 83 Chautauqua societies in the U. S., 10 83 University extension in the U. S.

- IKH Home education.
Its methods. Home *vs.* public education.
- IKI Infant education; the mind of the infant.
See also Kindergartens (Is).
- IKM Self-education. Self-education *vs.* education by others.
- IKP Public education, Popular education, Compulsory education.
- IKQ Education *vs.* want and crime.
- IKR Religious education.
- IKRB The Bible in the public schools.
- IKS Scientific education, generally.
Scientific schools are in Ivn.
- IKT Technical education, generally.
Technical schools are in Ivl.

Means of education: (1) Means other than schools and colleges.

- IL Mechanics' institutes, Mercantile associations, Apprentices' associations, Lyceums, etc.
With the local list.
- IM Reading clubs, Debating societies, etc.
With the local list.
- IN Correspondence universities, Chautauqua societies, etc.
With the local list.
- Io University extension.
With the local list.

Means of education: (2) Schools.

- IP Pædagogics, Teaching.
- IPC Curriculum.
- IPD Discipline.
- IPDC Corporal punishment.
- IPE Examinations.
- IPH Hours of study, vacations, etc.
- IPi Inspection.
- IPM Marking.
- IPO Organization.
- IPt Truancy.
- IQ Normal schools.
With the local list.
- IQT Teaching as a career.
- IR Architecture, School.
Better in class Wf, Architecture.†
- IRB Books, School.
Better in class Zv, Bibliography.†
- IRD Apparatus, School.
- IRF Furniture, School.
- IRK Libraries.
Better in class Zp, Libraries.†
- IRL Laboratories, School.
- IRM Museums, School.
- IRO Observatories, School.

* Better, that is, in a general library; in a normal-school library, School architecture, School books, School libraries should be put under Education.

- IRP Physical condition, Health.
- IRQ Overpressure.
Compare IPh.
- IRR Eyesight.
- IRS Sports and recreations.
Compare IPh.
- IRT Training, calisthenics, gymnastics.
Better in class V.
- IRX Gardening in schools.
- IRY Arbor day.
- IS Kindergartens, object-teaching.
With the local list.
- IT Primary schools.
With the local list.
- IU Secondary schools, Public schools in general.
With the local list.
- Iv Private schools.
With the local list.
- Iw Academies, Gymnasias, Public schools like Eton, Rugby, etc.
With the local list.

Means of education: (3) Colleges and special schools.

- Ix Universities and colleges.
With the local list.
All the colleges in the United States to be arranged in one alphabet. To insure economy of marks a table has been prepared, but it is not worth while to print it here. (*E.g.*, IxCol Columbia, IxCorn Cornell, IxH Harvard, IxY Yale.) There is also a table for marking the various department, in any one college, to be used in a college library or in any special collection of college literature. (*E.g.*, IxH'A Administration, IxH'B Instructions IxH'Be Examinations, IxH'S Societies.) In this, as in many other classes, the number meaning U. S. may be omitted for the sake of brevity, the general works in that case taking the number 11 (the mark of The World).
- Iv Special schools, chiefly professional.
- IvB Philosophical.
- IvC Theological, Divinity.
- IvF Historical.
- IvG Geographical.
- IvH Sociology, Pol. econ., Schools of.
- IvI Commercial, Business colleges.
- Iq Educational, Normal schools.
- IvJ Political science, Schools of.
- IvK Law.
- IvL Scientific.
- IvM Geological.
- IvN Botanical.
- IvO Zoölogical.
- IvQ Medical.
- IvR Technological.

IYRC	Mining.
IYRF	Agricultural.
IYT	Manual.
IYU	Military.
IYUN	Naval.
IYVV	Musical.
IYVT	Theatrical.
IYW	Art.
IYX	Literature.
IYY	Language.
IYZ	Library.

An alternative is to put these schools, or some of them, with the classes to which the subjects taught in them belong, as :

WB	Art schools.
ZQ	Library schools.

In some classes a place is provided for them; in others it can be made.

Classes of persons.

IZA	Blind and Deaf and dumb.
IZB	Blind.
IZC	Books for the blind.
IZD	Deaf and dumb.
IZF	Feeble-minded.
IZI	Indians.
IZK	Criminals.
IZN	Negroes, Freedmen.
IZP	Poor, The.
IZW	Women—Female education. Sex in education.
This might be put in class Kv, Women.	

IOWA LIBRARIES.

BY MRS. ADA NORTH, LIBRARIAN IOWA STATE UNIVERSITY.

In her remarks at the Library Conference of 1890, Miss Green says it is her belief that in many a Western town library "its trustees would consider it disgraceful to offer its employees such prices for their time and labor as are considered enough for skilled work in some of the old established Eastern libraries." This may be true of the *leading* Western libraries, but in the smaller ones I fear it might be said (quoting again from Miss Green) "that the laborers employed to move the books, and who do not know enough to set them right side up, are paid more by the hour than is the person who catalogues them, and who must be acquainted with several languages in order to do it."

Our librarians are often obliged to add some other pursuit to that of librarianship in order to make a living. In the hours devoted to the library they are striving to make a limited appropriation go as far as possible toward supplying the needed books and papers, and are using every effort to keep up the enthusiasm and the cataloguing. As an example of what it means to be a librarian in Iowa where the funds are meagre, I quote from a recent letter: "My library was small and I had to make the most of it. I had catalogued the books, but there were these periodicals. We could not afford Poole's Index—how was I to find the articles when needed? I studied, read, and experimented, and asked the Board for cards and a case. I was told that I was doing well enough. I then offered to furnish the case myself if they would supply the cards. I got a thread case with six drawers and commenced indexing the magazine articles. When this was full I got another. By this time they said that it was too useful to do without. I

now used 24,000 cards and three cases. I was so often asked for a bill that had been passed by Congress which I could not recall, that I began to cut them out of the papers and paste them into a scrap-book. This was called for so much that I went on saving them, and also leading articles. I now have six such scrap books, which are used almost as much as the encyclopædias. Last summer I made a finding list by subjects and authors with a type-writer, and had the sheets bound, and this is our catalogue. I may do anything I wish, providing it does not cost much. Our trustees are anxious to add books, and every penny is saved for that."

What indefatigable labor all this means, and what real and practical ability!

Another librarian writes that she has charge of a library of 12,000 books of which the circulation is large and increasing, but which she has not yet found time to catalogue and classify, as she has to be janitor as well as librarian. It was at this library that the librarian, upon asking permission to attend a library conference, was told by one of the trustees that they "did not want their librarian to go junketing round the country." This, too, when he could not see what a waste of time it was to make her do the sweeping and dusting with her own hands.

Notwithstanding the limitations, however, many cheering accounts and really surprising figures have been gleaned from Capt. Johnston's "Monthly statistics of Iowa libraries." To illustrate: Fairfield, a place of 4000 inhabitants, has a fine little library of 12,000 volumes, largely owing to the generosity and fostering care of Senator Wilson. The librarian reports for the past year a circulation of 10,050 books and 28,-

631 visitors. Fort Dodge, same population, with a library of 4000 volumes, had at the same time a circulation of 15,307 volumes, and Indianola, a smaller town, having a library of only 2300 volumes, reports 15,320 visitors to its rooms during 1890. In reply to an expression of surprise regarding the great proportion of library frequenters in a village of that size, the librarian of the Indianola library said: "I was myself amazed at the number. The way I account for it is, our rooms are nicely furnished and attractive, and there are not many other public places, so people come to the library. The teachers in the college and public schools come to look up what we have on particular subjects, and send their pupils to the library. Then our newspapers are never tired of praising the work of the library; my reports are always published, and thus the library is always kept before the public. She adds, "I do dislike to have any one ask me for help on any subject and not get it." This librarian has evidently inspired her entire community with a genuine enthusiasm for the library.

Des Moines has recently rented for the library pleasant rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building, and its new directors are really taking hold of the work with zeal, and propose to make it such a library as a city of 60,000 inhabitants should have to serve the needs of the public schools, its literary clubs, and the general public. Sioux City is erecting a public building at a cost of \$130,000, which is to provide ample accommodations for the library. Ottumwa has just received from the will of the late Col. Ballingall a generous bequest for library purposes.

Besides these already mentioned, Burlington, Keokuk, Council Bluffs, Independence, Washington, Dubuque, Lyons, and others whose names appear in the statistics of Iowa libraries have made a good beginning.

Our colleges are also waking up to the needs of their library service. At Ames the State School of Agriculture has employed Miss Crawford, a student of the Library School, to classify and catalogue its 8,000 volumes. Tabor sent for such help two years ago, adopted the Dewey sys-

tem, and made a card catalogue. Of this library the energetic librarian writes: "The students are very much pleased with the new order of things and pick up the system very readily. Our library is of greatly increased value to us this year, and we feel well repaid for our labor."

The State University Library of 25,000 volumes has used the Dewey classification for several years, and has a card catalogue with very full references to contents of volumes of essays, lectures, etc. The shelves are labelled with the class numbers, and a diagram of the library hangs near the catalogue showing at a glance where the classes may be found. This diagram, although a simple affair, is a very practical help and saves the time of both student and attendants. The regulations are liberal, the library is open all day, books are loaned, and the students are admitted to the book-shelves. This freedom of access has resulted in a large increase in the use of books, and is regarded by the students as a high privilege.

The story of the work being done in the libraries of Iowa would prove a valuable and entertaining chapter in her history. In this hasty sketch attention has been called purposely to some of our smaller ones. As our libraries grow in size and circulation, and as new ones arise in our flourishing towns, the need of special training will be more and more apparent, and the boards of control will take into account the importance of securing and paying for skilled work and of granting their librarians opportunities for study and progress.

A State Library Society has been formed, which has set on foot several measures of interest to the profession.

What is wanted now is a general waking up to the progress of library movement around us, and to the superlative importance of the library as a factor in education. Once having started the demand for larger libraries and improved accommodations, we believe that the necessary money will be forthcoming from both public and private funds, until Iowa, like the good Bay State, shall have a library and reading-room in every town and village.

FINES AND COLLECTIONS.]

BY MARTHA E. BUHRE.

In the June number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* under "Registration and Collection of Fines," quite an elaborate method is given as in use in the St. Louis Public Library.* This system may be

[*This was a misprint, the title should have read the *St. Joseph Public Library*.—Eus. L. J.]

necessary in a very large library, but it strikes me that a simpler method may be used in smaller ones. Our library here is comparatively new and contains but about 6000 volumes; our method of registration and collection of fines is very simple, but effective, only three books having

been lost from the Circulating Department during the (nearly) three years since it was opened.

Upon our charge-slips we have the number of the card, number of book, classification, and date. Taking the overdue slips the first morning of delinquency, notice is sent by mail to each person whose book is overdue. For this purpose we use postals stamped as follows :

OAK PARK, ILL.
.....drawn
on Card No.
is overdue.

SCOVILLE INSTITUTE,
Per

From the slip we first take the number of the card, which, by looking in our Card Register, gives us the name and address of the delinquent. These being written upon the card, we next take the book number, and, from the Accession Register, obtain the name of the book. The blanks upon the card can then be filled out as follows :

OAK PARK, ILL., July 30.
.....Bleak House.....drawn
on Card No. 429.....July 15,
is overdue.

SCOVILLE INSTITUTE,
Per B.

When cards have been written to all the delinquents, the charge-slips are again taken in hand, and recorded in a book expressly prepared for this purpose and ruled in the following manner :

the last three spaces being left blank. The charge-slips are then placed with other overdue slips from previous days, arranged numerically, this package of slips being kept entirely separate from all others. When the overdue book is returned, the slip is taken from this package and destroyed; and the record completed in the record book, which is always kept near at hand.

The record will then stand as above. In case the delinquent is not prepared to pay the fine, the ditto marks are omitted from the last column and the card placed with others upon which fines are due, as no other book can be drawn upon a card until the fine is paid. When the card is redeemed the record is completed by using the ditto marks under the word "paid," last column.

In my cash-box I have a slip marked with the date and the amount of cash in box. When a fine is paid the amount is marked below the date, and on the next day my cash account is made out from this slip, the amount received during the day being added to the amount on hand previously, and the change being counted each day to see if the amounts agree. When the amount has been entered in the cash-book the slip may be destroyed and a new one taken. Of course only a small amount of change is kept in this box.

The above method is very simple and may be worthy of a trial by those who have not already a better way.

CARD NO.	BOOK NO.	ISSUED.	DUE.	RETURNED.	FINE.	PAID.	

The entry from the slip as given above would be :

CARD NO.	BOOK NO.	ISSUED.	DUE.	RETURNED.	FINE.	PAID.	
1023	429	July 15.	July 29.	July 31.	.06	"	

WESTERN LIBRARIES VISITED BY THE A. L. A. PARTY.*

BY MARY W. PLUMMER, LIBRARIAN PRATT INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN.

THAT the paper I offer must be a mere sketch will be readily understood by all those present who took part in this year's Conference and the post-Conference excursion, for if ever a party of travellers suffered from an embarrassment of riches it was ours. Between the Lo, here's and Lo, there's of one's delighted and surprised fellow-tourists and one's hospitable entertainers, it

*Read before the New York Library Club at its November meeting.

was not easy to sandwich in much connected thought or close observation.

The chief object of my notes was, not to describe methods or devices similar to those in common use in Eastern libraries, but to mention such things as seemed peculiar to the libraries visited, either native inventions; ingenious or otherwise, or systems evolved from the particular necessities of the case and applicable or not to other libraries. No comment will be of

ferred, and if, as is very likely, mistaken statements may have been set down, correction will be gratefully received. Surely, of all the trained eyes that were on observation bent some must have noted facts that escaped me, or seen deeper into the workings of various systems. Any additional information they may have to give, I shall be glad of to help perfect my sketch.

My first visit was to the Chicago Public Library, previous to the arrival in Chicago of the A. L. A. party. The system of this library is so well known that the only point I shall touch upon here is its new scheme for branch reading-rooms.

It has five of these, in addition to its long-established delivery-stations, the farthest being seven or eight miles from the main library. In each of these has been placed a carefully selected stock of about 600 volumes, including reference works, standard literature in all classes, and choice fiction for both adults and children. These do not circulate, but are kept on shelves accessible to the public. People visit the shelves, look over the books, select what they want, give a receipt to the attendant in charge, and pass out into the reading-room to read. In each book is a label stating that copies of the same are circulated from the main library, and giving the call-number.

At the Newberry Library the completed plans of the new building were shown. Space for a large bindery in the basement and a set of small study rooms for individual use were the most novel features, aside from the general plan, which is in itself an innovation.

At the Chicago Athenæum, which has a small but well-selected library, a neat catalogue done by the calligraph on unruled cards was in process of making.

Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the Denver Mercantile Library is that the librarian, with one assistant, has circulated 65,000 volumes, with a probable increase to 80,000 for the current year, and has entered, catalogued, and shelf-listed all the books, and attended to all the buying, binding, etc.

The shelf-labelling at the Denver Public Library attracted general attention. The shelf is grooved and the labels fitted into the groove. They cannot fall out, are easily moved along as the location of books changes, and they do not injure the bindings of the books.

At Carlin, Nev., where the train halted a few minutes, a grand rush was made for a small building beside the track, marked "Library and Reading-room." It proved to be a fairly good library, established by the R. R. Co. for the use of train-men and others.

The Salt Lake Mercantile Library has allotted to it a space about ten feet deep along one wall of a room in the Chamber of Commerce. This was utilized by placing wall-cases along the entire wall-space, leaving a narrow aisle in front

and placing the stacks at right angles with this aisle. A wire netting running along the outside of the stack prevented the handling of the books but enabled persons to see the titles of those nearest.

At the California State Library in Sacramento, we ought not to be blamed for not noticing the arrangement of the books or inquiring into methods, for the rotunda and alcoves furnished our first introduction to California's wealth of flowers. In vases and baskets, festooned about, and mingled with fruit on the tables, they excited constant admiration. A large floral piece in the form of an open book, bearing the legend "American Library Association, San Francisco, 1891," filled the post of honor among the decorations, and was put on board the train with the party and carried to the Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

The Sacramento Public Library was the only one in which we saw the tag system of catalogue and indicator combined. All along one side of the room, strung on a rod, are tags, each bearing the name of an author and title of his book. These are arranged in classes, according to the subject. Around the edges of these tags are printed the figures 1, 2, 1, 2, in double rows so that between 50 and 60 figures occur on a tag. When a book first goes out, the first figure 1 is punched; when it comes in, the first figure 2. A second issue causes the punching of the second figure 1, and so on. In addition to this classified arrangement, the library has a shelf-list and a subject catalogue. An author catalogue is being made. The charging-desk is at some distance from the indicator-tags.

The first library visited in San Francisco was that of the Mechanics' Institute, where members are allowed free access to the shelves. Here also we found the grooved shelving. A machine worked by the foot, the invention of one of the trustees, is used for punching the magazines previous to putting them in binders.

The librarian has invented and has in use an ingenious device for registering the classification of books circulated. A set of buttons, bearing on the top the numbers of the classes, is placed in a drawer at the delivery desk. These are attached to numbering stamps, and each time the button is pressed a number is registered. At the end of the day, the last number under each button shows the circulation of that class.

A peculiar charging-system, copied by some other California libraries, was seen here for the first time. Standing on a base like that of a piano-stool is a revolving hexagonal wooden frame, perforated with hundreds of small holes in regular rows. Over each hole is pasted a slip bearing a borrower's number. These slips are arranged in numerical order. In each hole, projecting slightly, is a small card with the borrower's name and address. When he has a book out, this card is accompanied by a slip, also projecting, on which the book is charged. Three of these revolving figures were in use. The Oakland Library also uses this system of charging.

The most striking novelty at the San Francisco Public Library was the painting of the backs of the books to represent labels. Books painted white (with call-number in large, black figures)

can be circulated; in yellow, are circulated only at the discretion of the librarian, and in red, are for reference use only.

A brass check is handed to each person entering the library by a man seated at the door for that purpose. If the visitor takes a book for reading-room use, he gives up his check until the book is returned at the reading-room desk. Persons taking books for home use retain their checks. If any one attempts to leave the building without being able to surrender a check, it is taken as evidence that he is going off with a book not charged.

Another device is a wheel whose spokes are of sheet tin, painted black, and about the size and shape of a borrower's card. This revolves in a wooden framework alongside the charging-desk. As the borrower presents his card and call-slip, they are placed together between the spokes of the wheel nearest the messenger-boys, the next borrower's card and slip occupying the next nearest place, etc. The boys come up, take the first card at hand, bring the book with card and slip in it, drop it on an inclined plane above the wheel whence it slides down near the hand of the assistant, take the next nearest card from the spokes, and are off again. As the receptacles nearest the boys are emptied, the assistant gives the wheel a turn and puts other cards within their reach. Half the wheel, of course, is all that is in use at one time.

The San Francisco Mercantile Library was moving, or about to move, into handsome new quarters, and nearly all the books were packed. It has the same charging system as the Mechanics' Institute. Of the Bancroft and Sutro Libraries, I do not feel competent to speak, especially as they are potential rather than actual libraries.

At Berkeley, at the State University, the party gazed with admiring eyes on the material now on cards which is to form volume 2 of the excellent Contents-Index, of which so many of us are already using volume 1.

The library at Leland Stanford, Jr., University is but just begun, but has the advantage of beginning in a large, well-lighted room. A beautiful portrait of the youth of whom the University is a memorial hangs in this room.

To the small library at Santa Cruz, the party could give scarcely more time than was needed to file in and file out. A peculiar arrangement of the shelves was noted — that several books or a set by one author were placed according to the author's name, while in another case single books of other authors were arranged by title.

In the little library at Santa Barbara access to the shelves is allowed, shelf-lists in flexible covers hang along the stacks and serve as subject-catalogues, and back numbers of periodicals are kept out with the current numbers.

At Pasadena, the recently burst "boom" had the good effect of producing a very pretty library building, in which there are, as yet, few books. The school-children of the place had done their best, however, to remedy the deficiency by loading the tables with fruit and flowers.

At Los Angeles a charming reception was given in the library, which occupies a floor in the

City Hall, with an overflow of U. S. docs. into the attic. The rooms were not planned for library use, but the plans have been wrested into something as near convenience as possible. The binding of the books attracted much attention, many re-bound books being in buffing, with flexible covers. Music was also bound in this way. The librarian reported this binding to wear extraordinarily well.

A novel feature was the posting of the previous month's circulation, etc., on a black-board, in the delivery-room. I understood that this was not done for the occasion but regularly at the end of each month.

In this circulation are counted music, periodicals bound and unbound, and books taken for reading-room use.

The Librarian's office was so filled with drawers and files and pamphlet cases as to fill with envy the heart of every visiting librarian (and there were many) who had not a like wealth of places of deposit.

A cosey dining-room for the assistants was found in the attic, with the cloth laid for the next meal, and a cupboard stocked with utensils and ware. A domestic tone was given to the whole institution by this feature.

The library at San Diego had the stacks arranged very much as it is proposed to arrange the model library at the World's Fair — in the centre of the room, with a railing around it.

At Riverside the library is small and young, but hopeful. The books here were all covered in gray.

The State Library and Kansas Historical Society's Library, at Topeka, were full of interest, the latter especially so. Relics and souvenirs of the eventful years of border warfare were in every corner, and the portraits of the men who came out strongly in those days looked down from every wall.

At the Free Public Library, the party was called from its tour of investigation through the various small reading-rooms to the pretty lecture-hall above, where refreshments, speeches, and music were in order.

The Washburn College Library was pounced upon at once by the Library School students as having evidently been classified and catalogued according to Library School teaching, but the author of the work was not present, and her name was not learned.

At the Kansas City Library I noticed that a portrait-catalogue on cards had been started And so back to Chicago again, of whose libraries I have already spoken.

Although Allegheny cannot come under the head of a Western city, the visit to the Carnegie Library there was none the less interesting. The mottoes and the great names of literature encircling the wall of the delivery-room must sometimes give a lift to the thoughts and feelings of those who give out and those who take books there.

And so home and to work again, convinced that all the bright ideas are not born on the Atlantic coast, and that for generous hospitality and friendliness the Western librarian cannot be surpassed. When he comes to see us, may he have as cordial a greeting as he gave.

OPINION IN THE TILDEN WILL CASE.

THE Second Division Court of Appeals October 27 affirmed the judgment of the lower court declaring the Tilden trust to be invalid. The opinion is written by Judge Brown, and is concurred in by Chief Judge Follett and Judges Haight and Parker.

Judge Bradley writes a dissenting opinion, which is concurred in by Judges Potter and Vann.

The following is Judge Brown's opinion:

"This action was brought to obtain a construction of the will. By the complaint the thirty-third, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth articles were assailed as being invalid, but upon the trial no question was raised as to the two first named, and no determination in respect thereto was made. The Supreme Court held that the effect of the thirty-fifth and thirty-ninth articles of the will was to create one general trust for charitable purposes, embracing the entire residuary estate, and vesting in the trustees a discretion with respect to the disposition of such estate by them; that the testator did not intend to, and did not, confer upon any person or persons any enforceable right to any portion of said residuary estate, and did not designate any beneficiary who was, or would be, entitled to demand the execution of the trust in his or its behalf, and declared the provision of the will relating to the disposal of the residuary estate, for such reasons, illegal and void. It is essential to a proper understanding of the will to read the two articles above named together, and they are here quoted, the last being placed first:

"*Thirty-ninth.*—I hereby devise and bequeath to my said executors and trustees, and to their successors in the trust hereby created, and to the survivors or survivor of them, all the rest, residue, and remainder of all the property, real and personal, of whatever name or nature, and where-soever situated, of which I may be seized or possessed, or to which I may be entitled at the time of my decease, which may remain after instituting the several trusts for the benefit of specific persons; and after making provision for the specific bequests and objects as herein directed, to have and to hold the same unto my said executors and trustees and to their successors in the trust hereby created, and the survivors or survivor of them, in trust to possess, hold, manage, and take care of the same, during a period not exceeding two lives in being; that is to say, the lives of my niece, Ruby S. Tilden, and my grand-niece, Susie Whittlesey, and until the decease of the survivor of the said two persons; and after deducting all necessary and proper expenses to apply the same and the proceeds thereof to the objects and purposes mentioned in this, my will.

"*Thirty-fifth.*—I request my said executors and trustees to obtain as speedily as possible from the Legislature an act of incorporation of an institution to be known as the Tilden trust, with capacity to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and to promote such scientific and educational objects as my said executors and trustees may more

particularly designate. Such corporation shall have not less than five trustees, with power to fill vacancies in their number; and in case said institution shall be incorporated in a form and manner satisfactory to my said executors and trustees during the lifetime of the survivor of the two lives in being, upon which the trust of my general estate herein created is limited, to wit, the lives of Ruby S. Tilden and Susie Whittlesey, I hereby authorize my said executors and trustees to organize the said corporation, designate the first trustees thereof, and to convey or apply to the use of the same the rest, residue, and remainder of all of my real and personal estate not specifically disposed of by this instrument, or so much thereof as they may deem expedient, but subject, nevertheless, to the special trusts herein directed to be constituted for particular persons, and to the obligations to make and keep good the said special trusts; provided, that the said corporation shall be authorized by law to assume the obligations. But in case such institution shall not be so incorporated during the lifetime of the survivor of the said Ruby S. Tilden and Susie Whittlesey, or if for any cause or reason my said executors and trustees shall deem it inexpedient to convey the said rest, residue, and remainder, or any part thereof, to apply the same or any part thereof to said institution, I authorize my said executors and trustees to apply the rest, residue, and remainder of my property, real and personal, after making good the said special trusts herein directed to be contributed, or such portion thereof as they may not deem it expedient to apply to its use, to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in the judgment of my said executors and trustees will render the said rest, residue, and remainder of my property most widely and substantially beneficial to the interest of mankind."

"On March 26, 1887, subsequent to the commencement of this action, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the 'Tilden Trust,' and authorizing it to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the City of New York. The institution was organized and the executors and trustees made to it a conveyance of the residuary estate, and the conveyance was formally accepted by the trustees thereof.

"The law is settled in this State that a certain designated beneficiary is essential to the creation of a valid trust. The remarks of Judge Wright in *Levy vs. Levy* (N. Y., 107), that, 'if there is a single postulate of the common law established by an unbroken line of decisions, it is that a trust without a certain beneficiary who can claim its enforcement is void,' has been repeated and reiterated by recent decisions of this court; and the objection is not obviated by the existence of a power in the trustees to select the beneficiary, unless the class of persons in whose favor the power may be exercised has been designated by the testator with such certainty that the court can ascertain who were the objects of the power.

"If the Tilden trust is but one of the beneficiaries which the trustees may select as an object of the testator's bounty, then it is clear and conceded by the appellants that the power conferred by the will upon the executors is void for indefiniteness and uncertainty in objects and purposes. The range of selection is unlimited. It is not

confined to charitable institutions of this State, or of the United States, but embraces the whole world. Nothing could be more indefinite or uncertain, and broader or more unlimited power could not be conferred than to apply the estate to 'such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in the judgment of my executors will render the said residue of my property the most widely and substantially beneficial to mankind.'

"Such a power is distinctly in contravention of the policy of the Statute of Wills. It substitutes for the will of the testator the will of the trustees of his property. That cannot well be said to be a disposition by will of the testator with which the testator had nothing to do except to create an authority in another to dispose of the property according to the will of the donees of the power.

"Unless, therefore, within the rules which control courts in the construction of wills we can separate the provision in reference to the Tilden trust from the general direction as to the disposition of the testator's residuary estate contained in the last clause of the thirty-fifth article, and find therein that a preferential right to some or all of such estate is given to that institution when incorporated, and one which the court, at the suit of said institution, could enforce within the two lives which limit the trust, we must, within the principle of the cases cited, declare such provision of the will invalid and affirm the judgment of the Supreme Court.

"The appellants claim that the power conferred upon the executors to endow the Tilden trust may be upheld, independently of the invalidity of the power given to apply the estate to such charities as would 'most widely benefit mankind.' The proposition is, that by the thirty-fifth article the testator made two distinct alternative provisions for the disposition of his residuary estate—one primary, for the incorporation and endowment of the Tilden trust; the other ulterior, and to be effectual only in case the executors deemed it inexpedient to apply the residue to that corporation; and it is claimed that this provision of the will constitutes a trust to be executed for the benefit of the Tilden trust, or confers upon the trustees a power in trust, or that it constitutes a gift in the nature of an executory devise.

"The latter proposition rests upon the assumption that there is, by the will, a primary gift, complete and perfect in itself, to the Tilden trust, that vests the title in that corporation immediately upon its creation.

"That a valid devise or bequest may be limited to a corporation to be created after the death of the testator, provided it is called into being within the time allowed for the vesting of future estates, is not denied. By our Revised Statutes executory devises are abolished, and expectant estates are substituted in their place, and such estates, when the contingency happens upon which they are limited, vest by force of the instrument creating them, and this right in the expectant cannot be defeated by any person. But the testator here intended not to create such an estate. The Tilden trust takes nothing by virtue of the will. The residuary estate is vested in the trustees, or intended to be, and it is solely by their action that it is to become vested in the Tilden

trust. It is only in case that the executors deem it expedient so to do that they are to convey the whole or any part of the residue to the Tilden trust. Whether that corporation should take anything rested wholly in the discretion of the executors, as the expediency or inexpediency of an act is always a matter of pure discretion. Every expression used in the will indicates the bestowal of complete discretionary power to convey or not to convey, and the creation and bestowal of such a power in the executors is wholly opposed to, and fatal to, the existence of an executory devise."

Here Judge Brown refers to other cases in this connection which have heretofore been decided by the court and referred to in the briefs submitted, and says:

"In this case Mr. Tilden gave nothing to the Tilden trust, but simply authorized his executors to endow it if, in their judgment and discretion, they should deem it expedient. Moreover, after creating numerous special trusts and setting apart portions of his estate for such several special trust funds, the testator, by the thirty-ninth article of the will, gives the whole of the residuary estate to his executors in trust for the purposes mentioned in the thirty-fifth article, bestowing upon them, so far as language could do so, the title to all the property to be held and possessed during the lives of his niece, Ruby S. Tilden, and his grand-niece, Susie Whittlesey, and which he denominated the 'general trust' of his estate. He clearly intended by this provision to create an active trust in his whole residuary estate, and to give to his executors a discretionary power to give such part of it as they deemed expedient to the Tilden trust, or to withhold all from it.

"Having intended to convey, so far as he was able to do, the title to his whole estate to trustees, nothing was left that could be the subject of a gift to the Tilden trust. We come, therefore, to the consideration of the question whether the thirty-fifth article can be upheld as constituting a separate trust or power in trust for the benefit of the Tilden trust. The affirmative of this question can be maintained only by considering the direction to convey to the Tilden trust as a power separate by itself and distinct and independent from the power to convey to such charitable purposes as in the judgment of the trustees would be most widely and substantially beneficial to mankind.

"The latter provision is eliminated from the will altogether by the appellants, and then the instrument is construed as if the eliminated provision had never existed. The appellants invoke the aid of the principle that where trusts are created by a will which are independent of each other and each complete in itself, some of which are lawful and others unlawful, and which may be separated from each other, the illegal trusts may be cut off and the legal ones permitted to stand. This rule is of frequent application in the construction of wills, but it can be applied only in aid and assistance of the manifest intent of the testator, and never where it would lead to a result contrary to the purpose of the will or work injustice among the beneficiaries or defeat the

testator's scheme for the disposal of his property.

The rule as applied in all reported cases recognizes this limitation, that when some of the trusts in a will are legal and some illegal, if they are so connected together as to constitute an entire scheme, so that the presumed wishes of the testator would be defeated if one portion was retained and other portions rejected, or if manifest injustice would result from such construction to the beneficiaries or some of them, then all the trusts must be construed together, and all must be held illegal and must fall."

Several cases are cited which Judge Brown says fairly illustrate the practical application of this rule by the courts. He continues:

"The result is, that in applying the rule invoked by the appellants, which permits unlawful trusts to be eliminated from the will and those that are lawful to be enforced, we must not violate the intention of the testator or destroy the scheme that he has created for the disposition of his property. We may enforce and effectuate his will, and give full effect to his intent, provided it does not violate any cardinal rule of law, but we cannot make a new will or build up a scheme for the purpose of carrying out what might be thought was or would be in accordance with his wishes. At the threshold of every suit for the construction of a will lies the rule that the court must give such construction to its provisions as will effectuate the general intent of the testator as expressed in the whole instrument. It may transpose words and phrases and read its provisions in an order different from that in which they appear in the instrument, insert or leave out provisions if necessary; but only in aid of the testator's intent and purpose. It never has the power to devise a new scheme or to make a new will. The fact that the executors of the will applied to the Legislature and procured the incorporation of the Tilden trust in a form and manner satisfactory to themselves, and have deemed it expedient to convey to it the whole residuary estate, and have executed a conveyance thereof, is not a matter for consideration in this connection.

"The rights of heirs and next of kin exist under the statutes of descent and distribution, and vest immediately upon the death of the testators. If the trust or power attempted to be created by the will, or the disposition therein made, is valid, their rights are subject to it; but if invalid, they immediately become entitled to the property. Hence the existence of a valid trust is essential to one claiming as trustee to withhold the property from the heir or next of kin. What a trustee or donee of a power may do becomes, therefore, immaterial. What he does must be done under a valid power or the act is unlawful. If the power exercised is unauthorized, the act is of no force or validity. In such case there is no trust or power. There is nothing but an unauthorized act, ineffectual for any purpose.

"It is not deemed material to the decision of the question now under consideration, whether the provisions of the will relating to the residuary estate are regarded as constituting a trust or

a power in trust except so far as that fact may be indicative of the testator's intention. If there was a trust, then the executors took title to the residuary estate; but if there is created a valid power in trust, it will be executed with substantially the same effect as if the will created a trust estate. But Section 58 of the Statute of Uses and Trusts, declares that when an express trust is created for any purpose not enumerated in the foregoing sections, no estate shall vest in the trustees, but the trust, if directing the performance of an act which may be lawfully performed under a power, should be valid as a power in trust, and is not, of course, susceptible of the construction that a trust invalid because in conflict with some cardinal rule of law could be upheld as a power.

"Every trust necessarily includes a power. There is always something to be done to the trust property, and the trustee is empowered to do it, and if the trust is invalid because the power to dispose of the property is not one that the law recognizes, it cannot be upheld as a power in trust. The rules applicable to the execution of trusts in this respect are equally applicable to the execution of powers, and, as it is of no particular importance in the case in whom the title to the residuary estate is vested, it is not material to the decision whether the provisions of the will are examined as a trust or as a power in trust. The purpose of the trust is lawful, and personal property, which constitutes the greater part of the testator's estate, was a proper subject of the trust that the testator intended, and if it is invalid, it is because the power conferred on the trustees for the disposal of the estate is so uncertain and indefinite that its execution cannot be controlled or enforced by the courts.

"The nature of the estate which the testator intended to convey to the trustees and the nature of the power intended to be delegated to them is of importance in ascertaining his intention and determining what was the scheme that he had for the disposal of his property. By our Revised Statutes, vol. i., p. 933, powers as they existed by the common law were abolished, and thereafter creation, construction, and execution were to be governed by statute. They are classified as general and special, beneficial and in trust. A beneficial power is one that has for its object the grantee of the power, and is executed solely for his benefit.

"Section 79—Trust powers, on the other hand, have for their object persons other than the grantee, and are executed solely for the benefit of such other persons.

"Sections 94, 95—Trust powers are imperative, and their performance may be compelled in equity unless their execution or non-execution is made expressly to depend on the will of the grantee.

"Section 96—And a trust power does not cease to be operative where the grantee of the power has the right of selection among a class of objects.

"Sections 97 and 100 and 101 make provision for the execution by a court of equity of trust powers where the trustee dies or where the testator has created a valid power, but has omitted to designate a person to execute it. A trust

power to be valid, therefore, must designate some persons or class of persons other than the grantee of the power as its objects, and it must be exercised for the sole benefit of such designated beneficiary, and its execution may be compelled in equity.

"A non-enforceable imperative power is an impossibility under our law, unless, by the instrument creating it, it is especially made to depend for its execution on the will of the grantee. In every case where the trust is valid as a power the lands to which the trust relates remain in or descend to the persons otherwise entitled, subject to the execution of the trust as a power.

"Before applying these rules to the case before us, our duty is to ascertain the testator's intent from an inspection of the will, and for this purpose we must read the whole instrument, including the provisions admitted to be void. These provisions, though ineffectual to dispose of the property, cannot be obliterated when examining it for the purpose of ascertaining the testator's intentions.

"The prominent factor in the testator's will is that he intended to give his property to charity. He intended that none of his heirs or next of kin should take any of it except such as he gave them through the special trusts that he created for their benefit. He emphasizes this purpose in the last article of his will by providing that any of them who should institute or share in any proceeding to oppose the probate of the will, or to impeach, impair, or to set aside or invalidate any of its provisions, should be excluded from any participation in the estate, and the portion to which he or she might otherwise be entitled under its provisions should be devoted to such charitable purposes as his executors should designate. To the accomplishment of this purpose he intended to create a trust, and doubtless believed that he created a valid one.

"He created numerous trusts for the benefit of his relatives and for the creation of other libraries and reading-rooms. These he denominated 'special trusts.' In the thirty-ninth article he devised and bequeathed to his executors and to 'their successors in the trust hereby created, and to the survivor and survivors of them,' all the rest and residue of his property, 'to have and to hold the same unto my said executors and trustees and to their successors in the trust hereby created, to possess, hold, and manage the same' during the lives of his niece, Ruby S. Tilden, and his grand-niece, Susie Whitlesley, and 'to apply the same and the proceeds thereof to the objects and purposes mentioned in this my will.' He gave to his executors the power to collect the income of the whole estate, that which was set apart in the special trusts and that constituting the trust of the residuary estate. The trust of the residuary estate he denominated the 'general trust,' and in the twenty-sixth article he gives directions as to the disposition of the surplus income 'during the continuance of the trust of my general estate.'

"It is clear, therefore, that the testator intended to create a trust of his residuary estate, and in

plain, unequivocal language he indicated his purpose to be that the trustees should be vested with the title to the property until they should divest themselves of it in carrying out the purposes mentioned in the will, and which are to be found in the thirty-fifth article. Turning to this article, the important feature is that the power there given to the trustees, and the only power that could absolutely effectuate the testator's intent to devote his property to charity, was an imperative one. There is no discretion to be exercised upon the question whether the property shall go to charitable purposes. There is no act involving that disposition of the property, the execution of which is made to depend on the will of the trustees. Discretion there is as to the objects of the charity, but none as to the general disposition of the estate. If the Tilden trust is incorporated in a form and manner satisfactory to the trustees, they are authorized to convey to that institution the whole residue or so much thereof as they shall deem expedient, and if for 'any cause or reason' they deem it inexpedient to endow that institution with the whole or any part of the residue, then to apply the same or such part as they do not apply to the use of the Tilden trust to such charitable purposes as they shall deem most widely beneficial to mankind. The object and purpose in this scheme of the testator is, therefore, a devotion of his estate to charity.

"But it is said that the Tilden trust represents an intention different from and alternative to the gift to the charitable, educational, and scientific purposes mentioned in the last clause of the article; that the authority to endow it that is vested in the trustees is a primary power, and the power to devote the estate to the other undefined purposes is ulterior; that while the latter is imperative in its character, the former is discretionary wholly, and depends for its execution upon the will of the trustees; and that each power stands alone, separate and distinct from the other, and the power to endow the Tilden trust is likened to a power of appointment. Powers of appointment are so common in testamentary dispositions of property that no citation of authority is necessary to show their validity. Their execution may depend solely upon the will of the donee of the power, and they are recognized as valid.

"In the will before us there is no alternative purpose. There is a single scheme, a gift to charitable uses, and the suggestion of the Tilden trust indicates no intention in the testator's mind contrary to the intention to devote the estate to charity.

"But in the thirty-fifth article of the will under consideration there is no antithesis, so far as the purpose to which the property is to be devoted is concerned. It expresses a single intent only, viz., to devote the estate to charitable uses; and while, of course, in such a scheme the testator might prefer and designate one corporation over another as the object of his bounty, I shall attempt to show that in this case he has not done that, and has not conferred any preferential right to the estate or any part of it upon the Tilden trust.

"What is the Tilden trust, and how does it stand in the testator's scheme? It may fairly be assumed that the testator, having determined to devote his estate to charity, understood that his object could be accomplished only through the instrumentality of a corporate body. He requested his trustees to cause the Tilden trust to be incorporated. It was to have the power to establish and maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and 'to promote such scientific and educational objects' as the executors and trustees should designate. The latter power is precisely what the trustees are authorized to do by the so-called ulterior provision, viz., to apply the estate to such 'educational and scientific purposes' as they should judge would be most beneficial for mankind. Here, therefore, we have an authority to do the same thing in each provision of the will, and as the latter could only be worked out through the medium of a corporation, the so-called two powers are the same. So as to the free library and reading-room. That is plainly within the scientific and educational purposes of the second provision of the will, and could be maintained only through a corporate body.

"The suggested capacities of the Tilden trust are therefore precisely the same as the social in the ulterior purposes, and each are expressive of the testator's scheme so far as he had formulated it in his own mind. The Tilden trust, therefore, plainly does not represent any alternative or primary purpose in the disposition of the estate, but it is simply the suggested instrument to execute the testator's scheme for the disposition of the property.

"Now, what did the testator intend the trustees should consider when they came to the determination of the expediency or in expediency of endowing that institution? The argument is that they could not consider the ulterior purposes at all until they had disposed of the question whether it was expedient to convey to the Tilden trust all, or a part of, the residuary estate. But that is saying that they should determine that question without reference to the substance of the gift and the object and purposes which the testator had in view. For, as I have already shown, the capacities and powers of the Tilden trust, in other words its purposes and objects, or rather the purposes and objects which the testator intended to effectuate through its instrumentality, are precisely the same as the so-called ulterior purposes, and as the latter must be carried out through the instrumentality of a corporation, the only distinction between the two is in the name of the corporation that is to administer the fund. The question of expediency, therefore, resolves itself into a question whether the trustees should select the Tilden trust or some other corporation through which to carry out the purposes of the will. Now, how could the trustees charged with the imperative duty of devoting the estate to charitable and educational purposes consider the question whether they should endow the Tilden trust without taking a complete view of the whole field of charity? They were bound to do so if they fairly attempted to carry out the testator's plan,

"Take the question of the free library and reading-room. There is no duty or obligation imposed upon them in that respect. They are not bound to create or endow one. They are free to select any other educational object. So with the locality. Can it be seriously claimed that there is any duty resting on them to establish a library in the city of New York? Is not the capital of the United States open to their choice of location, if they think a library located there would be more widely beneficial to mankind? Clearly it appears to me that it was within the scope of the discretion committed to the trustees to determine whether a free library or reading-room should be established at all, and whether that or any other charitable or educational institution that they might select might be located in the city of New York, and that their determination of such question would be among the causes or reasons which might lead them to decide that it was inexpedient to endow the Tilden trust, and that the testator intended that when the trustees should consider the Tilden trust they should consider their power with reference to the disposal of the estate, and the fact that if they did not endow that institution they could still execute his wishes by applying it to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as they should select. In other words, that if they did not give it to the institution that he suggested, and which would bear his name, they could give it to others and still execute his will and carry out his general purpose for the disposal of his estate, and this power meant comparison of all charitable and educational objects and selection from among them.

"In substance he said to his executors: I have determined to devote my estate to charitable, educational, and scientific purposes. I have formed no detailed plan how the purpose can be executed, but under the law of New York it must be done through and by means of a corporation. I request you to cause to be incorporated an institution to be called the Tilden Trust, with capacity to maintain a free library and reading-room in the city of New York, and such other educational and scientific objects as you shall designate, and if you deem it expedient, that is, if you think it advisable and the proper thing to do, convey to that institution all or such part of my residuary estate as you choose, and if you do not think that course advisable then apply it to such charitable, educational, and scientific purposes as in your judgment will most substantially benefit mankind.

"Thus was left to the trustees the power to dispose of the estate within the limits defined and to select the objects that should benefited, and it is impossible to read the thirty-fifth article and find therein any preference in the way of a separate gift or power to the Tilden trust or to separate that institution from the testator's plan to devote his estate to charity. The trustees are free to select the Tilden trust and cause it to be incorporated, or to choose any existing corporation as the institution to carry out the testator's scheme.

"Again, no event is named upon the happening of which any estate is limited to the Tilden trust.

The only condition suggested is the determination by the trustees of the question whether they deem it expedient to endow that institution. But if the views already expressed are correct, if the Tilden trust is but one of the many institutions through which the testator's charitable purposes may be executed, or is but a suggested beneficiary under the power, then the determination of the question of expediency involves the doing of the very thing which the law condemns, viz., a selection from an undefined and unlimited class of objects, and the power will be void.

"It thus becomes apparent how ignorant is the so-called ulterior provision in the plan which the testator had for the disposal of his estate, and effect cannot be given to that plan if that provision is stricken from the will. Indeed, the legal effect of the will would be in that case to vest the title to the estate in the heirs, subject to the execution of the power to endow the Tilden trust. But if the provision of the will makes one thing particularly clear, it is that the testator intended his estate to be devoted to charitable purposes, and that it should in no event go to his heirs, and he did not intend that his trustees should have the power to choose between his heirs and the Tilden trust.

"We cannot, therefore, obliterate the so-called ulterior provision and give effect to the scheme of the will. The discretion plainly conferred on the trustees in the delegation of the power to determine the expediency or in expediency of endowing the Tilden trust would be thereby destroyed, and the trustees would be compelled to convey the estate to that institution, or, by permitting the heirs to retain it, thwart the expressed wish of the testator.

"Again, the appellants argue that the power to endow the Tilden trust is one depending for its execution on the will of the trustees and is not imperative, and hence not subject to the test whether it can be enforced in a court of equity. This argument is, perhaps, fairly answered when the conclusion is reached that the ulterior purpose cannot be stricken from the will, and that the thirty-fifth article represents but one scheme and one purpose for the disposal of the estate. But it will be apparent in the view taken that the testator did not intend that any power conferred upon his trustees should depend for its execution upon their will. Of course, in every power where the trustees have the right to select any charity and exclude others, there is necessarily involved discretion, and the final choice does in one sense rest upon the will of the trustee, but not as that term is used in the statute. The power conferred is the authority to convey the estate. That is imperative. The discretion committed to the trustees was to select the particular object. The choice depends on the trustee's will, but the act of choosing is imperative; else the power could not be executed. It is the result alone, therefore, that depends on the will of the trustees, and not the performance of the act of selection.

"A power is defined to be 'an authority to do some act which the one granting or reserving such power might himself lawfully perform.' (I. R. S., 732, Section 74.) Section 58 provides that if the unauthorized trust there mentioned di-

rects the performance of any act which may be lawfully performed under a power it shall be valid as a power in trust. Now, the acts authorized by the testator were those of selection and conveyance. The result of selection depended on the will of the trustees, whether they should choose one corporation or another, but the performance of the act of selection was just as obligatory as the duty to convey. The testator intended that both should be performed, and the trustees could no more refuse or neglect one than the other. It follows from the views here expressed that the authority to endow the Tilden trust, if that should be deemed expedient by the trustees, was not a separate power, distinct from the purpose to devote the estate to charitable uses, but was incidental to the testator's scheme, and involved therein. While we may admit that the testator expressed a preference for a corporation that should bear his name, he conferred no right upon that institution. The purpose to which the estate should be applied he determined and designated, but the persons who should be benefited by the will and the particular institution that should administer the fund were left to the selection of the trustees.

"The expression of a preference conferred no right, so long as the final choice was left to the trustees. It was simply a suggestion which they might or might not adopt, and imposed no duty upon them and in no way limited or fettered their action. We are of the opinion, therefore, that the thirty-fifth article of the will does not confer separate powers upon the trustees, and that the so-called ulterior provision cannot be eliminated from the will without destroying the scheme that the testator designed for the disposal of his estate; that the whole article represents one entire and inseparable charitable scheme and cannot be subdivided, and that the power conferred on the trustees is one of the selection. This power was under the statute special and in trust. Under the section heretofore quoted such a power is imperative, and imposes a duty on the grantee the performance of which may be compelled in equity for the benefit of the parties interested, unless its execution or non-execution is made expressly to depend on the will of the grantee, and it does not cease to be imperative where the grantee has the right to select any and exclude others of the persons designated as the objects of the power.

"The power conferred by the will not being made to depend for its execution on the will of the trustees, was therefore imperative, but it is not valid unless it can be enforced by the courts at the suit of some beneficiary. As the selection of the objects of the trust was delegated absolutely to the trustees, there is no person or corporation who could demand any part of the estate or maintain an action to compel the trustees to execute the power in their favor. This is the fatal defect in the will. The will of the trustees is made controlling, and not the will of the testator. Such an authority is in contravention of the Statute of Wills. That statute authorizes a person to 'devise' his real estate and 'to give and bequeath' his personal property, but it does not permit him to delegate to another the power to make such disposition for

him. As was said by the learned presiding Justice of the General Term, 'the radical view of the entire provision seems to have arisen from the testator's unwillingness to confer any enforceable rights upon any qualified person or body.'

"Under the Statute of Powers there may be a power of selection and exclusion with regard to designated objects, and the duty there imposed is made imperative and enforceable by the court. But the statute presupposes that the power of selection must be so defined in respect to the objects that there are persons who can come into court and say that they are embraced within the classes and demand the enforcement of the power.

"*Reed vs. Williams*. The views which Judge Van Brunt expressed in that case on that point at the General Term received direct approval in this court. He said: 'It is conceded that the power contained in the clause in question comes under the head of a special power in trust, as defined in the Revised Statutes, but it is said that the words "in trust" are used for purposes of classification only. We think, however, that to render a power in trust valid the same certainty as to beneficiary must exist as in the case of a trust. These views find full confirmation in the provision of the statute to the effect that if the trustee dies, leaving the power unexecuted, a court of equity will decree its execution for the benefit equally of all persons designated, and if the testator fails to designate the person by whom the power is to be executed, its execution devolves upon the court, thus providing a scheme which prevents the failure of a testator's purpose when its subject is certain and its objects designated. But in this case execution of the power could not be decreed by the court in either of the cases specified in the statute.

"By an enforceable trust is meant one in which some person or class of persons have a right to all or a part of a designated fund, and can demand its conveyance to them, and in case such demand is refused may sue the trustee in a court of equity and compel compliance with the demand. In this case the testator devolved upon his executors the duty of selecting the beneficiary, and there is no person who has the right to enforce that duty or demand any part of the estate in case the executors refuse or neglect to act. The power attempted to be vested in the trustees cannot be controlled or enforced, and whether the provisions of the will relating to the residuary estate be regarded as creating a trust or power in trust, they are in either case void. The judgment must be affirmed."

In his minority opinion in the decision of the Second Division of the Court of Appeals in the *Tilden* will case, Judge Bradley says:

"The main controversy arises upon the thirty-fifth article, reference being made to the thirty-ninth article, as bearing, so far as it may, upon the construction of that article. The disposition of this question depends upon the construction to which that part of the will may be entitled, having in view the principles applicable to the interpretation of such instruments.

"The first duty imposed upon the executors was

to seek, by legislative act, the incorporation of the *Tilden* trust, and it may be assumed that this was not required or designed as a useless ceremony. When this should be effected they were authorized to organize the corporation, designate its first trustees, and convey to it or apply to its use the residue of his estate, or so much of it as they should deem expedient. We need go no further to see the purpose for which the *Tilden* trust was intended in its relation to the fund. How is the purpose so represented necessarily qualified by any of the provisions following it?

"There were certain contingencies in view which would have the effect to defeat the execution of the power to endow such an institution, and upon which the limitation of the fund, or some portion of it, to the general charitable, educational, and scientific purposes was provided for. The first was the failure to obtain the incorporation of the *Tilden* trust. In that event the testamentary disposition of the residue of the estate was dependent upon such provision for application to charitable purposes. But if it should be incorporated, the contingency depended upon the determination of the executors and trustees to the effect that it was expedient to apply a portion only or inexpedient to apply any part of the fund to that institution. It quite plainly appears that the testator intended that, the *Tilden* trust being incorporated, its endowment should first be considered and determined, and that in the event only that it should, by the trustees, be deemed inexpedient to apply to it any of the residue of his estate, or expedient to apply to it less than the whole of such estate, would there be any occasion to seek charitable or other purposes to which to appropriate the fund or any portion of it. It is urged that the executors' power is that of selection, and consequently there is no limitation created by the testator and can be no primary or ulterior gift within the import of the language employed. But gifts may be made by a testator by means of powers vested in trustees, of whom the estate is devised and bequeathed, and limitations, contingent in character, may be dependent upon the execution or non-execution by the trustees of powers conferred upon them.

"The question whether the provisions for the disposition of the residuary estate are or are not alternative, primary, and ulterior, is one of construction. The fair interpretation of the language of the thirty-fifth article permits, and the evident intent of the testator as there manifested requires, the conclusion that the two are alternative provisions, and that they are primary and ulterior. The former is definite in its object, the latter is otherwise. The provisions of the 'general trust' article (thirty-ninth) do not necessarily qualify or modify the construction to which the provisions of the thirty-fifth article would otherwise be entitled in the respect we are now considering them. While the test of expediency or inexpediency was left to the discretion of the executors and trustees, they could not consistently with the intent of the testator, as plainly manifested in the will, have applied any part of the fund to the purposes of the general charity mentioned in the ulterior provision, until they had in good faith determined, for 'some cause

or reason,' that it was inexpedient to apply it, or some and what portion of it, to the Tilden trust. And although the exercise of discretion may not be subject to judicial control or review, it may be said that for the purpose of interpretation it is intent of the donor, so made to appear, that properly measures the discretionary power of those who are to execute it, and not the opportunity for its unfaithful execution found in its discretionary character. The provision for the Tilden trust must be treated as primary and distinct from that for general charities, etc. And the question whether or not the former provision was effectually made remains to be considered.

"A devise or bequest may be limited to a corporation not in existence at the time of the death of the testator, provided it is created within the time allowed for vesting of future estates. It is very likely that if the testator had apprehended the invalidity of the ulterior provision of the thirty-fifth article he would have provided a different limitation in the event there mentioned. But it cannot be assumed that the primary provision for the appointment and disposition of the residuary estate to the Tilden trust would have been other than that which he made. The efficiency of the power given by this provision is not dependent upon the character of the ultimate limitation, nor is it less effectual than it would have been if that had been to a lawful object of testamentary gift; the difference is that in the one case it was within the power of the trustees to defeat the disposition by the will of the residuary estate, and in the other they could not. But in the latter case they, by the exercise of the discretionary power, could have rendered the ultimate provision ineffectual, and for the purposes of the disposition of the fund, inoperative, and, therefore, unless the contingency arose upon which the ultimate limitation of it was dependent, it would not be important for any practical purpose whether it was valid or not, and in that event only would an enforceable character of the trust or trust power be essential to effectuate the intent of the testator.

"His purpose, it must be assumed in view of the power given, would be accomplished by the disposition to the incorporated institution designated by him. The creation of this power in nature and purpose was lawful, and through its execution the gift to the Tilden trust could legitimately be effected, although in respect to the appointment to that institution it was made dependent upon the will of the executors and trustees. While it is essential to a trust as such that it be imperative, and, therefore, enforceable by decree in equity when the time arrives for its execution, it is not so of a mere power or necessarily so of a trust power, although the latter is imperative unless its execution or non-execution is made expressly to depend upon the will of the grantee. The testator intended to make the execution of the power of appointment to the Tilden trust dependent upon the will of the trustees, as expressly appears by the provision creating it.

"The contention, therefore, that this power of the primary provision was invalid because its execution was not judicially enforceable in equity on behalf of that institution does not, in the view

taken, seem to be maintained. The imperative character was intended by the testator to be made applicable and in a certain event to be applied to the disposition of the imperative provision for the disposition of the residuary estate by means of a trust, power in trust, or trust power enforceable as such, except so far as should be necessary to make and keep good the special trusts as directed. And as the will furnished no support for an ultimate limitation of the fund in the event the trustees should have deemed the execution of the power of appointment to the Tilden trust inexpedient, the real residuary estate had relation to the ultimate limitation, which was dependent upon the contingency that the trustees in their discretion concluded not to appoint to the Tilden trust any or only a portion of such fund, and as such limitation was invalid for indefiniteness and uncertainty in its object, the testator failed by it to effectually make any property within the residuary estate descended to the heirs of the testator subject to the execution of the power of appointment and disposition to that institution, and the right of his next of kin to the administration in their behalf of the personality of such estate was subject to the execution of the same power. The discretion which the testator evidently intended to give the trustees related not to the execution of the power, but only to the manner of its execution. In that view (which seems well supported), may not the limitation to the Tilden trust have been lawfully conditional not only on its incorporation, but as well upon the manner such preliminary power, discretionary only in that respect, should be executed?"

After several citations in point, the learned Judge says:

"The provisions of the thirty-fifth article of the will, in terms, in view of those of the thirty-ninth article, created a special power in trust, and because the testator intended that his residuary estate should be disposed of as directed by his will, for the purposes of the trusts therein mentioned, the provisions were apparently imperative. Such, at all events, would have been their effect if the ulterior disposition to which the estate was conditionally limited had been valid. The fact that the exercise of power was discretionary with the trustees, and could not have been forced, produced no legal infirmity."

After reviewing other objections and treating them at length, he says:

"These views lead to the conclusion that the provisions of the will relating to the Tilden trust and the powers for their execution given to the executors and trustees were valid, and, as the consequence, the main purpose of the action must fail. Since the commencement of the action, and upon the application and authority of the executors and trustees, the provisions of the Tilden trust have been put in operation."

Regarding the contention that the act of incorporation is not such as was intended by the testator, he says:

"We think the incorporation was not invalidated by the manner the capacity of the institu-

tion was defined in the act. No power seems to have been given by the will for the designation and creation by legislative act of three permanent trustees of the corporation. The provision for the organization in that respect was not lived up to."

In conclusion Judge Bradley says:

"When the plaintiff commenced this action it may have had support in the invalidity of the ulterior provision of the thirty-fifth article of the will to prevent the application of a portion of the estate to the definite objects and purposes there mentioned. But as the executors and trustees afterward made a determination which would prevent the application of any part of the fund to those objects and purposes, no relief in that respect is now essential, and the only purpose for which further consideration need be given to that subject has relation to the question of costs which we think should, on behalf of the several parties, be chargeable to the estate of the testator.

"The judgment of the court below should, therefore, be reversed, and the complaint dismissed, with costs in that and this court to all the parties, appellants and respondents, payable out of the estate."

THE TILDEN COMPROMISE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

THE only relatives who could legally enforce participation in Mr. Tilden's fortune, in case the will was broken, were the issue of his brother, Henry A. Tilden, on the one side, and of his sister, Mrs. Mary B. Pelton, on the other. There were six heirs on the side of his brother and only one on his sister's side. This single heir, therefore, the granddaughter of Mrs. Pelton, could by law lay claim to one-half of the fortune in case the will was broken. This lady is Mrs. William A. Hazard, and it is she who compromised with the executors before the suit went to the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Hazard is the daughter of Col. William T. Pelton, who was Mrs. Mary B. Pelton's son. Her father died before Mr. Tilden, and her grandmother shortly after. She married William A. Hazard, a member of the firm of Francis D. Moulton & Co., dealers in salt at 29 Broadway.

Mrs. Pelton was very heartily in sympathy with her brother's project to erect a free library, and she inspired the same feeling in her granddaughter, Mrs. Hazard. By the will Mrs. Hazard received the income of \$150,000 for life and the power to bequeath the principal. When George H. Tilden, representing the children of Henry A. Tilden, contested the will, Mrs. Hazard did not join them and was made a respondent. When the case had dragged through three courts and was on the eve of final argument before the Court of Appeals, Mrs. Hazard compromised. There was then a decision of the General Term in favor of the contestants. This was on the evening of June 1 last. Her lawyers, Joseph H. Choate and Smith M. Weed, met the lawyers for the executors, Carter and Ledyard, at Albany, and drew up the terms. The executors paid her a sum slightly less than \$1,000,000, and in return

she deeded them her entire rights in the property left by Mr. Tilden. The balance to the credit of the executors by this transaction was estimated yesterday at something over \$2,000,000. The executors hold this according to the terms of Mr. Tilden's will, for the establishment of the trust which it was his greatest desire to found.

A gentleman who is personally acquainted with Mrs. Hazard said that her action was not a compromise in the ordinary meaning of the word. There was every prospect of the case in the Court of Appeals resulting in favor of the contestants, in which event she would have received at least \$3,000,000.

Mr. Hazard was seen at his residence at Far Rockaway. He seemed surprised that his wife's generous action had become known.

"I have never spoken of this matter to any one," he said, "not even to my brother, but now that the will has been broken and the contest is ended I feel that it is perhaps advisable to have the truth of the matter clearly set forth so that there shall be no misunderstanding of the affair.

"When Mrs. Pelton, Mrs. Hazard's grandmother, died," he said, "Mrs. Hazard informed Mr. Smith M. Weed that she desired him to continue to represent the interest of her branch of the family, of which she is the only living representative. At the same time she told Mr. Weed that, whatever the event might be, she intended to carry out her great uncle's charitable ideas so far as it lay in her power. A short time ago Mr. Weed stated to me that he had been in communication with the executors of the Tilden estate, and that they said that they had understood it was the desire of Mrs. Hazard, as it had been that of Mrs. Pelton, in the event of the will being overthrown, to vote a large proportion of her share to the carrying out of the idea of establishing a library. If that was still the case, the executors said they would be glad to have Mrs. Hazard's inheritance settled, and while they did not wish to pay her quite \$1,000,000, they were willing to pay her \$975,000 in cash if she would give up all claim to her share of the estate in litigation. Mrs. Hazard has always intended, should she inherit any large amount, to retain only about the sum offered by the executors and to give the remainder for a library; so that the proposition of the executors came to her as a perfect coincidence with her own. I talked the matter over with her, and we very soon came to the conclusion that this would be the best way to fulfil the wishes both of Mr. Tilden, Mrs. Pelton, and herself. Consequently, Mrs. Hazard deeded over to the estate her whole interest and accepted in return \$975,000. I had seen the books of the estate, and knew that her half share would amount fully to \$3,000,000. When the arrangement had been concluded the executors asked us to keep the matter quiet, and we agreed that we would, and I have never said a word concerning the transaction."

"But," interrupted Mrs. Hazard, who was present at this interview, "I do not deserve any great credit for renouncing a large portion of my inheritance for the sake of building a library. If I had been dependent on what I was to receive from the Tilden estate for my support it would

have been different. But Mr. Hazard has always had a good income from his business and his other investments."

"True," said Mr. Hazard. "Mrs. Hazard is not dependent upon any inheritance from the Tilden estate."

The transaction was closed not long since by the estate paying to Mr. Hazard \$100,000 in United States bonds and \$875,000 in checks on New York banks. The first information Mr. Hazard received of the breaking of the will was when a friend entered his office yesterday morning and announced the decision.

A JAPANESE LIBRARIAN.

From the Evening Post.

SIR: A young gentleman from Japan, who had had some training in the Imperial Library at Tokio, was sent to this country two or three years ago and placed under my charge by the Japanese Minister of Public Instruction, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of the methods of administering libraries in this country. He was for a large part of a year under my constant oversight in Cambridge, and then visited, with my introductions, some of the principal libraries of this country and of Europe, previous to his return to his own country. By virtue of the constant reports which he had monthly made when absent, and because of the excellent examination which he passed, he was, soon after his return, placed in charge of the Tokio Library in the Uyeno Park in Tokio, the chief public repository for books in Japan.

I have felt that a letter which I have recently received from him, involving some of his experiences in conducting his library on methods based on our own, might prove interesting to your readers.

JUSTIN WINSOR.

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY, Oct. 22.

TOKIO, September 22, 1891.

"DEAR SIR: . . . I am very much ashamed to say that I have hardly done even one hundredth of what I intended to do when I came back from Europe. But this is not a fault of myself alone. . . . Still, I have printed two publications—*i.e.*, 'Guide to the Tokio Library' and an 'Essay on the Improvement of the Tokio Library,' both in Japanese, besides doing the usual work of the library; and I am, of course, trying to do more, and expect to make our library one of the best in the world. I sent to you an extract of my report some time ago, which you will kindly glance over. I am now compiling an index of the author catalogue of the Imperial University Library, and nothing is more valuable and useful to me than the Index of the Catalogue of Harvard University Library, which you have kindly sent to us, sheet by sheet. I have prepared a paper introducing the Tokio Library to the notice of American libraries, incidentally touching all other libraries in Japan. I wish to give you an extract of it:

"The Tokio Library is national in its character, and is maintained by the State and by the Copyright Act, which gives it a copy of every book, pamphlet, etc., published in the empire. The library was established in 1872 with about 70,000 volumes. In 1886 it was removed to the

Uyeno Park. The place is away from the bustle of the city, with fresh air and evergreens around it. The reading-room accommodates about 200 readers, and is divided into three compartments, viz.: 'special,' 'ladies,' and 'ordinary.' We have two sets of catalogues, viz.: a card catalogue and printed catalogue, both classified. It is now proposed to improve them upon the principle of a dictionary catalogue. A system of lending out books was added three years ago, something like that of the Königlische Bibliothek of Berlin. The library now contains 97,550 Japanese and Chinese books and 25,559 European books, besides about 100,000 of duplicates, popular books, etc., which are not used. The average number of books used is 337,262 a year. By applying 'the principle of multiplication of utility,' the average turn-over of each book used is about 2.5+, and, by dividing by the total issue of books, the average cost of each issue is 2.3 ten. By comparing the number of books used and the classes of books read during the last year, we see that 21.5 per cent. are in history, geography, etc., 21 per cent. in literature and language, 17.2 per cent. in science and medicine, and 13.4 per cent. in law and politics. This comparison gives some idea of the inclination of the reading public.

"The library of the Imperial University comprises all the books belonging to the University. These books are solely for the use of the instructors, students, and pupils, no admittance being granted to the general public. The library contains 77,991 European books and 101,217 Japanese and Chinese books.

"As to other small libraries, there are only eight public and ten private libraries in different parts of the empire. The books contained in them are 66,912 Japanese and Chinese and 7531 European books, with only 43,911 visitors!

"Besides these, in most towns of respectable size there are generally two or three small circulating libraries which contain books consisting chiefly of light literature and historical works popularly treated. The proprietors of these libraries or their assistants go about from patron to patron every day, leaving with him the books he requires. These books are loaned for a small sum, which varies according to the quality of books and also length of time during which the books are to be kept. There are about sixty libraries of this description in the city of Tokio alone.

"The past summer has been very warm in Japan, and the farmers are very glad, as it has given hope of good crops this autumn. . . .

"Yours sincerely,

"I. TANAKA."

A BOOKSELLER ON CLOSE CLASSIFICATION.

From the Publishers' Weekly.

THE classification of the stock in the store should be as minute and give as many subjects or topics as is possible, considering the nature and number of books on hand. This is absolutely necessary if you wish to be able to show your customer in a moment what books are on hand on any particular subject, about which he may inquire.

Library Association, United Kingdom.*FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.—III.*

THE gratifying statements of the Council's report alluded to in our last number included the announcement that, by way of propaganda, 5000 copies of Sir John Lubbock's speech at Rotherhithe had been printed, and for the most part distributed in districts where the agitation for free libraries is going on. The Acts have been adopted in twenty-one places since the Council issued its last report. Six places have rejected the Acts in the course of the year. The "Library Manual" is in progress, a large part of the mss. being in the printer's hands. The finances are in a sound condition, and the treasurer has been able to make a small investment in consols. The *Library*, the organ of the Association, has appeared regularly. The number for last October contains a complete report of the proceedings of the Reading meeting, and every paper read at that meeting appears in its pages. Much credit is due to its editor, Mr. MacAlister, who, in conjunction with Mr. Mason, worthily fulfils the office of honorary secretary to the Association.

The first paper that was read after the President's address was one by Mr. J. Potter Briscoe on "The Libraries of Nottingham," of which he is the librarian. Mr. Briscoe gave an interesting account of the opening and of the progress of the libraries under his charge, of which two striking features were the formation of a library of music and of a library for the blind. The fear of infection by means of borrowed books induced the authorities, during the small-pox epidemic of 1872, to close the library for five months. "They disinfected the books," said Mr. Briscoe, "and nearly killed the librarian."

Mr. Cropper then read an account of the "Library of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution," a paper that seemed to excite more interest among the natives of the city than among the visitors.

In an instructive paper on "The Place of the Free Public Library in Popular Education," Mr. Ogle, of Bootle, dwelt chiefly on the necessity of making the free public library a complement of the elementary school. An amusing paper by Mr. R. K. Dent, of Birmingham, followed. It was entitled "Gnats; or, The Little Worries of Library Work." The audience was greatly tickled by the series of instances which Mr. Dent set forth. His strongest point was the blunders of messengers in asking for books, Canon Knox-Little's "Broken Vow," being described as "Broken Fowl." This ludicrous misnomer called forth the dormant humor of a library assistant, who said it might be found among the "Bantam" lectures.

Prof. Dewey, Librarian of New York State, responding to the President's invitation, expressed his approval of the system of examination and the giving of diplomas sketched out in the President's address. "Librarians," he said,

"must crowd out incompetency, because it was that which lowered their status." The more worthy of their office librarians proved, the better would their salaries be. In America the salaries of librarians had within the last ten years increased 10 per cent. The average salary of a man who had graduated was \$900.

In the afternoon Dr. Garnett's account of "The Sliding Press at the British Museum" was read. This mechanical contrivance for the storage of books was first seen by Dr. Garnett at the Bethnal Green Library. It is practically an additional bookcase hung in the air from beams projecting from the front of the bookcase; it is desired to enlarge, provided with handles for running it backwards and forwards, working by rollers running on metal ribs projecting from the beams. It is obvious that in libraries adapted from old houses the beams would not be strong enough to sustain the weight of a heavy case of books. Only in newly built premises with iron gratings can such weights be provided for.

Mr. Brown, of the Clerkenwell Public Library, submitted a report, prepared at the request of the Committee, on "Recent Library Appliances." Limited by his instructions, Mr. Brown included in his survey furniture, fittings, and certain articles of stationery, but excluded apparatus connected with heating, lighting, and ventilation. The report dealt with bookcases, racks, stands for periodicals, indicators, and appliances for cataloguing and for charging books taken out. Mr. Brown strongly recommended the formation of a museum of library appliances, which he thought would be of great use to all persons interested in private as well as in public libraries. Mr. Dewey, in reply to a call, guessed that if he had to tell them all about American indicators he should miss his boat on October 7. He wished, however, to say how intensely pleased he was to see how practical the meetings of the Association were in the matter of their papers and their exhibitions.

In the afternoon visits were paid to various places in the neighborhood of Leeds, and in the evening a dinner was given to the members of the Association in the fine lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institution.

On Thursday morning Mr. W. A. Copinger pleaded eloquently the cause of a Bibliographical Society which he is desirous of forming, but which received small favor from the meeting. Mr. Gilbert read a facetious paper on "Some Librarian-made Books and Titles," and exhibited several volumes of review and magazine articles, bound together according to subjects, under the direction of Mr. Taylor, of Bristol, and of himself. Mr. W. H. K. Wright treated with a light hand the subject of a librarian's occupations in his leisure hours, and was followed by Mr. Talbot Baines Reed, whose paper "On the Use and Classification of a Typographical Library" was full of instruction.

The meeting was brought to an early close to enable the members present to pay a visit to Belvoir Castle. The day was gloomy and drizzly, and the mansion looked deserted with all its furniture covered up. A letter from the Duchess to Mr. Briscoe was read, and gave a brief account of the Manners family. The Duchess added that

she had found a real book-hunger existing among villagers and laborers, and what she thought much needed was a list of works suitable for their reading which should be instructive without being dull, amusing and not childish.

On Friday morning a valuable report by Mr. Frank J. Burgoyne, of Lambeth, "On Recent Public Library Buildings," was read. Prepared at the request of the Council, it was profusely illustrated by plans, and cannot fail to be of great service to future builders of libraries. An equally interesting paper was read by Mr. Ballinger "On Free Libraries and Photographic Survey of Counties." Storage in the public library of photographic views of objects locally interesting was strongly recommended. Mr. H. R. Plomer drew attention to the neglected state of parish registers and other local records, recommending that they should be placed in the custody of the free library and be duly calendared.

Before the meeting closed Prof. Dewey spoke warmly in favor of united effort on the part of the Association of the United Kingdom and the American Library Association in the formation of an exhibit relating to libraries at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893.

PERMANENT LIBRARY EXHIBITION IN LONDON.

From the Academy.

THE Library Association of the United Kingdom recently decided to form a collection of library appliances, plans, and bibliographical works, for permanent exhibition in London, and towards that end are now soliciting contributions of everything connected with books and libraries. Already specimens have been presented or promised of library plans, stationery, book-holders, shelf-fittings, bindings, catalogues, indicators, photographs, and drawings of various sorts, etc.; and it is hoped that in a year's time there will be formed a museum of the highest practical value to all persons interested in libraries or books. All specimens or letters on the subject should be addressed to Mr. James D. Brown, Pub. Lib., Clerkenwell, E. C., who has been authorized by the Association to form the collection.

New York State Library School.

REGISTER for two years ending July 31, 1891 :

CLASS OF 1890.

Esther Elizabeth Burdick, Brewster, N. Y.
Graduate N. Y. Normal School, Albany.
Sarah Ware Cattell, Germantown, Penn.
Wellesley College, 1887-88.
Elizabeth Harvey, Wilkes-Barré, Penn.
Mrs. Mary (Wellman) Loomis, Cherokee, Ia.
B.A. Lenox College, 1889; M.A. 1890; Univ. of Mich., 1883-85.
Mary Camilla Swayze, New York City.
Smith College, 1880-81.
Mabel Temple, North Adams, Mass.

CLASS OF 1891.

Lucy Ball, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Ada Bunnell, Flint, Mich.
University of Michigan, 1878-82.

William Savage Burns, Bath, N. Y.
B.A. Yale College, 1887.
*Eva St. Clair Champlin, Alfred Centre, N. Y.
M.A. Alfred University, 1888.
*Esther Crawford, Ames, Ia.
B.L. Iowa Agricultural College, 1887.
Lydia Aurelia Dexter, Chicago, Ill.
B.A. University of Chicago, 1884.
Charlotte Sophia Fearey, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mary Coffin Jacobs, Boston, Mass.
Alice Bertha Kroeger, St. Louis, Mo.
Jennie Young Middleton, Andover, Mass.
Ripon College, 1887-89.
Charles William Plimpton, Charles River, Mass.
Harvard College, 1865-66.
Louise Mathilde Sutermeister, Kansas City, Mo.
*Celia F. Waldo, Jackson, Mich.
Martha Thorne Wheeler, Albany, N. Y.

CLASS OF 1892.

*Edwin Hatfield Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
B.A. Wabash College, 1883.
*Sophia Louise Bacon, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Waller Irene Bullock, Baltimore, Md.
Bertha Bidwell Burton, East Cleveland, O.
Mary Louise Davis, Northboro, Mass.
*Olin Sylvester Davis, Lake Village, N. H.
William Reed Eastman, Wellesley, Mass.
B.A. Yale College, 1854; M.A. 1857. B.D. Union Theological Seminary, 1862.
Mary Ellis, Albany, N. Y.
Elizabeth Louisa Foote, Albany, N. Y.
B.A. Syracuse University, 1888.
Joseph Le Roy Harrison, North Adams, Mass.
Cornell University; University of Heidelberg.
Mary Letitia Jones, Hastings, Neb.
B.L. University of Nebraska, 1885.
Bessie Rutherford Macky, Media, Penn.
B.A. Wellesley College, 1889.
Mary Emma Peirce, La Fayette, Ind.
Mary Esther Robbins, Lakeville, Ct.
Anna Gaylord Rockwell, East Windsor Hill, Ct.
Katharine Lucinda Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
Ph.B. Northwestern University, 1885; Ph.M., 1889.
Elizabeth King Taylor, Roselle, N. J.
Hattie Ann Walker, New York City.
Graduate Mt. Holyoke Seminary, 1870.
Evelyn Mary Watkins, Albany, N. Y.
*Bertha Seidel Wetzell, Danville, Penn.

The fall term opened Tuesday, October 6, with the following students :

SENIOR CLASS.

Mary Louise Davis, Northboro, Mass.
William Reed Eastman, Albany, N. Y.
B.A., Yale, 1854; M.A., 1857.
B.D., Union Theological Sem., 1862.
Mary Ellis, Albany, N. Y.
Charlotte Sophia Fearey, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Library School, 1889-90.
Columbia College Library, 1890-91.
N. Y. Normal College Library, 1890-91.
Elizabeth Louisa Foote, Albany, N. Y.
B.A., Syracuse University, 1888.
Mary Letitia Jones, Hastings, Neb.
B.L., University of Nebraska, 1885.
Mrs. Mary (Wellman) Loomis, Cherokee, Ia.
B.A., Lenox College, 1879; M.A., 1889; University of Michigan, 1884-85; Library School, 1888-89; N. Y. State Library, 1889-91.
Bessie Rutherford Macky, Media, Penn.
B.A., Wellesley, 1889.
Mary Esther Robbins, Lakeville, Ct.

* Special students.

- Katherine Lucinda Sharp, Chicago, Ill.
Ph.B., Northwestern University, 1885; Ph.M., 1889;
Scoville Institute Library, 1888-90.
Elizabeth King Taylor, Roselle, N. J.
Harriet Ann Walker, New York City.
Graduated Mt. Holyoke Sem., 1870; Olivet Church Li-
brary, 1883-90.
Evelyn Mary Watkins, Albany, N. Y.

JUNIOR CLASS.

- Bessie Baker, Stockwell, Ind.
B.S., Purdue University, 1886.
Jenny Lind Christman, Albany, N. Y.
B.S., Iowa Agricultural College, 1883.
Mittie Belcher Fairbanks, Farmington, Me.
Walter Greenwood Forsyth, Providence, R. I.
B.A., Harvard, 1888.
Joseph La Roy Harrison, North Adams, Mass.
Cornell, 1882-85.
University of Heidelberg, 1890.
Mary Elizabeth Hawley, Syracuse, N. Y.
Nellie May Hulbert, Elyria, O.
Oberlin College, 1886-88.
Bryn Mawr College, 1890-91.
Alice Maud Lapham, Chicago, Ill.
Smith, 1885-86.
University of Michigan, 1886-87.
Mary Boyden Lindsay, Peoria, Ill.
Peoria Public Library, 1888-91.
Henrietta Lounsbury, Sing Sing, N. Y.
Alice May Marshall, Kingston, N. H.
Josephine Adams Rathbone, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Wellesley, 1882-83.
University of Michigan, 1890.
Rose Ewell Reynolds, Peoria, Ill.
Peoria Public Library, 1888-91.
Helen Ware Rice, Worcester, Mass.
Kittie Childs Rogers, Syracuse, N. Y.
Helen Griswold Sheldon, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
B.A., Vassar, 1891.
Mary Louisa Sutliff, Bath-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
Alma Rogers Van Hovenberg, Clifton, N. Y.
James Meredith Wilson, Riverton, Ill.
Ph.B., Cornell, 1880.
M.D., Rush, 1882.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

- Henrietta Church, Albany, N. Y.
May Payne, Nashville, Tenn.
University of Nashville Library, 1888-91.
May Frances Smith, Hamilton, N. Y.
MARY S. CUTLER.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, NOV. 5, 1891.

State Library Associations.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of librarians and others interested in library work or extension in Kansas was held on Saturday, the 26th of September, at 4 p.m., in the librarian's room at the City Library at Topeka, to consider the formation of a Kansas Library Association.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE New Jersey Library Association met in annual meeting Oct. 28, at the Union Library. After various reports had been heard, Frank P. Hill, of Newark, was elected President for the ensuing year, Dr. Thompson, 1st Vice-President, G: Watson Cole, Jersey City, 2d V.P., G: Wurts, Paterson, 3d V. P., and Miss M. F. Nelson, Secre-

tary. Prof. Richardson and Dr. Thompson presided, in the absence of President Hill.

G: Watson Cole, librarian of the Jersey City Library, addressed the meeting. He said that a new plan had recently been begun in Jersey City to popularize the library, as its location was a poor one. Most of the people of the city were required to spend two street-car fares. A system of delivering and collecting books had been commenced, and the work was a great success.

George F. Winchester, librarian at Paterson, spoke on his work in that city, saying of late the patronage of the library was increasing.

Mrs. Cunningham, of Trenton, said she had made an extensive canvass throughout Trenton to learn the feeling of the citizens in regard to taking advantage of the State Library Law. She said that all the rich men of the city were heartily in favor of the plan, and that what was now wanted was men to push the matter through, the ladies having done their work.

Dr. Thompson thought the subject would receive a boom in Trenton when the lectures on political economy were given in the University Extension course this winter.

Mr. Cole said that no one wanted free libraries more than the laboring man, and that from his observation the laboring man was willing to vote for the appropriation which would secure a library.

Miss Emma L. Adams, librarian at Plainfield, reported that the library in her city was an exceedingly popular institution and was particularly used by the advanced pupils in the schools.

Miss Hart, of Passaic, reported that the interest was growing rapidly in the library of which she had charge.

Miss Prior, librarian at Salem, said that the building there was a particularly fine one and was largely used as a reference library by the advanced pupils in the schools.

Miss Hart, librarian at South Orange, stated that a feature of her library was the collection of newspaper clippings she had been making for two years. The slips are put in envelopes and in boxes arranged by subjects. The collection proved to be a most modern part of the library, and was in great use. The slips are not allowed to be taken away from the library. The work of collecting had been tedious, but she said she had been largely repaid for the trouble by the great use of the collection.

Dr. Thompson then addressed the meeting on "University Extension and Libraries." He commenced by referring to the early settlers of New Jersey, who had brought with them from another land teachers and ministers. He referred to the early establishment of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, which, he said, indicated the characters of these men. The men who have since gone out of these institutions have wonderfully shaped the destiny of the State and Nation. After the war for independence the public school idea began to take shape, and it has grown to its present grand proportions, but it needs to be augmented. Knowledge is power, but there are two kinds of knowledge—good and bad. Massachusetts leads all the States in point of attendance at the public schools, but also, of late, the increase of crime in that State has been startling. Macaulay, the his-

torian, saw such a disaster. This increase of crime can only be encountered by correcting public sentiment.

The question of higher education is an important one for a community. Some years ago great good was done by establishing the Normal School for the training of teachers, but the school proved inadequate for the demands of the teachers of the State, and as a result the Teachers' Institute came into existence. All the teachers could not go to the Normal School, and the methods of the school were brought to them. Not only teachers but those who had long ago left school embraced the lectures of the Institute. The lectures were made attractive, and much good was done.

What was done by the Teachers' Institute for a single class is now proposed for all. This is the University Extension movement. The movement was first started in England. The growth has been wonderful and what is yet to be done is a great work. But there is no need of discouragement, as Rome was not built in a day. Higher education is practical for the masses, and as higher education extends it will greatly benefit the heads of families. In this country we scarcely know what an university is. University teaching is the highest teaching.

Dr. Thompson said that there were many defects in the old-time ideas of teaching in colleges. The demands were rigid and only a few succeeded in passing through the examinations. To-day no man can be a specialist unless he knows Greek, Latin, German, Italian, and Spanish. By the old methods it was only for the few to learn these languages, but by the new methods all the languages can be learned in the time formerly required to master one. He knew of a father who kept his son away from college for two years until a college could be found where the lessons were taught. All the colleges have professors who are very willing to hear recitations, but few colleges have professors who are willing to teach.

Reviews.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

State library bulletin. Library School No. 1. Handbook 1891-92. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1891. 68 p. O.

This long-felt desideratum is at last filled. And filled in a most complete and satisfactory manner. For the nominal price of 20 cents one can now obtain a thorough history and description of the Library School as it exists to-day. How fully it is done is shown by the table of contents, which we give here:

HISTORIC SKETCH:

Origin and object.
Columbia College period, 1887-89.
State Library period, 1889 to date.

RELATIONS TO AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION:

Buffalo, 1883.
Lake George, 1885.
Milwaukee, 1886.
Thousand Islands, 1887.
St. Louis, 1889.
White Mountains, 1890.

FACULTY:

Non-resident lecturers.

FELLOWS.

COURSE AND EXPENSES:

Admission.
Entrance examinations.
Subjects.
Special students.
General plan.
School year.
Holidays and recesses.
Fees.
Other expenses.
Outside work.

METHODS OF STUDY:

Lectures.
Lectures by specialists.
Advice from leading librarians.
Reading.
Problems.
Library work.
Object teaching.
Study by topics.
Comparative study.

COURSE RECOMMENDED.

OUTLINE OF COURSE:

Junior year.
Senior year.
Combined junior and senior.

CREDENTIALS AND DEGREES.

SUMMER AND CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.

POSITIONS:

List of places filled by students.

REGISTER 1889-91.

Geographical summary.

CALENDARS.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

But this is, however, only a suggestion of the value of the book. In future issues we hope to make excerpts of the most valuable matter, but we advise all interested in the subject to obtain a copy of the pamphlet itself. P. L. F.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

LIBRARIAN CRUNDEN, of St. Louis, in an entertaining talk about the Public Library, says that a curious fact noticed in all libraries is the mortality among first volumes of standard sets. "The first volume is rebound many times and at last worn out, before the last volume shows signs of age. It all comes of an uninstructed impulse which often overwhelms people. They discover that they ought to be cultivated, but don't know just how to set about getting into that interesting condition. They feel that they ought to acquaint themselves with English history, and hearing that Green's is a good history of England plunge into it full of zeal. But to one unacquainted with the subject its details are apt to be tiresome, and zeal flags and dies out at the end of the first or second volume. The circulation of the first volume of such works is many times greater than that of the last."

LOCAL.

Berkeley, Cal. An *Enquirer* representative has interviewed a number of prominent citizens and officials concerning the establishment of a free reading-room, and in every instance a most favorable reply was received. Every one of the gentlemen believed that the town should take the matter in hand and authorize the use of, say, \$900 a year for this purpose.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. In the Boston Council on Oct. 23, the order for a separate loan of \$1,000,000 for the new library building was passed by a vote of 55 to 8. There was no discussion, the order being coupled with a transfer order, passed by the Board, of the forfeiture money of Contractor Hale on the basin 6 construction, and the two orders passed on one vote.

Boulder, Col. Univ. of Col. Buckingham L. Added 781; total 7628; catalog cards 20,000.

Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y. The new building was dedicated Oct. 7, with interesting ceremonies. The building stands on the brow of the hill, just south of Morrill Hall, and commands a lovely view of the valley for a score of miles. Over the main entrance is placed a bust of Jennie McGraw Fiske, and in the vestibule is a tablet with the inscription:

The good she tried to do shall stand as if 'twere done.
God finishes the work by noble hands begun.

In loving memory of
JENNIE MCGRAW FISKE,
whose purpose to found a great library
for Cornell University has not been
defeated, this house is built and
endowed by her friend,
HENRY W. SAGE.
1891.

The exercises took place in the lecture-room of the building, and a crowd more than filling the room was present. All university work was suspended. Among the trustees of the University who were present were ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, W. H. Sage, R. H. Tremal, F. H. Hiscox, W. C. Kerr, and Col. A. C. Barnes. Almost the entire Faculty and the larger part of the students were in attendance.

The exercises opened with music by the Ithaca Quartet. President Adams, introducing the Hon. Henry W. Sage, the donor of the building, mentioned the fact that the day was the twenty-third anniversary of the dedication of the first building of Cornell University, and that on the 7th of October, 1868, Cornell opened its doors to students.

Mr. Sage was greeted by a hearty round of applause lasting several minutes. He briefly sketched the history of the library, speaking of the desire of Mrs. Jennie McGraw Fiske to erect a suitable building, the blasting of all her plans, and the subsequent fulfilment of them through other hands. He formally presented the building and the endowment of \$300,000 to President Adams, who accepted it with grateful words of thanks, not only from the University of to-day, but from all those who will in the future seek knowledge from the books of the library. Ex-President White then presented his library of 30,000 volumes to the University, and Mr. George W. Harris, the college librarian, accepted it.

The orator of the day was President D. H. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, who spoke for an hour on the great libraries of the world, their development and usefulness. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, representing the trustees, made a witty address, in which he expressed the gratitude of the trustees to the donor. Prof. Moses Coit Tyler spoke for the Faculty, and the

exercises closed with the benediction. The building was then thrown open to the public.

Des Moines (Ia.) C. L. The following memorial has been sent to the Mayor and Council of the city of Des Moines: "The undersigned members of the Board of Trustees of the City Free Public Library, three of whom are also members of your honorable body, respectfully represent that in their opinion a levy of at least one-half mill on the present taxable valuation of the city will be necessary to meet the reasonable requirements of the library for the coming year, and we earnestly ask that it shall in no event be less than half a mill. With the prospects of a less levy it will be impossible to meet the reasonable demand of the public for reading-matter and defray the other necessary expenses of suitably maintaining the library.

"When the present Board organized and took charge of the library it was found that the necessarily rigid economy practised by the previous management had kept the supply of reading-matter far within the limits of what it should have been, and many of the books were so mutilated and otherwise damaged from long and hard usage as to be no longer fit for circulation. The absolutely necessary fixed expenses are so large as to leave the amount subject to be expended for books, magazines, and newspapers on the basis of former levies ludicrously small, and consequently, notwithstanding a considerable addition that has just been made, very many greatly needed additions cannot be made for want of funds.

"The library is largely patronized by all classes of our citizens, the rich and poor alike, the former because it is much cheaper than to buy for themselves, and the latter because they have not the means with which to buy for themselves. The city of Des Moines pays greatly less for books than it would but for the access it has to this library. Largely more is saved in this respect on private accounts than is paid by taxation for public account. Thousands of the children of the poor have access to the library who have no other means of procuring reading-matter at all adequate to their needs."

Fort Smith, Ark. Articles of association of the Fortnightly Public Library Association were filed in the Circuit Clerk's office Oct. 10. The incorporators are the members of the Fortnightly Club, and that club is made the trustee of the Association and the management placed in the hands of the officers of the Fortnightly Club. The object of the Association, as stated in the charter, is "for the promotion of literature and education by the creation and maintenance of a public library in the city of Fort Smith." The shares are placed at \$5 each, and each and every person having the literary and educational interests of the city at heart is expected to become a member of the Association.

Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L. An important addition of over 800 volumes of French books, including about 500 works of fiction, has been received. About 1200 volumes of German

books are expected to arrive at the library within a month.

Jacksonville (Fla.) P. L. Assoc. has decided to build a hall for its library, and has appointed a committee to select a lot to be donated by the Florida Orange, Canal, and Transit Company.

Jersey City (N. J.) F. P. L. JERSEY CITY L. Rules and regulations, 1891. Jersey City, n. d. 19 p. T.

Ledyard, Conn. In October ground was broken for the foundation of the new Bill Library to be erected at Ledyard. Like the library at Groton the new building is to be the gift of Hon. Frederick Bill, of Eastern Point.

Lockport, N. Y. Some time ago the late G. P. Hosmer intimated that he intended leaving a bequest for the founding of a public library. On his death a provision was found in his will, by which he bequeathed \$5000 for this purpose, provided the citizens of Lockport raised a sum of \$4000 to aid in the enterprise. A few days after a section was found in one of the codicils in which he revoked the request, causing great disappointment to his fellow-citizens.

Macon (Ga.) P. L. The library in this city is about on its last legs. The institution has a running debt of nearly \$2000, the liquidation of which is next to impossible just at present, and unless something is done for it immediately by the members, it will fall through.

One firm in the city has already brought suit against it, and it is probable that in a short time other parties will sue.

In consideration of these facts, President H. V. Washington, of the library, has issued a circular containing an exact statement of the institution's affairs. This circular also contains an appeal to the lovers of the library to assist it in its present difficulties, and keep the doors of the handsome building from being closed.

The library now contains one of the handsomest collections of books to be found anywhere in the South, and its rooms are always full of the lovers of good literature.

The assets of the library consist of a handsome building on which there is a bonded debt of \$10,000, and a fine collection of books which alone the library can call its own, besides the furniture in the building.

In consequence the committees began work on October 28, and the town will be thoroughly canvassed for the library fund of \$1,900. A personal appeal will be made to the pride of the leading citizens of Macon, and it is hoped that the amount will be at once forthcoming.

In most of the churches an appeal in behalf of the library was made by the pastors, and this no doubt will have some effect on the subscription list.

Middleton (Mass.) Flint P. L. The library building is now finished and ready for use. It is a handsome structure built from a bequest of \$10,000 left by Hon. C. L. Flint, one story with a tower. Below the window-sills, it is built of ashlar brick with a belt of Nova Scotia sandstone. Above, it is pressed brick. The roof is slated.

The building is 54 x 55 feet, and the front entrance has an arch of sandstone over the porch.

Milwaukee, Wis. The Committee on City Hall and Library Buildings, of the Common Council, have decided to recommend the purchase of an additional 180 feet of ground on Grand Avenue for the library-museum building, at a cost of \$10,000. The present library-museum building site has a frontage of 120 feet on Grand Avenue, with a depth of 255 feet on Ninth Street. This amount of space, however, is believed to be inadequate. Both the library and the museum are constantly growing, and the trustees of the two institutions concluded that they would rather wait a few years for the building and have larger grounds than proceed with the erection of the building on the limited space. The Legislature has authorized the issue of bonds for the sum of \$250,000 for the library-museum building. With \$90,000 deducted from this amount there will remain at the disposal of the trustees of the two institutions \$160,000, a sum not sufficient for the erection of a building of suitable proportions and the requisite style. An additional appropriation will be asked for from the next Legislature, and the construction of the building will necessarily be delayed.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. On November 2 the East Side branch of the Public Library was opened. It is in the Masonic Building on the northwest corner of University Avenue and Bank Street southeast. The room is a large store room on the first floor, with light from front and side windows. Everything about the place is bright with new paint and varnish, and, taking into consideration that it is the only branch on that side, the location is very convenient. Victor Nilsson is the assistant in charge, and from the requests which were made for such a branch by residents of the East Side, it is expected that the new reading-room will receive good patronage from the first.

Newark (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has been the recipient of a large number of reference-books, a present from the Newark Medical Society. A large number of French books have also recently been added. The *Library News* says: "The call for gifts of books, pamphlets, and magazines has been responded to by the public in a very satisfactory manner; but we are ready and willing to accept as many more books, etc., as people will send us. We can use most anything — if not wanted for circulation, books and magazines can be exchanged with other libraries."

Several of the classes in the High School are studying Hawthorne, and for the use of the scholars, as well as for the public, a list of books and articles about him has been prepared.

N. Y. Mercantile Library. The new building was formally opened on November 9.

New York (cruiser) L. A gentleman who declined to give his name has made inquiries of Commandant Erben, of the Navy Yard, with relation to the steps necessary to be taken to present a valuable library to the new cruiser *New York*, which is now being built at the Cramps'

yard in Philadelphia. The Commandant directed the visitor to consult the authorities at Washington about the necessary formalities.

It is stated that the prospective donor is a New Yorker who is desirous of making the presentation without revealing his identity. "You can say that the contemplated gift will be the most valuable library ever placed on board a ship, and that its value will run up in the thousands," said the philanthropist's agent.

North Cohasset, Mass. Nantasket P. L. A library of modest beginning was opened October 28 at North Cohasset. It is located, through the kindness of the Foley Brothers, in the old Post-Office, and is accessible to residents of both North Cohasset, Hingham and Hull. It is called the Nantasket Library, as Cohasset proper has already a large and flourishing similar institution. The summer residents have generously contributed money sufficient to purchase 500 volumes, selected by Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, of the State Library, whose assistance has been appreciated by all interested. The permanent residents have evinced great interest in the library, and have willingly assumed the expense of running it. Mrs. Richardson has been secured as the librarian, and the room will be opened at stated hours. The initiation is due to Mrs. Frederick Cunningham. A catalogue has been prepared by Miss Clapp, and several ladies have assisted in covering the volumes and arranging them.

Northeast Harbor (Me.) L. and Reading-Room has just been incorporated. \$2000 was subscribed for purchase of lot and building and \$600 more for purchase of books. It is primarily for the use of summer residents, but in winter other persons will be allowed to use it under conditions.

Oakland (Cal.) Law L. The Board of Supervisors have decided to begin the formation of a county law library. They will refit the rooms formerly occupied by the county Superintendent of Schools on the first floor of the courthouse. It is thought about \$1500 can be appropriated by the Supervisors, while in the law library fund there is now about \$300. It is increasing at the rate of about \$20 a week, as \$1 is taken from the deposit made on the commencement of every suit in the Superior Court.

Orange (N. J.) F. L. has made an important step in advance, having purchased from Mrs. Mary E. Campfield, of Newark, the lot at Essex Avenue and Main Street, one of the most central and desirable locations in the city. On the lot is a large house that will be utilized for the present as the home of the library till the necessary funds are secured for the erection of a new building. The Board of Trustees of the library has a number of plans under consideration. The price paid for the property was \$12,000.

Pittsburg, Pa. Carnegie L. The group of buildings to be erected in Pittsburg, it is said, will cost \$700,000, and, architects having been invited to submit plans and specifications, the prospect of so large a contract has unusual attractions for many. It was announced that those who propose

to enter into the competition should have their plans in the hands of James B. Scott, President of the Board of Trustees, in Pittsburg, before November 1. As it stands now the contest promises to be of unusual interest.

The successful architect will secure work that will be worth to him a small fortune, and the six competitors whose plans are adjudged next in merit to his will receive \$2000 each for their trouble. The competitor furnishing the designs adopted by the trustees, it is said, will, if he desires, be employed to furnish the working and detail drawings and specifications, and to superintend the erection of the building, for which he will receive 5 per cent. on its cost.

Portland (Me.) P. L. At the meeting of the Board of Directors October 24 James P. Baxter was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late George E. B. Jackson.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Vassar College L. Ground was broken on October 2 in front of the main building for the foundations of the new library, the capacity of which will be about 80,000 volumes. The main floor will be on a level with the parlor floors of the main college, and the two structures will be connected by a hallway. The bookcases will be so arranged that there will be deep and well-lighted alcoves on both sides of the library, with tables for study and reading. A double gallery will extend along each side, also fitted with alcoves. The building is the gift of Mr. Frederick Thompson, of New York.

Rochester (N. Y.) Reynolds' L. Added 1940; total, 22,231; readers, 24,703; expenditure, \$2490. In regard to the need of new quarters for the library the committee says that if this library were placed in an attractive and commodious building, easily reached by all, it would, even in its present initial stage of growth, be a source of admiration and pride to the inhabitants of Rochester. "Notwithstanding the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon it during the past year without the use of any sensational devices to attract the public attention, we feel that it could be made the means of still greater benefit would the people of our city be made to realize the great advantages which may be derived from a liberal use of a public library."

St. Louis, Mo. The Central Reading-Room and Library Association is the title under which is to be carried out on a co-operative basis, in the old Y. M. C. A. Building at the corner of Eleventh and Locust Streets, a project which promises to exert no small educational influence in the down-town section of the city. The enterprise is under the auspices of the Central Union Church, Eleventh and Locust Streets, and is significant as exemplifying the budding tendency among city churches, especially those having to do with the down-town masses, towards a return to first principles in the matter of a more liberal practical policy.

A library nucleus of over 200 volumes has been secured, supplemented by the local daily and weekly papers and the best magazine literature, and conveniences are provided in the shape of correspondence facilities, etc. It is a co-opera-

tive enterprise, members of both sexes being charged a small membership fee to cover running expenses. Any surplus will be devoted to extending the library. The People's Lecture Course, conducted by the Industrial and Educational Union of 1517 Olive Street, will be given in the same building, the first one being a stereopticon entertainment, and there will probably be classes started in the building or the vicinity for men and boys. The reading room and library are expected to be the foundation for more extended and diversified work. F. A. Behymer is the librarian; John N. Ramsey, assistant.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The corner-stone of the new Board of Education and Public Library Building, at the corner of Ninth and Locust Streets, was laid Oct. 2. After music by the band the opening prayer was delivered by the Very Rev. Philip P. Brady, Vicar-General Catholic arch-diocese of St. Louis. Public school pupils sang an appropriate song, which was followed by an address by Richard Bartholdt, member of the Board of Public Schools. The specific act of laying the corner-stone was performed by Hon. Stephen D. Barlow, who, while serving as a member of the Legislature and first President of the Board, obtained the charter of the library.

St. Paul (Minn.) State Law L. The State of Minnesota now has one of the largest and best selected law libraries in the United States for all the legal lights of the country. The library now has 20,240 volumes, the aggregate value of which would reach considerably over \$100,000. It is estimated that the new galleries put in this summer will supply room for the increase in books for about two years only. Then the rooms will be overcrowded again.

Seattle, Wash. A regular meeting of the Knights of Labor was held Oct. 11 at the Knights of Labor Hall. Short addresses were made by a number of the members present touching a proposition to establish a free library in connection with their hall, which met with general approval, and a committee of Knights was appointed to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to further and complete their object.

Sheboygan, Wis. The late James H. Mead made two public bequests in his will, which was filed Sept. 30, one of \$20,000 to found a public library to be called the Mead Library, and one of \$10,000 to erect a building as a place of amusement for boys, "there being no place of public resort for them except where intoxicating drinks are sold." The building is to be erected on the ground of the Congregational Church property. The library bequest is attended by a condition that the city shall erect a suitable building for the library within one year, otherwise the sum of \$10,000 shall be devoted to the erection of a building and the remaining \$10,000 to books.

Topeka (Kan.) P. L. The first result of the University Extension movement in Topeka has been the formation of a class for the study of electricity under Professor Blake, of the State University, Lawrence, Kan. Any excess of receipts over expenditure will be used in strengthening the good collection of books and period-

icals on that subject now in the City Library. The syllabus of the lectures will contain a complete list of electrical books in the State, City, and Washburn College libraries.

Warner, N. H. The free library of the town of Warner, N. H., has been dedicated with impressive ceremonies. The library is the gift of George A. Pillsbury, who for a number of years — from 1840 to 1852 — was a resident of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were present. The lot on which the building is erected was given by ex-Gov. Ordway, of Dakota, who was also present. Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, delivered the oration of the occasion, and Mr. Pillsbury and Gov. Ordway each made presentation addresses. A tablet at the left of the entrance bears the following inscription:

"This building was erected by George Alfred Pillsbury, who was resident 1840-1852, and given to the town of Warner for a library, to be free to all its citizens forever. A.D. 1891."

Mr. Pillsbury announced that inasmuch as no provision had been made for stocking the library with books, his sons had purchased 3000 volumes, which they were to donate, and the number would soon be increased to 5000.

Washington, D. C. L. of Congress. 300 workmen under the supervision of Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, Chief of Engineers, are making rapid progress with the new building. Each year upon the assembling of Congress Gen. Casey makes a report of the operations of the building season, at the same time furnishing an estimate of the amount of money which will be required for the season ensuing. This year Congress will be asked to appropriate \$1,000,000 for expediting the building, and as the work has reached a stage where it shows for itself it is not anticipated that there will be any setback for lack of necessary funds.

Washington. Smithsonian Institution. A special meeting of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution was held Oct. 22 to take action in regard to a gift of \$200,000 made by Thomas G. Hodgkins, of Setauket, N. Y., to increase the permanent fund of the institution. Half of the amount is given without restriction, save that its income is to be used, like that of the original bequest of James Smithson, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The income of the other half is to be applied to the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the properties of atmospheric air and its relation to the physical and intellectual welfare of mankind, the same to be effected by the offering of premiums for discoveries and essays for which competition is to be open to all the world, or by such other means as may hereafter appear to the regents of the Smithsonian Institution as calculated to produce the most beneficial results.

Mr. Hodgkins, who, like Smithson, was born in England, came to this country about 1830, and was a successful merchant in New York. Since his retirement in 1859 he has been living a retired and scholarly life on his farm on Long Island. It is understood that it is his intention to make still further gifts to the institution.

Waterbury, Conn. Bronson L. Added 2001; total 46,184; cardholders 4862.

"It was asked the other day, by one who has always taken a deep interest in the library, whether the circulation of books has kept pace with the increase of population in the city and town. It has not. The population in 1880 was 20,269 and the aggregate of the circulation for the preceding 10 years was 638,000 volumes. The population in 1890 was 32,202 and the circulation for the 10 years preceding was 545,000 volumes, or more than 90,000 less than in the first period. . . . Even the fact that 33,000 people used fewer library books from 1880 to 1890 than 20,000 did from 1870 to 1880 does not prove that the 20,000 were greater readers than the 33,000, but it does look as if the 65 per cent. increase in our population since 1880 could not be, to any great extent, a reading class. But this is the era of cheap literature, and it may be cheaper for many to purchase their reading than to seek it even in a free library."

Whitman (Mass.) P. L. The will of the late Caroline H. Whitman, of Whitman, admitted to probate Oct. 12, makes a bequest of \$500 to the town of Whitman for a public library.

Woodfords, Me. Deering P. L. The library will be open Wednesday evenings and Saturday afternoons and evenings, commencing Nov. 4, for the accommodation of the public. The library is well furnished with leading popular books, and a number of new books have recently been added. Miss Alice Sawyer has been appointed librarian.

FOREIGN.

Glasgow, Scot. Mitchell L. The new premises of the Mitchell Library, in Miller Street, were formally opened by the Marquis of Bute, on Oct. 8. The ceremony took place in the large hall on the ground floor.

The Lord Provost, who presided, said: "The occasion which has brought us together to-day is one of the most important in the history of libraries in Glasgow. We have met to celebrate the reopening of the principal public library of the city in the new home which has been prepared for it, and we trust that the usefulness and popularity which distinguished it in the rooms formerly occupied will attend it in an even greater degree in this more central and more suitable building. The Mitchell Library was established by the wise and far-seeing benevolence of the late Mr. Stephen Mitchell, a manufacturer and merchant in Glasgow. Mr. Mitchell died at an advanced age in 1874, and the bequest, amounting to £67,000, was intimated to and accepted by the Town Council in the same year. The intention conveyed in Mr. Mitchell's trust disposition and settlement was that the bequest should form the nucleus of a fund for the establishment and endowment of a large public library in Glasgow, and that such library should be accessible to the public for reference and consultation. The library was opened on November 1, 1877, in temporary rooms provided by the liberality of Baillie Neil. It then contained 14,000 volumes. The result of the opening of the library was at once to

demonstrate the reality of the need which existed in Glasgow for such an institution. The attendance of readers, moderate at first, rapidly increased, and before two years had elapsed had overtaken the accommodation which it was possible to provide. The library now contains 89,000 volumes; and the number of volumes issued to readers amounts to the very large total of 4,680,000. And it is not in large numbers only that this satisfactory position exists, for among the 89,000 volumes a very large proportion are books of great value, interest, and rarity; while in the reading less than 10 per cent. has been in works of fiction—the larger issues being in history and biography, and in science and art. It is thus shown that the library has abundantly fulfilled the intention of its founder, and there will be general satisfaction at seeing it more worthily housed."

France. LOISELEUR, J. Les bibliothèques communales, historiques de leur formation, examen des droits respectifs de l'état et des villes sur ces collections. Orléans, Herluison, 1891.

Leeds (Eng.) F. P. L. Total 169,978; reference library 43,132, central lending library, 41,798 branch libraries 85,048; issued 782,329; visitors 1,276,899; receipts £5725 16s. 2d.; expenditure £5687 6s. 8d.

In addition to the 4 day branches and the 21 other branches, the committee have taken an important step during the past year in placing selected libraries, of about 200 volumes each, in seven of the larger Board Schools of the Borough for the use of the children attending the schools. This system it is intended to extend during the coming year.

During the year the Leeds Naturalists' Club have handed over to the custody of the public library their valuable library of more than 400 volumes of works on Natural History, and arrangements have been made whereby these works can be consulted as a part of the Reference Department.

Papal library. EHRLE, FR. S. I. Historia bibliothecæ Romanorum Pontificum tum Bonifatianæ Avenionensis enarrata et antiquis earum indicibus aliisque documentis illustrata. Vulgata sumptu Academiæ Historico-luridicæ. Tomus I. Romæ, typis Vaticanis, 1890. 12+786 p.+8 pl. 4°. 30 tr.

Rome (It.) Vatican L. Among the remarkable men of the present century, there is no doubt that Leo XIII. is one of those who will leave his mark long after this generation has passed away. There is, moreover, a side of his character to which attention is not often directed, and that is his passion for science and for every kind of literary work. We need not refer to the observatory which he has just erected, but we believe that little is known in England of the new hall of the Vatican Library, which is just completed. It is immediately under the great hall of the library, and was formerly an armory. The decorations are in good taste and the fittings are solid and handsome. About 185,000 printed volumes are placed in it, besides which there are many Ezevirs. The books are arranged in the

following sections: 1, Reference Library; 2, Cardinal Mai's collection; 3, the old Papal Library of printed books; 4, the Palatine Library (from Heidelberg); 5, collection of Fulvio Orsini; 6, Cardinal Zelada's collection; 7, Capponi (Italian literature); 8, Cicognara (History of Art); 9, all subsequent historical collections down to that of Ruland, Librarian of Wurzburg. Three volumes of the catalogue of the Palatine Library have been printed at the Vatican Press. The Orsini collection has been described by Nolhac. The Reference Library is accessible to all those who have permission to work in the Vatican Library and Archives, and the books selected are those which serve the purpose of those engaged on the mss. It is arranged on the plan of the Reference Library in the ms. department of the National Library in Paris, but it is of a more international character, and includes all publications sent by various governments, learned societies and literary clubs. The books have been removed to this new hall in order that the Borgia rooms may be set free and eventually contain a museum of Mediæval and Early Renaissance art. But the advantages of the new arrangement are obvious and of incalculable benefit to all literary men. — *London Spectator*.

Sheffield (Eng.) F. L. A sentence of two months' hard labor has been passed upon a man who, after frequenting the Sheffield Free Library for 14 or 15 years, was convicted of stealing books therefrom and selling them for his own advantage. The detection was cleverly made by one of the library officials. — *London Literary World*.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. At a meeting of the Board on Oct. 9 a committee was appointed to consider the establishment of a public museum in connection with the library. The subject was introduced by the reading of the subjoined statement of Chief Librarian Bain, which was incorporated in the library committee's report:

"1. That the feeling in favor of such an institution has steadily grown during the past year, and also that it is desirable that it should be placed in Toronto, either under the direction of the Government of Ontario, the Canadian Institute, the Public Library, or some independent organization.

"2. The Attorney-General informed a deputation representing the different historical societies of the province that the Government, while feeling the importance of such a work, did not see their way to erect a suitable building and undertake its management.

"3. The Canadian Institute, to whom has been committed the task of collecting and reporting on the archæological remains of the province, have succeeded in gathering together a splendid nucleus for a museum, but are unable, through the lack of funds, to provide accommodation for its treasures.

"4. No other organization appears to exist in the city able to carry on the work.

"5. The Public Library Board alone has special powers granted by Act of Parliament, Vic.

45, chap. 22, for the organization and management of a public museum.

"6. A museum which would be representative of this province would contain a full collection of specimens of its metals and metallic ores, economic minerals, fossils, natural history, including botany, archæology, and antiquities, together with all remains of historical and sociological interest. It would also contain a certain number of specimens in all these departments from older countries, for the purpose of instruction and comparison.

"7. As a safe place, under efficient management, it would become the centre towards which valuable relics, interesting for their historical associations, would gravitate from all parts of the province.

"8. A museum on these lines would be of great educational value to the young, of commercial value to all interested in our minerals, invaluable to the student, and an unfailing object of interest to all residents and strangers in the city.

"9. The upper portion of the present building would only require some repairs and slight alterations to fit it as a very suitable and attractive place for such a purpose and as all the leases expire on Jan. 1, 1892, it would seem an opportune time to consider the advisability of at once taking the necessary preliminary steps.

"10. A sufficient number of specimens could be secured to fill the entire hall occupied by the Athenæum Club, so that no delay need take place in opening the museum to the general public.

"11. The cost of carrying on a museum and of purchasing specimens need not exceed \$3000 per annum, which amount would be covered by the saving on the late Brockton branch, together with the increased assessment, without going beyond the customary quarter of a mill.

"12. As a museum which will not be local, but provincial, the Government of Ontario may justly be asked to make an annual grant on its behalf."

Librarians.

LOWREY, Charles Emmet, was born at Hackensettown, Warren Co., New Jersey, July 6, 1855, and received his preparation for college in the Academy of that place. Isaiah Trufant, a Bowdoin man, was master of the Academy. Mr. Lowrey entered the University of Michigan in 1873, and was graduated, A.B., 1877. 1877-79, taught at Anderson, N. J., and prepared two young men privately for Sophomore class at Lafayette College. 1879-81, Principal of the High School, Calumet, Mich. In the autumn of 1881 Mr. Lowrey returned to the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., and remained there, engaged in literary work and teaching until November, 1886, when impaired health compelled him to seek relief in the climate of Wyoming and Colorado. Mr. Lowrey received, on examination from the University of Michigan, A.M., 1882; Ph.D., 1884. His essay for the doctorate, "The Philosophy of Ralph Cudworth," has been published. For three years Dr. Lowrey was associated with

Dr. William H. Payne in editing and translating pedagogical literature. He has also been a frequent contributor to *Overland*, *Methodist Review*, *Education*, and other educational and literary periodicals. In 1889 Dr. Lowrey was called to take charge of the Library of the University of Colorado, and was elected librarian in 1890. — *Camera*.

NILSSON, Victor. "The Swedish people," so says the *Minneapolis Journal*, "are elated over the appointment of Victor Nilsson as librarian for the East side branch of the public library. The appointment of Mr. Nilsson will give the East side branch a littérateur who is acquainted with the English, French, Italian, German, and Scandinavian literature. He is well adapted for a position of this kind. He was educated at the Latin college at Guthenburg, Sweden. In 1885 he was assistant editor of the *St. Paul Skafferen*, and after one year took the same position with the *Svenska Folkets Tidning* of this city, where he remained for five years. Last year he was editor-in-chief of the *Minnesota Posten*, St. Paul. He is considered one of the ablest writers among Swedish-Americans on matters pertaining to art, music, and literature. He is of a musical family, his sister being Miss Emma Nilsson, the well-known singer. He is Financial Secretary of the United Scandinavian singers, and Vice-President of the National Swedish Press Association. His lectures on modern literature have created considerable attention."

PUTNAM, Herbert, is, according to the *Minneapolis Journal*, "to resign his place as public librarian and return to Boston and the practice of law." This change is made necessary chiefly from the fact that Mrs. Putnam feels that she should live in Cambridge, where her invalid mother is, and where she has been all summer. "Mr. Putnam's name is associated in a very important way with the rapid growth in popular favor of the Minneapolis Public Library during the past few years. He took charge of it when it was the old and comparatively obscure Athenæum, six years ago. He has been a faithful and competent librarian and a director of public taste at the same time, while his patient skill and perseverance in reducing to a comprehensive system the management of the library have kept that institution in touch with the public at all points, and greatly increased its popularity. Mr. Putnam's reputation as a librarian is as wide as this country, and his methods have commended themselves strongly to some of the older and larger libraries of the East. Minneapolis will part from him with reluctance."

SOLDAN, F. J., librarian of Peoria Public Library, died of pneumonia Nov. 5, 39 years old. He came to this country from Frankfurt a. M. when 14 years old, and soon obtained a place in the Public School Library of St. Louis. His elder brother was principal of the High and Normal School in that city. In 1880, when the Peoria Public Library was founded, Mr. Soldan took charge of it. His great ability and faithful service as librarian were recognized by all his townsmen.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BOSTON P. L.'s bulletin for October contains a short list of genealogical dictionaries, etc., a list of local histories containing genealogical information, and a list of American family histories.

JERSEY CITY (*N. J.*) P. L. Alphabetical finding list, August 1. Jersey City, 1891. 4 l.+239 p. O.

— Title-list of fiction, July 1. Jersey City, 1891. [4]+35 p. O.

American novels are marked 1, English 2, German 3, French 4.

FULL NAMES.

The following are furnished by Harvard College Library.

- Bartlett, C. H.: (Oration on Gen. Gilman Marston, etc.);
- Beebe, Levi Nichols (A descriptive geography of New York State);
- Beitler, Abraham Merkle (Road laws in Pennsylvania);
- Colburn, W.: Wallace, Morris, Robert Oliver (The birds of the Connecticut valley in Massachusetts);
- Croft, G.: Andrews (New overland tourist and Pacific coast guide);
- Davis, Minor Meek, *joint author* (The quadruplex);
- Dodge, J.: Wilbur (A wonderful city: Seattle);
- Dyer, C.: Newell (History of the town of Plainfield, Mass.);
- Foster, James Mitchell (Reformation principles stated and applied);
- Gilmore, G.: Clinton (Roll of New Hampshire soldiers at the battle of Bennington);
- Griffin, Ida Lovina (Topical geography, with methods and supplementary notes);
- King, James Marcus (Sectarian Indian schools);
- Lockwood, T.: De Lisle (Practical information for telephonists);
- McCardle, W. H.: *joint author* (The history of Mississippi);
- Spalding, J.: A: (Illustrated popular biography of Connecticut).

CHANGED TITLES.

"The fall of Sebastopol; or, Jack Archer in the Crimea," by G. A. Henty (12°, Boston, Charles E. Brown, n.d.), same as "Jack Archer, a tale of the Crimea" (12°, Boston, Roberts Brothers, 1884).

"Fighting the Saracens; or, the boy knight," by G. A. Henty (12°, Boston, Charles E. Brown, n.d.), same as "The boy knight, a tale of the Crusades" (12°, Roberts Brothers, Boston, 1883).

W. T. PEOPLES.

"Sketches in prose," by James Whitcomb Riley, lately brought out by the Bowen-Merrill Co., of Indianapolis, is identical in contents with "The boss girl, and other sketches," published by the same house in 1886. Besides the change of general title, there has been a change made in

the title of the leading story — then called "The boss girl," now appearing as "Jamesy." Otherwise, there is no difference between the two books.

I have discovered the swindle after being victimized by it. If I sound a note of warning to my neighbors, it may possibly be timely with some of them.

Hereafter I shall buy Mr. Riley's books and Bowen-Merrill Co.'s publications very cautiously and with reluctance. J. N. LARNED.

Bibliography.

ENGLISH catalogue of books, The; an alphabetical list of works published in the United Kingdom and of the principal works pub. in America, with dates of publication, indication of size, price, edition, and publisher's name. Vol. 4: Jan. 1881—Dec. 1889. London, S. Low, Marston & Co., 1891. 4+710 p. 8°, cl., 52½ sh.

GROSS, C.; *Ph.D.* Classified list of books relating to British municipal history. Camb., 1891. 18 p. O. (No. 43 of Harv. Univ. L. Bibliog. contrib.)

LEDIEU, Alcius, *bibliothécaire d'Abbeville*. Reliures artistiques et armoriées de la Bibliothèque d'Abbeville. Abbeville, imp. Fourdrinier, 1891. 113 p. 4°.

With wood-cuts and 18 heliographed fac-similes.

NEW YORK (STATE OF), UNIVERSITY OF THE Regents' bulletin, no. 6, Aug. 1891. Books and apparatus. Albany, 1891. 1 l.+p. 181—257+1 l. O. 25 cts.

In three parts. Part 2, "prepared by M. Salome Cutler, is intended as a practical guide in the selection of books suitable for the libraries of academies and academic departments of union schools, including also literature for preacademic pupils. No attempt is made to recommend text-books. Those desirous of knowing the degrees of popularity of the various text-books in use should consult the tables contained in the annual reports of the University."

— State library bulletin. Library School No. 1. Handbook 1891—92. Albany, University of the State of New York, 1891. 68 p. O.

TAVAGNUTTI, Mario Sig. Hagiographia; Verzeichniss der über Jesus Christus, die Jungfrau Maria, Heilige, Selige, Päpste, und sonstige ehrwürdige und fromme Personen von 1830 bis 1890 erschienenen Lebensbeschreibungen, Predigten, Andachtsbücher, und Legendensammlungen. Wien, 1891. Austria, Drescher u. Comp. 149 p. 1.80 m. (Kathol. theol. Bücherkunde der letzten 50 Jahre, 1.)

In a notice in the *Centralbl. f. B., P. G. M.*

[Gabriel Meier] doubts whether the author is right in including among the saints Joan of Arc, Abraham a S. Clara, P. Roh, S. J., the Count of Chambord, Tetzeli, Catherine de Medici, the *Cathedral* of St. Stephen in Vienna, and the church "Maria von den Engeln-Portiuncula."

VISMARA, A. Materiali per una bibliografia del gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi. Como, Franchi di A. Vismara, 1891. 104 p. 8°. 3.60 lire.

WIERZBOWSKI, Theodor. Bibliographia Polonica xv. ac xvi. ss. Vol. 2, cont. num. 801—2000. Varsovia, C. Konalewski, 1891. 8°. 16+352 p. 12.50 m.

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DELOBRE, F. 3^e table décennale du Journal de jurisprudence commerciale et maritime, 1881—90. Marseille, imp. marseillaise, 1891. 383 p. 8°.

Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

COTGREAVE, A. A selection of pseudonyms, or fictitious names used by well-known authors, with the real names given; also a number of anonymous works with the authors given. London, J. Bale & Sons, 1891. 24 p. 8°.

Under the title "The radical critics outdone," in the *Independent* of June 25, 1891, Prof. William Henry Green notices a work which appeared in German and English, entitled "Der Römerbrief beurtheilt und geviertheilt," by Carl Hessedamm [Erlangen und Leipzig] and "Romans dissected: a new critical analysis of the Epistle to the Romans," by E. D. McRealsham (T. & T. Clark, Edinburgh). Of it the reviewer says: "The mystery of its origin is still unsolved." The names are evidently pseudonyms. Examination will show that the letters composing the two names above are identical, and the fact that when properly combined they also spell the name of a well-known Biblical critic points to him as the author. That name is Charles M. Mead. — C. R. Gillett.

EDWARD TREVERT, author of "Experimental electricity" and several other electrical works, is Edward Trevert Bubier, 2d, of Lynn, Mass. — G. M. Jones.

SOME one gives the following as the nicknames of certain authors: Emerson — The Sphinx. Schiller — The republican poet. Goethe — The poet of Pantheism. Shelley — The eternal child. Keats — The resurrectionized Greek. Byron — The poet of passion. Moore — The butterfly. Jeremy Taylor — The Shakespeare of divines. Coleridge — The insulated son of reverie. Bunyan — Sponsor of the people. Shakespeare — The myriad-minded. Ben Jonson — The divine bully of the old English Parnassus. Spenser — The poet's poet. Chaucer — The well of English undefiled, or the morning star of English poetry. Cædmon — The Milton of the forefathers. — *N. Y. Tribune*.

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K. A. LINDERFELT.

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, OCTOBER 12-16, 1891.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, SAMUEL SWETT GREEN, LIBRARIAN OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.

The function of a library is to serve its users.

It is the duty of a public library to serve the public.

The trustees and librarians of a public library are ministers of the people. They are to be ministered unto, aside from what the dictates of humanity demand, only in so far as provisions made for their comfortable performance of work may enable them to render service of increased efficiency and value.

The service to be rendered by a librarian, however, it should be remembered, in the case of a very large portion of the community, is that of the parent and teacher and never that of a slave.

A trustee of a large library wisely writes: "The community * * very rationally prefers the library which furnishes the greatest number of facilities, the need for which is felt by the community (with a corresponding deadness in regard to facilities desired only by the librarian), and will do most for the reputation of the librarian who best administers the trust."

Usefulness, then, is the test of successful library management.

That statement, however, let it be distinctly understood, does not necessitate sympathy with a library officer who looks with contempt upon what have been happily called the mechanic arts of our occupation. In 1876 I assisted in the formation of this association, and for fifteen years have been proud to work side by side with Winsor and Poole and Cutter and Dewey, while they, and others with a

spirit like theirs, have labored to propagate correct ideas regarding library architecture and the cataloguing and classification of books. The work of these men has been a noble one.

In places where persons are allowed to go to the shelves of libraries, it is a matter of prime importance that they should find the books systematically arranged and so placed that such as treat of similar subjects may be found in close juxtaposition. In all libraries a good system of classification must be in use if librarians are to aid inquirers expeditiously and even with certainty of finding answers to their questions.

It is also indispensable that a library should be thoughtfully, scientifically, and adequately catalogued.

Neither can people be well served in a poor library building.

The public is concerned in having rooms for unpacking boxes and examining and cataloguing books: well arranged and ample shelving; and in the provision of facilities for quick delivery of books to users within the building, and expeditious distribution of them to persons wishing to take them home. It is especially concerned to have well-lighted, ventilated and heated study, reading, and waiting rooms.

Hearty praise, then, belongs to the men who have labored to improve the cataloguing and classification of libraries, and to exert an influence in behalf of correct principles of library architecture.

It is evident that their efforts must be continued.

Especially needful is it that they still proclaim the gospel of convenience and suitability respecting library buildings and the equipment of libraries.

Thanks largely to the influence exerted by this association in its corporate capacity, and through the individual efforts of its members, immense strides have been made in the libraries of this country in cataloguing and classification during the last fifteen years.

One or two of the systems in vogue here have attracted much attention in foreign countries also, and the names of Cutter and Dewey are mentioned with respect not only in this country, but in England, Germany, and Italy. But while this is so, the public needs further education in regard to the principles which should govern communities in making plans for library buildings.

It is the business of the architect, said Professor H. W. Ackland, in my presence in one of the buildings of the University of Oxford, to consider carefully what uses a building is to be put to, and listening attentively to the suggestions of persons who are to occupy it and work in it, to embody their wishes in plans that can be followed by the practical builder.

Generally speaking it will be found in case of the larger libraries that the librarian and his assistants can best tell what accommodations are required by the convenience of members of a community and the working force of the library better than anybody else. Whether, however, this knowledge is possessed by the librarian or by one or more trustees, it should be sought out and availed of by the architect, if the proposed building is to prove to be well arranged and satisfactory.

The community has yet to learn that it is important to consult a librarian in the first place in regard to the form of its building, and that it does not work well in practice to put up a building without consultation with a librarian, and then when the building is done engage an executive officer to occupy the structure, and do the best he can to make up for its shortcomings by the adoption of such makeshifts as are practicable.

Let it never be forgotten, however, that in adopting systems of cataloguing and classification and in putting up library buildings and furnishing them, a community is only providing means for attaining an end. The end to be sought is the satisfactory service of the public. Tools are needful, and they must be of a kind to do well the work for which they are provided, but they must be taken in hand and used before the expense incurred in obtaining them is justified.

Incidentally, it is well, also, to add the important remark that the community which wishes for good library service must not only have good tools and tools adapted to do the work desired, but also, and certainly, a skillful and industrious workman to handle the tools. Provide a good collection of books and facilities for their use and for doing the work of the library, but whether you do these things or not, secure at the start as accomplished and enthusiastic a librarian as you can lay your hands on. More, very much more, good can be accomplished by a good librarian with a poor library and an unsuitable building than by an incompetent librarian provided with the best of material and facilities.

A good librarian will aim to accumulate a large collection of the best books and to secure the best facilities for handling and displaying them. He will aim to obtain a well-planned building.

He will seek for these things, however, mainly as auxiliaries in enabling him to do well the work, which he will keep constantly in mind, of giving as much pleasure as possible to users of the library, and of exerting as widespread and elevating an educational influence as circumstances will allow.

The test of the success of a library is its usefulness. That library best fulfils its mission which, well housed, arranged and catalogued and well manned, studies the needs of the community in which it is placed and of students generally, and then addresses itself earnestly to the work of awakening interest in study and good reading, and shows the greatest and best regulated zeal in disseminating information and bringing about as

large as possible an increase in knowledge and wisdom.

The chief purpose of a library is to stimulate and encourage persons of all ages, learned and unlearned, to make investigations and read good books, and to help them cordially and persistently in finding answers to their inquiries and in getting at books of standard value adapted to supply their special needs.

Fifteen years ago, at the conference of librarians held in Philadelphia, at which this association was formed, I read a paper in which I said: "I wish to say that there are few pleasures comparable to that of associating continually with curious and vigorous young minds and of aiding them in realizing their ideals."

It is because the members of this association, while providing carefully for the wants of scholars, properly so called, have engaged earnestly also in the work of popular education; have considered questions of library economy largely from the point of view of increasing the usefulness of their libraries to the public; and have by their increasing intelligence and faithfulness year by year become in a higher and higher degree conscious of the joy of stimulating and aiding inquiry and cultivating a taste for good literature, that I am especially proud of having had a hand in its formation, and of having taken constantly an active part in its deliberations and work.

Librarians are working to-day in a gratifying spirit of helpfulness to special students, those of more extended interests and the general public, and the growing and already great earnestness and intensity of that spirit as displayed at the present time, is largely owing to the movement started and promoted by this association and its members.

I can give only a few examples of the manifestation of that spirit.

At the well-known convention of "librarians and others interested in bibliography" presided over by Professor C. C. Jewett, and held in New York in September, 1853, it was resolved, on the motion of Charles Folsom of Boston, "That we have examined the work

entitled 'Index to Periodicals,' by W. F. Poole, librarian of the Mercantile Library of Boston, and that we approve of its plan and execution, and we recommend that a similar system of indexing be extended to the transactions and memoirs of learned societies."

The second edition of Poole's Index was published in 1853, and it was owing to the encouragement which Mr. Poole, then librarian of the Chicago Public Library, received at the conference of librarians at Philadelphia in 1876, that he felt emboldened to undertake the preparation and publication of the greatly enlarged and revised third edition of the work.

It is matter for congratulation that this association was instrumental in hastening and securing the publication of a work which is one of the most useful of the aids available by scholars and popular investigators, which is prized throughout the literary world and regarded as an indispensable tool by the librarian of every library in this country, and by the custodians of all the larger libraries in England and on the continent of Europe.

In this connection I wish to call attention to the much-needed index of essays which Mr. Fletcher is preparing with the coöperation of other librarians, and under the patronage of the publication section of this association.

It is to be hoped that the movement which was auspiciously started last year for securing an endowment for that section, may receive a new impetus at this meeting of our association and be carried on to successful completion.

Congratulations are here in order on account of the admirable work in useful indexing that has recently been done on the Pacific coast.

Of the class list of Mr. Cheney I shall speak later. Now, I wish to extend the thanks of all librarians and students to Mr. Rowell of the library of the University of California, for publishing a valuable volume containing a subject index of large portions of the library of the institution with which he is connected, and for the example that he has set to other librarians in preparing so useful a work.

In passing, although I have no time to

dwell upon it, I must express the appreciation which librarians have of the very valuable bibliographical work of Winsor, Foster and others, and extend to them the thanks of all users of libraries for the assistance they are constantly giving in both scholarly and popular investigation. Librarians are mindful also of the great importance of the services which have been rendered by two powerful allies whose work in behalf of libraries began at the same time as the formation of this association, namely, the Bureau of Education at Washington and the *Library journal*.

We remember with gratitude the very efficient and valuable aid afforded by General Eaton and his successors, United States Commissioners of Education, in promoting improvements in library arrangement and making libraries of greater usefulness in the community. Well, too, do we remember the self-sacrificing spirit shown by the late Frederick Leyboldt of New York in issuing the *Library journal* at a considerable loss in money, because he could not help doing a thing which he saw that it was desirable should be done, even when he knew that he must impair his capital in undertaking the new venture.

The librarians of this country feel very grateful to the gentlemen who supported the journal as workers and literary contributors at the start, and men who like Bowker and Cutter and Ford have in later years labored earnestly, disinterestedly, and successfully to make the publication valuable.

We congratulate them on the great advance which they have made and upon the power which they show to add every year to the interest and satisfactoriness of the journal.

The usefulness of a library depends primarily upon its having a good librarian.

But a librarian must have good assistants. The head of a library has to look after its general interests; to keep in touch with the wishes and real needs of his constituency and show prevision in supplying their wants; when his institution is not properly appreciated he has to study means for making it indispensable to a community and conquer for it recognition and support.

He must meet the every-day users of his library to a great extent through his assistants.

If, then, the public is to be well served, the librarian must have accomplished assistants.

I can mention more than one large library in which ignorance or a spirit of parsimony prevails, or where political considerations or a disposition to nepotism is influential, in which the service is wholly insufficient and inadequate, although the librarian is justly regarded as a leader in his occupation.

It is interesting to note a growing appreciation of the importance of having good library service, and it is because this is a crying need that this association has watched with great interest and growing admiration the work of the Library School started in connection with the library of Columbia College and now connected with the State Library of New York.

The work of that school is practical, and becomes year by year increasingly thorough. Above all it stimulates and feeds the spirit of usefulness to the public.

If a library is to do really good work, librarians must not only be well trained and have technical knowledge, but they must be well educated.

Mr. John Winter Jones, late principal librarian of the British Museum, spoke as follows in his introductory address, as president of the international conference of librarians held in London in October, 1877, which I had the pleasure of attending, and at which the Library Association of the United Kingdom was formed:—

"The learned author of the life of Isaac Cassaubon, Mr. Mark Pattison, says, 'The librarian who reads is lost;' and this is to a great extent true. It was certainly true in the case of Cassaubon, who, in his love for the contents of the books placed under his charge, forgot his duties as a librarian. The license which a librarian may be allowed to take while in the discharge of his duties was well indicated by the amiable Cary, the translator of Dante, who used to describe himself and his colleagues, while engaged in the task of cataloguing the books of the British Museum Library, as sheep traveling along a road

and stopping occasionally to nibble a little grass by the wayside."

Certainly it is very dangerous to form the habit of reading in a library that is much used during office hours. While the library is open there is generally time only to become familiar with title-pages, page headings, prefaces, and tables of contents, and to glance hastily through books to gain an idea of their scope, style, and plan of treating subjects.

That fact, however, does not prevent men and women from studying and reading outside the library building, and when not regularly engaged in library work, or in getting a good preparatory education before undertaking such work.

I remember once to have heard of the superintendent of a National Gallery of Art, who, being himself an artist, was allowed to spend a portion of every day in painting. The governing body of that institution was wise in giving its manager time to practice his art.

That man alone is capable of rendering the best assistance to other persons who knows by personal experience how to do good work himself.

The librarian who has made researches himself can best aid investigators not only in departments of knowledge with which he is familiar, but in all departments of knowledge. The methods of investigation are the same everywhere. A student can best help a student.

Officers of libraries then should, in so far as is practicable, be well-educated men and women, and constant students. They should be readers also, and acquire a knowledge of languages and literature and the elements of all branches of inquiry.

I have known both men and women who have made excellent library attendants, who had had but little education, and who, with good powers of observation, learned to do their work well, although mechanically.

Still, generally speaking, a good education and habits of reading and study are of the highest importance to the librarian who wishes to make his administration useful to the community.

In what I have said thus far I have mainly

mentioned certain things which have been done in the United States since the formation of this association to advance the usefulness of libraries to *all investigators and the general public*, and have dwelt upon some considerations that must be had in mind if good library service is to be rendered.

I wish to speak briefly, in conclusion, of a facility which with growing frequency is now being offered to *scholars*, and of a few especially important undertakings which have of late years been engaged in, largely as the result of the influence of this association and its members, in behalf of the cause of *popular education*.

When the first number of the *Library journal* was about to be issued in the latter portion of the year 1876, the editor-in-chief wrote to me to ask if I had not some contribution to make to it. I immediately sent a communication, which was inserted, on "The lending of books to other libraries," in which I advocated earnestly the plan, which had long been in practice in some of the libraries of Europe, of lending of books by one library to another for the use of students.

No greater boon can be afforded a scholar than the privilege of receiving through the library of the town or city in which he lives the loan from other libraries, in other towns or cities, of books not to be had from the library of his dwelling place.

Within a few years there has grown up in this country a great library which has been conspicuous in extending privileges of this kind constantly and systematically to students all over the land.

Perhaps the largest medical library in the world is the one which has lately been rapidly built up in Washington, in connection with the Surgeon-General's office, by Dr. John S. Billings, its librarian.

This library now contains 102,000 volumes and about 152,000 pamphlets.

The next largest medical library in this country is that of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, which contains, I understand, about 47,000 volumes.

Wishing to be able to state here to what extent the privilege of being able to borrow

books by investigators living at a distance from Washington is availed of, I wrote to Dr. Billings to ask him, and received, under date of July 31, the following answer: "The privilege of borrowing books from this library is used to a very considerable extent through the medical libraries of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and by the workers at various universities, especially Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Clark University, etc. The library is essentially a reference and not a lending library, that is to say, it is not a circulating library for lending books to read merely; and as it is required that the books shall be sent and returned by express, and not by mail, and at the expense of the borrower, it does not pay to borrow a single book as a rule. When, however, a person is working up a subject and collects a number of references, it becomes worth while to pay for the transmission of ten or a dozen volumes in many cases. I am sure that the privilege of using the library is very highly esteemed by a number of our best writers and workers."

It may here be remarked that the objection of expense does not apply to borrowing a single book from a library in a town or city which is near to the borrowing library.

It is matter for profound thankfulness that other libraries, besides that of the Surgeon-General's office, have adopted the generous and admirable policy of aiding investigators by lending books to them through out-of-town libraries.

The two which have especially attracted my attention are those of Harvard University and the Boston Athenæum Corporation. It was to be expected that institutions presided over by librarians of such far-reaching and broad views as Messrs. Winsor and Cutter, seconded by great intelligence in the governing bodies of their libraries, would labor in every way to have the books under their charge accomplish the greatest attainable good and render the most extended service.

I have received most valuable aid in helping persons in Worcester to make investigations by the loan of books, not only from all the libraries already mentioned, but from those of Yale and Columbia Colleges, and other institutions.

I have had a very valuable manuscript lent to me by a law library in Boston. In fact, I have seldom applied to a library and asked for the use of books that my request has not been granted.

It is to be regretted that some institutions are governed by rules which will not allow of such an interchange of favors or such unpaid generosity on the part of librarians as those of which I am speaking. That is the case in the Astor Library of New York and in the Library of Congress.

That great institution, the Boston Public Library, is constantly growing in respect to the value of its collections, but its management has lately very much restricted the privileges which it formerly granted with great freedom to libraries and investigators outside of Boston.

Since the organization of this association, the disposition of librarians to engage in personal intercourse and render personal aid to the users of libraries has grown apace.

All over the land earnest and well-directed efforts have been successfully made to render libraries useful to the teachers and pupils of public and private schools.

I shall read a paper on the subject of Libraries and Schools at another session of this meeting, and so will say nothing about that matter here.

Many libraries are striving fruitfully to aid persons to get at books that will aid them in an increasingly satisfactory performance of the duties of their daily occupations.

All that there is time to do in speaking of this kind of work is to refer inquirers to a paper on "The library in its relations to persons engaged in industrial pursuits," read by me two years ago at the meeting of this association held in St. Louis.

I must not fail to remind you that a year ago the Publication Section of the American Library Association put forth a very useful list of books, entitled "Reading for the Young," which was prepared by Mr. and the Misses Sargent, and which embodied, with large additions and with improvements, the excellent work published by that warm and judicious friend of children, our respected associate, Miss C. M. Hewins of Hartford.

October 22, 1890, the Governor of Massachusetts appointed the members of the Free Public Library Commission, which was provided for in a law enacted in the previous May.

The purpose of the establishment of that commission was twofold, namely, to furnish a competent body to answer questions regarding the maintenance and management of libraries, and to encourage and assist towns which did not already have public libraries to establish them.

The commission first addressed itself to the work of stimulating an interest in towns which had no public libraries, to establish them.

From its first report presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts January 30, 1891, it appeared that only 103 of the 351 towns and cities of the Commonwealth were without public libraries. Even in some of the towns lacking them there were small association libraries.

I have now to report, as a member of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, that, largely owing to the work of the commission, led by its hard-working, thoughtful, genial and efficient chairman, the State Librarian, Mr. Caleb B. Tillinghast, thirty-five of those 103 towns at the town meetings held last March and April accepted the provisions of the State law and organized library boards. The commission has been kept very busy since spring in selecting and buying the libraries for those towns which the State had promised to give them. The wants of every town have been considered by themselves; its wishes have been ascertained, and strenuous efforts have been made to supply the best of literature, and to provide as many books as publishers could be induced to furnish the commission for the amount of money at its disposal.

The commission has always been able to furnish 150 volumes to every town, and generally, by the addition of gifts from friends, as many as 200 or more volumes.

Massachusetts makes a good showing in the matter of furthering the cause of popular education by the establishment of public libraries.

While noticing the fact that at the time of writing the first annual report of the Free Public Library Commission, 248 towns and cities had libraries in which the people had "rights or free privileges," Mr. Tillinghast wrote: "There are about 2,500,000 volumes in these libraries, available for the use of 2,104,224 of the 2,238,343 inhabitants which the State contains according to the census of 1890. The gifts of individuals in *money*, not including gifts in books, for libraries and library buildings, exceed *five and a half million dollars*."

Massachusetts is able to say to-day that of the 103 of the smaller towns, having according to the census just taken a population of 134,719, which had no public libraries January 30 of the present year, less than seventy out of a total of 351 remain which have not taken steps to establish them.

May I be permitted, in closing, to call attention to a kind of work which I am just now doing with considerable zeal in the library in Worcester, Massachusetts, over which I preside.

In the new building which we have been occupying for a few months, and which the city committee, under whose auspices it was built, allowed me to plan, there is provided a hall which is to be used for various purposes, but which it is intended to use often for the display of pictures belonging to the library. The whole upper story of the building is so planned also that whatever use may be made of it eventually, it can for several years certainly be used for hanging paintings, engravings and photographs.

In every large library there are collections of photographs, chromo-lithographs and engravings, and finely illustrated books, out of which the illustrations can be temporarily taken, which are seldom seen. These collections and illustrations I am now placing on the walls of the hall spoken of above, and when the pictures are too numerous to be accommodated there, on those of the upper story, and inviting the public to come to the library to look at and study them.

I did enough of this kind of work in our old building to show that it was feasible and desirable to have exhibitions of the kind indi-

cated, and find that in our new quarters they are attracting much attention and giving general satisfaction. It is only necessary to remind librarians that for large displays they have such works as the publications of the Arundel Society, the Piranesi's Rome, great works on Egypt, the famous Italian work on Pompeii just being completed, collections of photographs of pictures by Raphael, Michael Angelo, and other artists, as well as numerous other works and collections.

For the first small exhibition I showed the sixty-three chromo-lithographs in sepia finish provided by Langl, to teach the history of architecture in German schools, and which give striking and picturesque views of ruins in Egypt, India, Persia, Assyria, Greece and Rome, and representations of fine old Christian, Moorish, pre-gothic, gothic, renaissance and Russian buildings.

I made the exhibition tell its own story by placing by the side of ruins, restorations of the buildings representing the opinions of the best authorities, exterior views of buildings where the interiors were given in the set of pictures, ground plans of buildings, etc.

I saw to it, too, that the names of the buildings and ruins were written distinctly in English below the pictures, and had cards printed inviting persons wishing for further information regarding any of the objects represented to apply for books describing them in the reference library down stairs.

There was no expense incurred in the exhibition. The attendant who sat in the hall to guard the property did work which she would have been doing in some other part of the building if she had not been sitting there.

This exhibition was kept open a month and a half.

The first of September I opened a second exhibition in the same hall, of United States Army and Navy uniforms, and pictures representing scenes in the war with Mexico and the civil war.

I am convinced that a very important influence in the direction of popular education can be exerted by exhibitions of this kind.

I will remark, also, incidentally, that our new building, while planned to do such work

as we have learned by experience may well be undertaken by us, has also been so arranged that courses of study, such as those contemplated by the promoters of university extension, may be conveniently pursued in it. Much has been done in the last fifteen years to add to the usefulness of libraries. Much remains to be done.

The question as to how far it is safe to proceed in allowing users of libraries to go freely to the shelves, among the books of libraries, is one of great importance, and being a burning question to-day, will be discussed at this meeting.

No step has been taken towards co-operative cataloguing, and for stopping the great waste which attaches to the present plan of doing work in every one of a thousand libraries which is needed in all, and it would seem might be done in some way at one centre or by one institution for all the thousand libraries.

That problem was vigorously attacked by Professor Jewett at the convention in 1853; it was earnestly discussed by members of the conference of which this association is the offspring, in 1876; it is yet unsolved.

So, too, is the problem of dispensing with type-setting for catalogues every few years, when large numbers of new books have been added to libraries, and convenience demands that no more supplements shall be issued, but all the entries be gathered together again in a single alphabet.

An index to periodicals has been issued. It is kept up to date. An index to essays is in the state of forward preparation.

Mr. Cheney has just done an admirable piece of work in behalf of popular education in preparing and publishing a very much needed list of books in the San Francisco Free Public Library, namely, "Classified English Prose, Fiction, etc., with notes and index to subject-references." The list will be found very useful in the libraries of the country.

We have all these much needed facilities, but where is the index of transactions and memoirs of learned societies which the convention of 1853 thought it so desirable should be prepared?

The convention of 1853 was the first large meeting of librarians in this country. Professor Jewett said that, so far as he knew, it was the first meeting in the world of librarians and bibliographers who had come together to see how they could make public collections of books more useful to communities and individuals.

The gentlemen who met in 1853 meant to have held annual meetings. They did not meet a second time.

In 1876 practical library workers came together in the spirit of the men of '53.

They have met almost every year since.

Yesterday we began the first large meeting of librarians and persons interested in libraries on the Pacific Coast.

The movement which is now started should lead to frequent meetings on this coast.

It will do so, I am confident, and as the result of your deliberations the libraries of the land will be enabled to render themselves increasingly serviceable to scholars and the general public.

BINDING AND BINDERIES.

BY D. V. R. JOHNSTON, REFERENCE LIBRARIAN N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY.

IT is hardly supposable that with the present knowledge of library economy many librarians can be ignorant in matters pertaining to book binding. The special report on "Public Libraries in the United States" issued by the Bureau of Education in 1876, the proceedings of the A. L. A. and L. A. U. K., and the volumes of the Library journal, all contain much valuable matter relating to the subject, and any one so wishing can get about all needed information from these sources. The aim, therefore, of this paper is simply to bring together information already contributed in one way or another, and to add a few facts discovered by observation and experience.

While of course it is necessary to be informed of all the processes through which a book must pass in being bound, such information must be gathered from practical mechanics or text books prepared for them, rather than from this association. For those who can not come in contact with skilled workmen it may be well to mention here that there are two good books now in the market, namely, W. J. E. Crane, *Book-binding for Amateurs*, London, 1885, 2s. 6d., and Joseph W. Zaehnsdorf, *Art of Book-binding*, second edition, London, 1890, 5s. These, on account of their clear and concise character, are now used with satisfaction as text books in the Library School, and can be recommended.

What a librarian must constantly study is the economic side of binding, so that he will not fall into extravagance, which is bad, or be led into habits of false economy, which are far worse. Strong, solid work and good materials are worth paying for, and 25 per cent added to the first cost of a book may often be regarded as insurance against rebinding, which means not only replacing the material worn out, but also duplicating the labor already expended. Then, too, each rebinding seriously deteriorates volumes subjected to the process; besides which, while the sacrifice of our books to cheap binders leads to the added expense entailed by inferior work, it is well known that handsome binding promotes a desire on the part of the public to protect the library from injury or loss. The waste in library work generally comes from not using the material suited for the conditions to which the volume is to be subjected. The labor expended on a book properly bound in one-half morocco, calf or sheep is nearly the same, and on a cloth book it is not much less, and this is all lost if the material used is unsuitable. Under certain conditions a cheap cloth binding will outlast the best leather, and if a librarian does not know these conditions he can not profit by them.

Then, too, the market is full of frauds, and if one is not informed as to the character,

value and strength of materials, he will be the prey of dishonest binders and publishers. Of course frauds are practiced which will deceive an expert, and against these all knowledge is vain.

The most important material is that which is used to cover the back and to form the hinge at the side, which has the hardest usage, costs the most, and represents the greatest expense in labor. The preservation of this is the preservation of the binding. It is consequently of the utmost importance to know not only what is the best kind of material for different uses, but also what grades of material give the greatest service for the cost.

It is held by all having a knowledge of the subject that morocco is without any question the best material in which to bind a book which is to have considerable use, but which is to be preserved and not worn out in circulation. Morocco, which is goat-skin, has a long, tough texture by nature and is tanned without aid of chemicals, and so will stand not only hard and constant usage but will resist far better than any other leather the corroding influences of heat, foul air, and gas. But moroccos vary greatly in price and are imitated in very many ways, so one must always watch, not only to get the best morocco but to get morocco at all.

It is said that you should always get the best and only the best morocco. This is not strictly true. Get the best for the purpose intended. The best morocco is Levant, which costs from \$42 to \$60 per dozen, or from \$3.50 to \$5 per skin. Levant is not only the handsomest morocco but it will outlast all others. Still the use of it in a library is an extravagance, because while it costs from 25 to 50 per cent more than the so-called Haussmann skin, its endurance is but little better. There is no saving in labor to be effected by its use, since binders class it as fancy work and charge a fancy price for it. Of course where a library does its own binding this does not hold good, but even then it is very doubtful whether the use of Levant for other than fancy work can be recommended.

The morocco which is best suited for library work is the grade known in the market as "genuine morocco," which costs, according to size, thickness, and finish, from \$18 to \$33 per dozen or from \$1.50 to \$2.75 per skin. All this grade of leather is good for one kind or another of work, but in the majority of cases the leather which costs the highest price is the most enduring, and the cheapest. Morocco, which costs from \$26 to \$33 per dozen, if it is of a proper finish and thickness for good work, will cost just about the same per square foot, namely, from 38 cents to 40 cents, the difference in price representing the difference in size only.

Now since the smaller skins are always open to a slight suspicion as to their general quality, and will sometimes show a large wastage, the use of the skin costing from \$30 to \$33 per dozen is always recommended in the absence of some special reason to the contrary. This is known as the Haussmann skin, and measures on an average 7 square feet per skin, which at \$2.75 per piece equals in round numbers 40 cents per square foot, being, as near as can be estimated in the long run, from 13 cents to 15 cents for a half-bound 8vo. Please bear in mind that all binding figures are approximations, as price of leather, size of skins, size of books, amount of wastage, etc., are inconstant quantities.

The cheaper grades of "genuine morocco" costing from \$18 to \$24 per dozen are not only thinner but smaller skins, and can be used to advantage only on small work and on books having but moderate use. In cost this leather is about the same as the best Persian morocco, but for ordinary purposes it is to be preferred to it. Persians are quoted at from \$10 to \$24 per dozen, though that which is commonly used costs from \$15 to \$20. This skin is about the size of the cheaper "genuine morocco," and contains about 6 square feet, though some of the higher grades are as large as the Haussmann skins. Averaging as well as can be the ordinary sizes and prices of Persian morocco, it seems to cost about from 20 cents to 25 cents per square foot, or approximately, and 8vo will cost from 8 cents to 10 cents.

There seems to be but little use for Persian, as only the better quality can be trusted, and this overlaps in price the grades of "genuine morocco." Librarians in this country have given it a trial and report it unsatisfactory, though at the present time in England the circulating libraries like Mudie's and Smith's use a great deal of it. Persian is a good-looking leather, and wears quite well. It is, however, more apt to fade than "genuine morocco," and on exposure to heat it becomes hard and brittle. The lighter shades of it are apt to streak and scratch, so that the darker shades only are commonly in the market.

There are other grades of morocco which are very small and thin, and cost from \$6 to \$12 per dozen, but they have no place in library work, and indeed are not much used for binding at all.

The so-called imitation French and German moroccos, which cost from \$15 to \$18 by the dozen, or from 7 cents to 9 cents per 8vo, are not much used in this country for library binding, though we are apt to get it in quantity through our foreign agents. While it is a fact that this leather is made from sheepskin, yet it is so well tanned that it will wear only a trifle poorer than Persian, and European binders do not hesitate to advertise and use it by name.

Another imitation of morocco made from the Persian sheep is known as "bock." It is a small skin and costs by the dozen from \$9 to \$11, or from 5 cents to 7 cents per 8vo back. It is a bad leather, giving scarcely better wear than good roan, and is a dangerous imitation, being often hard to distinguish from morocco when fresh on a book. A case is known where a binder informed a customer that bock and morocco were the same thing, and persuaded him to make out specifications for "bock or morocco." Other imitation moroccos are often made from common sheepskin and from buffing, but they are not hard to detect.

We are informed (see J. B. Nicholson, *Manual on the Art of Bookbinding*, Phila., 1856, p. 16) that "there are in the British Museum books bound in calf supposed to

have been bound in the time of Henry VIII." Whether this is true or not, it is certain that no calf binding done to-day will ever reach such antiquity. Though no one can find fault with the use of calf in private collections, as it is one of the handsomest of bindings, yet it must be condemned as worthless for library purposes. It costs from \$21 to \$29 per dozen for the grades commonly used, and the cost per book of the different grades is about the cost of the different moroccos. As it requires careful handling in the bindery to keep it from soiling and needs extra finishing, the cost is apt to be rather high for calf work. Calf has many fatal objections. It becomes brittle and wears out at the joints; it reduces itself to powder under the action of heat and gas, so that volumes will often break their own bindings by their weight on the shelves, and on account of the even, close grain it is liable to be soiled and scratched in use. Although these bad qualities have long been known, some librarians prefer to stand the trouble and expense of using it rather than to change the binding on long and handsome sets. It is a matter of regret to all having to do with law books that full calf bindings are so largely used by British and Colonial law publishers, as this style of binding is very dear and yet hardly more useful than common half law sheep.

Sheepskin, too, whether in the form of blank sheep, roan or skiver, ought to be avoided when possible, as it is thoroughly unreliable. Roans cost from \$8 to \$11 per dozen, and vary much in durability and according to no known law, except that the black and very dark leather is apt to be the poorest.

Skiver, or split roan, costs from \$5 to \$9 per dozen, and varies in strength from paper upwards, some being more lasting than some roans. Skiver, of course, can only be used on very thin books, but even here cloth will answer much better if the book is not worth a morocco binding. In the same way it is wise to substitute morocco or duck for roan on much-used books, or cloth, if the book will spend much of its time on the shelves, as roan will stand neither the effects of usage or of time.

Law sheep, which costs from \$6 to \$12 per dozen, and law skiver, which costs the same, though used in this country more than any other binding leather, as they are the standard bindings for law books and public documents, are thoroughly bad, as they look mean, wear poorly, and are dirty to handle. However, the use of sheep-skin is compelled on sets of law reports, etc., as the legal profession demands it. Its use in a library, however, should be curtailed as much as possible, even for law work.

There is no doubt that a better sheep-skin could be made than what is now in the market. Specimens of sheep and skiver bindings which have been in use for 40 or 50 years are not uncommon, and the New York State library copy of Grattan's Virginia Reports, first issued in 1850, still preserves intact its original binding of sumac-tanned sheep, though worn and soiled from constant use. The use of this white sheep was suggested at last year's conference, but inquiry has failed to discover any quantity of it in the hands of dealers in binding materials, and such samples as were procured from publishers of medical works, who still use it, were by no means satisfactory.

Another bad leather is Russia, but as it is expensive, costing from \$3.50 to \$5.50 per skin, according to size, it is not used to any extent. It is stronger than calf, but, like it, wears out at the joints and crumbles under the action of heat and gas. The theory that its peculiar odor preserves it from worms, though long exploded, is repeated to this day.

Much better than genuine Russia is its imitation, American Russia, or buffing, as it is called, when split quite thin. It is made from cowhide and is a good, strong leather, and next to morocco, the best for binding. American Russia costs from 12 cents to 18 cents per square foot when plain, or from 16 cents to 24 cents when grained to imitate morocco, seal, etc. Buffing costs from 5 cents to 10 cents per square foot. The durability of this kind of leather depends very much on its thickness, and while it can be used on maps, newspapers, etc., quite well, for most purposes duck will answer better; and while it is much

better than roan calf or Russia for smaller books, duck or morocco or cloth, used as mentioned above, will be much more satisfactory. However, for those who wish a cheap leather binding, American Russia is recommended in preference to all others.

All pig-skin which is now in the market has a handsome finish and a grain quite as good looking as morocco. It costs from \$7.25 to \$11.75 per skin, in accordance with size, quality, and finish of the leather, each skin measuring from two to four times the size of genuine morocco; so it is by no means a cheap material. It is a rather intractable leather and requires careful skiving to make it look well on a book. As it shows a tendency to harden and become brittle if not handled often, and is suspected of mildewing and engendering mildew in other books, it seems unwise to bind in it for general use, at least until its qualities are better known. However, it seems to be a very good if not the best material for table books, such as dictionaries, catalogues, etc., as it will stand rough usage without scratching or becoming shabby. It may also be used on encyclopedias and books of constant reference, but for other purposes its use must be regarded at present as doubtful and inexpedient.

Most librarians have been forced to abandon the use of buckram. It is not at all a cheap cloth, as it costs from 40 cents to 50 cents per yard. It is hard to work on a book, since it takes both glue and gold badly, and on exposure becomes brittle and is liable to soil and fade like any book cloth. Linen buckram, which is the highest priced and the best, has been practically unknown to the American market from the first, though, as it is hard to tell it from the cotton cloth, the fact was not generally known. In all cases where buckram was used duck will be found to answer the purpose better, as it costs only from 10 cents to 20 cents per yard, is easily worked, and in fact possesses all the requirements for a strong, cheap binding suitable for circulating libraries, over-size books in little use, maps, and newspapers. On the other hand, duck is rough to handle, is not good looking, and will not take gold lettering

well; and as it is not wise to letter on labels, one is confined to limited shades of color, since they must be light enough to show ink lettering and dark enough to be used without soiling. With very large volumes, as the friction of duck sides is great, it is always a good plan to bind in half duck with paper sides, and indeed the custom of using half duck on 8vo and smaller books is growing in favor.

Books having infrequent use of not over-size will last just as well in cloth as in anything else. Book cloth, costing from 12 cents to 20 cents per yard, will answer as well as high-priced morocco, and indeed better, since heat and gas have no effect on a cotton fibre. Remember, though, that cloth work is case work and will not stand usage.

In binding in leather avoid both the very light shades, which are the most expensive and will not keep clean, and the very dark, especially the black and very dark green, which are tender. Binders prefer the blacks, but only because they are easy to match and can often be bought lower than other shades. Skins which are failures in lighter shades are often dyed black, and this tends to rot the fibre of the leather. The best colors for wear are the lighter browns, greens, olives, cochineal red, blue, and maroon.

The effect desired to be produced by the binding should be pleasing to the eye and sufficiently diversified not to rob the books of their individuality. But as it is an annoyance to choose a color for each book and to have innumerable styles which must be matched, different schemes of color have been devised and used by different librarians, some assigning colors to subjects, some to the language of the text, etc. None of these schemes are without objections, and, indeed, their advisability depends entirely on circumstances.

The binding of pamphlets depends of course on the resources of the library, the largest libraries binding the most important singly and the others in groups, while the small ones bind but few, and those in collections. It is important in making these collections to have them closely classified, and if the sizes are unequal, to arrange them flush at

the top so that dust can not find its way into the volume.

Reports of societies, institutions, etc., are most useful if bound by regular periods, such as decades or semi-decades.

Some of the larger libraries now bind the covers of their periodicals, pamphlets and books issued in parts, some placing them at the end of the volume and others binding them as published. In this way much valuable historical as well as bibliographical matter is often preserved. The custom, too, is coming into favor with the larger libraries of binding half titles, advertising leaves, etc., with the covers. This custom is not endorsed for any but the very large reference libraries, as it materially adds to the expense, but for them it is strongly recommended. The public have the right to expect that a library maintained in part for collecting and preserving the records of human thought and action will not neglect to preserve in original form the issue of the contemporary press. Any one who has done reference work for a cultivated community will hardly have to be informed how greedily odd scraps of information, found only in the advertisements of old publications, are sometimes sought for, and a proper regard for the future would seem to indicate the preservation of all the printed matter possible.

In the mechanical processes of binding there are some points to be carefully noted. Sewing, when properly done, will often outlast the leather. But to get this result not only should the best thread be used, but every fold of more than four leaves should be sewn "all along" whenever possible. If, however, this will compel the use of very small thread in order to get the correct swell to the back, it is better to sew alternately with a stronger thread. Hayes' thread, costing from 90 cents to \$1.10 per pound, will be found the best for library work.

Every volume above a 16mo should be sewn on at least three bands, and as the volume is larger and thicker, the number should be increased in proportion. The thread should in all cases completely encircle each band, and the first and last signatures should

be overcasted. When the bands are laced into the boards they should pass through grooves cut to each hole, so that in "knocking down" bands will not be cut or frayed. This last precaution, unfortunately, is seldom observed, and our binding suffers.

All maps and folding plates in books that have much use should be backed with muslin, but as this costs about 6 cents per piece, for books with moderate use a muslin joint at the fold can be employed at a cost of only about one-third as much. All plates, however, in large volumes should be mounted at least on a cloth guard, or they are apt to be crumpled or torn.

Books which are sewn on tapes, parchment strips or other raised bands last better and open freer than others, and have the added advantage of not being deeply sawed. There is an idea that they are not sawed at all, but as a rule a small cut is made on each side of the band to guide the sewer. Raised band sewing is not generally practiced, and sewers are unskillful in doing the work, so the cost is apt to be high. If tape sewing were more commonly used there is no reason why the cost should be more than 5 cents or 10 cents per volume higher than good band sewing; but at present the cost is often twice that much. Outside the large cities almost the only place where tape sewing is practiced is in the bindery where a certain kind of blank book work is done, and such a place, as a rule, does not do good library binding.

Tapes are not generally laced into boards, but are glued on the inside of the cover. This is certainly dangerous, and we have had some trouble from it, though but little complaint has been made of bands pulling off. Though the looks of tight-backed books is injured by tapes and loose backs are not improved in appearance by them, if it were not for the present high cost they would be advantageous for library work, especially on loose-backed books. As it is, books of music, volumes of maps, plates and manuscripts, and other works that should open with great freedom, should always be sewed on them.

Every book, if well bound, should have a vellum corner, which, if properly put on, is

almost a perfect protection in case the book is carelessly dropped, as it will easily dent hard wood. These corners should be carefully skived down, so as not to make a protuberance against which the siding will wear itself out, and should not be less than 3cm long on a book larger than a 12mo, as in case of a fall a small corner will help to break off the board enclosed by it. There is practically no difference in the cost of vellum and leather corners, some binders charging more for one and some for the other.

As between tight back and loose back, the testimony is strongly in favor of the former, while the latter is much more commonly used. In a tight back, the leather, being fastened to the back, forms part of the book itself, binding it close at every point, and acting as a hinge joint at each place where the book is opened. In a loose back, the leather is hardly more than a connection between the boards, the first linings being all the support to the back. Hence, at the joint where the bands are seen on the edge of the board, there is a constant strain which must result in breaking the cord if the book is in frequent use. Unless a tight back is well bound, it will not open as well as a loose back, but if the work is well done the difference between them is not worth mentioning. A loose back is better looking, especially when fixed out with false raised bands, but as these bands add nothing to the strength of the book, and may often weaken it, their use ought not to be advised.

Every item of cost in finishing the tops and edges should be cut off, as there is no need of doing more than burnishing the top with an agate, the cost of which ought not to be more than 1 1-2 cents per volume. This burnishing is almost as perfect a protection against dust as gilding, which will cost from 15 cents to 20 cents per top, or marbling at from 3 cents to 5 cents, or coloring at 10 cents per volume.

In finishing the back all tooling and ornamentation should be avoided except plain gilt cross lines and blind tooling, to divide the back into panels, and perhaps a plain gilt fillet where the leather and sidings join. The lettering should be in the most used form of Roman capitals and Arabic numerals, large

and clear enough to be easily read, and should be stamped on the back and never on labels, which are liable to come off. The use of old English, German or other fancy types, punctuation marks and Roman notation, is confusing to the eye and should not be allowed.

It is a good plan to have the lettering always in the same relative position, and the following arrangement is considered the best: Put the author's name in the top panel, with initials if needed; a brief, comprehensive title made up from the title page if possible, in the second; the editor, translator or commentator, if necessary, in the third; and the year, whole number of the volume, the series and series volume, in the order mentioned, without prefixing v., vol., Band, etc., in the fourth. In some rare cases, as on newspapers, it is well also to add the months. When books are bound together put the author of the leading book in the top panel and its title in the second, and the author and title of the second book in the third panel. When books have fixed class and book numbers they should be gilded on in the bottom panel of 8vo and smaller volumes, and in the top of the first panel of larger volumes. Lettering costs only from 3 cents to 5 cents per line, and the saving in time and trouble spent in constantly replacing paper numbers will warrant the outlay.

Paper sidings will ordinarily give the best satisfaction, as they cost 2 cents to 3 cents less than cloth and will wear about as long. They give but little friction on the shelves, and do not curl up at the edges, fray out at the ends, nor blister with moisture, as cloth will. Moreover, paper when worn out can be easily replaced. Full leather work, except in rare cases, has no place in a library.

The cost of binding varies so much in different places, and with the style and quality of work, that it is hard to give any figures which will be of value. An 8vo in one-half morocco will cost from 75 cents to \$1.25; a 12mo from 50 cents to 80 cents; a 16mo from 35 cents to 70 cents, etc. At the New York State library we have adopted the following schedule, which we think represents a fair price for the very best style of library work:

SIZE.	1/2 GOAT.	1/2 SHEEP.	CLOTH.
Q=30cm	\$1.25	\$1.00	\$.75
"=28.5	1.15	.90	.70
O=25	.95	.75	.60
D=20	.75	.60	.50
S=17.5	.60	.50	.35

Bear in mind, however, that the cheaper grades of this leather work are in all respects equal to the morocco binding except as to the leather and finishing used. While it is certain that in parts of the country, owing to competition and other causes, the price of binding has gone down within the last few years, yet, as in most European countries the cost has risen in spite of competition, we have no reason to expect that work will ever be very much cheaper here than at present.

Of the work that comes from abroad, the French is the cheapest and the most satisfactory. English binding, when in morocco, is excellent, especially in the forwarding. And German work, while not so well forwarded as either of the others, is good in the finishing and leather, and is certainly much more satisfactory than German work of a few years ago. Figures furnished on Aug. 1 show the price of an 8vo in one-half morocco to be, in London, 3s. 6d.; in Leipzig, 2mk. 25pf.; in Paris, 2 fr.; so money can still be saved by having books bound abroad.

The temptation to start a bindery in a library is often very great to any one familiar with the cost and character of good work. Binders who do good work at fair prices are not numerous even in our large cities, and in places removed from these large centres book-binding is either practiced in a crude state or is charged for at fancy rates. It is easy to reason, "I pay \$1,500 for binding, but as I can get a binder for \$1,000 and can hardly use \$200 worth of material, I can save money." Under certain conditions this reasoning may be good, but in the vast majority of cases it is wrong. A library which wishes to do first-class work of all kinds suitable for its use, repairing, relettering, cloth case work, well forwarded duck work on large volumes, and extra one-half morocco, will almost certainly lose money by doing its own work if its binding bill is no more than \$2,500 a year, and if it

expends from \$2,500 to \$3,000 it will still be on the doubtful list. But on any larger amount it should save money. The success of the enterprise depends entirely upon a proper subdivision and supervision of labor, and no bindery can hope to make a profit if it has not work for at least three hands. The experiment has been thoroughly tried and enough data have been collected to make it certain that none but the larger and rapidly growing libraries can expect to run a bindery at a profit, and that even these can hope but for only small financial gain. There is one exception to this rule which should be noted here.

Some of the rapidly circulating libraries in the large cities where books are bound for constant use, and with the expectation that many of them will wear out in service, have found that they can save money by doing their own work. They employ one all-round binder at about \$1,000 a year and perhaps \$200 worth of assistance, and turn out work which costs from 20 cents to 30 cents per volume. This style of binding is usually in duck, with little or no lettering. That it is suitable for the purpose to which it is put, the character of the libraries which use it leaves little doubt, but it has no place in a library which binds for preservation. But even in doing this kind of work, where the annual cost of running will not exceed \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, it is easy to see what a large number of volumes at from 20 cents to 30 cents must be bound to cover expenses.

But for first-class library work the case is far different. Suppose you have your plant, which will cost from \$650 to \$800, all paid for, and are willing to leave out from your calculation the interest on both plant and stock, the cost of light, heat, book-keeping, insurance, etc., and you set out to do work which is worth \$2,500 a year. To do this work you

will require three hands, a finisher at \$20 a week, a forwarder at \$12, and a sewer at \$6, so that in round numbers the labor will cost \$1,975 a year. But the stock used in doing this work, if the conditions are the same as at present exist in the New York State library, will cost from \$575 to \$625, so that your total cost will be from \$2,550 to \$2,600. If, however, you do \$3,000 worth of work, you may require another hand, an apprentice at \$4 a week, which will make your labor cost in round numbers \$2,185, and the stock will cost from \$690 to \$750, so that the total cost will be from \$2,875 to \$2,935.

These approximations, though deduced from the practical experience of the New York State library bindery, are meant to represent in all cases the highest cost and the most disadvantageous circumstances. However, as we are actually doing work at the rate of from \$3,100 to \$3,200 per year, and that too largely of the very best quality, the quality on which binders make their greatest profit, and are not showing any great direct financial gain, your reporter is inclined to doubt the wisdom of any attempt at library binding in any library which has not other objects in view than the mere saving of money on the current contract rates, unless that library is very large.

The indirect advantages, however, are numerous and valuable, namely, safety, convenience, saving in time, the certainty of having work done as wanted, and the ability of having outside work done at figures much lower than binders would give if they did not have to compete with you for your own work. These advantages are not to be disregarded or underestimated, but if we are to consider the direct money gain alone, we must conclude that it can not be looked for in a library bindery.

POINTS OF AGREEMENT AMONG LIBRARIANS AS TO LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

BY CHARLES C. SOULE, TRUSTEE OF THE BROOKLINE (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

IT has been stated that architects can get little help from librarians in planning libraries, because librarians do not agree as to what they want. This misapprehension probably arises from the fact that library literature, while it abounds in discussions of mooted points of construction, contains apparently no recent statement of elementary principles. To elucidate these principles some preliminary knowledge of the subject is required, and architects, asking advice without experience of their own, draw out and emphasize the striking differences of opinion, rather than the substantial agreements among librarians.

It is the purpose of this paper to state certain principles of construction, as to which those prominent American librarians who have had occasion to consider problems of building, appear to be unanimously agreed.

To librarians, most of these propositions will appear like truisms; but the necessity for formulating them appears in the fact that very few library buildings erected in this country during the last ten years conform to all, and some of them conform to none, of these axiomatic requirements.

Librarians are generally agreed as to the following fundamental principles of library architecture.

A library building should be planned for library work.

The work of a library is (or should be) as definitely marked out as that of a school, or a hospital, or a factory; and the building to contain it should be planned with as much care, and as intelligent a regard to its proper functions.

Every library building should be planned especially for the kind of

work to be done, and the community to be served.

Libraries differ widely in scope. The college library, the State library, the reference library, the circulating library, the professional library, the town library—while they have much in common—have different requirements as to rooms and arrangements; and libraries of the same class may differ as to probabilities of growth, conditions of equipment, and opportunities for usefulness.

The interior arrangement ought to be planned before the exterior is considered.

Within such necessary limitations as the size and shape of the lot and the amount of money available, the first consideration of librarian, building committee, and architect should be, not what exterior style, but what interior plan, is best for the library.

No convenience of arrangement should ever be sacrificed for mere architectural effect.

While the architect may suggest changes of plan which will improve the appearance of the building without sacrificing any point of usefulness, no essential conveniences for library work ought to be surrendered. It is far better that a library should be plain, or even ugly, than that it should be inconvenient. A steam-engine, superb in finish but faulty in construction, is properly condemned. A library is a literary engine requiring equally perfect construction to do economical and efficient work.

The plan should be adapted to probabilities and possibilities of growth and development.

In constructing a library building, it may be wise to build only for the needs of the present generation; but room and opportunity should always be allowed for future development. The community may grow, the library may increase beyond expectation, its methods may change, its sphere may enlarge, or the progress of library science may develop improvements in administration, requiring changes and enlargement.

Simplicity of decoration is essential in the working-rooms and reading-rooms.

If money can be spared, the exterior of a library building, its approaches, entrances, and corridors, may be embellished to any extent; but the rooms intended for use, while they ought to be attractive in form and color, should be free from that showy decoration which attracts sight-seers to disturb the quiet and distract the attention of workers and readers.

A library should be planned with a view to economical administration.

No library can be so liberally endowed as to be beyond the need of economy, in time as well as in money. A well-planned library can be administered more smoothly and less expensively than one badly planned. In order to save money, expedite work, and insure prompt service to the public, the rooms of a library should be so arranged as to require as few attendants, as few steps, and as little labor as possible. The librarian's room should be near the centre of the system, within easy reach of the public on the one hand, and the working-rooms on the other.

The rooms for public use should be so arranged as to allow complete supervision with the fewest possible attendants.

The danger of mutilation or theft of books or periodicals is lessened, if every part of a reading-room is in plain view of the delivery clerk or of some other attendant.

There should be as much natural light as possible in all parts of the building.

No artificial light can be as healthy for attendants and for books, so agreeable to the eyes, or so economical, as daylight.

Windows should extend up to the ceiling, to light thoroughly the upper part of every room.

With high windows, and walls and ceiling of a light color, the upper part of a room holds and diffuses daylight. With low windows it may be a cavern of gloom.

Windows in a book-room should be placed opposite the intervals between book-cases.

In planning a book-room or stack the book-cases ought to be located and the windows ought to be so arranged as to cast light, and not shadow, down all the aisles.

The arrangement of books in tiers of alcoves and galleries around a large hall (exemplified in the Public Libraries of Boston, Cincinnati, and Detroit) is considered entirely obsolete. The old style of shelving around the walls, in alcoves, and in galleries, has been generally superseded by the use of "floor-cases,"—that is, double book-cases arranged in parallel lines across the floor of a room,—or "stacks," which are tiers of floor-cases, one close above the other.

Shelves around the walls, and in alcoves, are still used in small libraries not likely to grow much; and in libraries where access to the books is unrestricted and space can be spared.

A form of shelving which is growing in favor, is an arrangement of floor-cases in large rooms, with space

between the tops of the book-cases and the ceiling, for ventilation and the diffusion of light.

[This form of shelving is sometimes called a "one-story stack," but the term does not appear to be as appropriate as "floor-cases."]

There is considerable difference of opinion in regard to the "stack" method of shelving books. All librarians recognize the objections to the "stack," but most of them believe that economy of cost, room, and work requires its use to some extent in large libraries. Prominent librarians urge, on the other hand, that the inconveniences of the system are very great, and that, as a rule, its use should be avoided.

The plan for reference libraries so strongly advocated by Dr. Poole (classifying the books in departments and arranging them for storage and study in separate rooms, under one roof) has so far influenced library construction that modern library plans provide accommodations for readers near the books they want to use, whatever system of shelving is adopted.

In a circulating library the books most in use should be shelved in floor-cases close to the delivery desk.

In the floor-cases of a reference library the upper shelves should be narrower than those below, with a ledge about three feet from the floor.

This form of shelving leaves more elbow-room in passing, admits more light, and pro-

vides a temporary resting-place for books in use or in transit.

Three feet between floor-cases is ample for all purposes of administration.

No shelf, in any form of book-case, should be higher than a person of moderate height can reach without a step-ladder.

Shelving for folios and quartos should be provided in every book-room.

Straight flights are preferable to circular stairs.

Communication by speaking tubes and bells should be arranged between the working-rooms of a library.

So far, prominent librarians who have given special study to library construction appear to agree unanimously. Other points of general agreement—such for instance as objection to lofty halls for use as reading-rooms or delivery-rooms—have been omitted where any one could be found who doubted their universal application. On many such points librarians are approaching unanimity through frank discussion and practical experiment.

If this paper serves a useful purpose, the writer may offer at some future conference a discussion of "Tendencies in Library Architecture," covering more fully, and systematically the whole subject from the librarian's point of view.

HOW THE RE-CLASSIFICATION AND RE-NUMBERING OF 60,000 VOLUMES WAS DONE IN THE DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY WITHOUT CLOSING THE LIBRARY OR STOPPING THE CIRCULATION OF BOOKS.

BY H: M. UTLEY, LIBRARIAN.

IN 1886 the Detroit public library, which then numbered about 80,000 volumes, was arranged upon the fixed location system. The library has four galleries, which, with the main floor, give five tiers of book cases, divided into twenty alcoves in each tier. The alcoves are numbered from one to one hundred, beginning at the southwest corner of the main floor, and counting from left to right, making five circuits of the building and ending at the top. Each alcove is divided into nine divisions, and each division, when the sizes of books permit, has nine shelves. The books were numbered for alcove, division, shelf, and number of book on shelf. They had no accession number or other identification mark. If a library were absolutely finished this system of numbering would be the ideal one. It fixes a definite place of residence, a home for every book; and books are not naturally migratory in their character. The system of numbering had been employed in this library many years, and frequently the books had been re-adjusted and re-numbered to meet the difficulties occasioned by rapid accessions. Only five years before the date mentioned, the library had been closed three and a half months, to the very great annoyance of the public, to permit such re-adjustment, and the then librarian estimated that this would not need to be done again for a period of at least ten years. But before five years had passed it was found that some classes had grown much more rapidly than had been anticipated, and though plenty of space for growth had been left, on the whole, it had not always been left with prophetic precision. The result was that confusion was becoming worse confounded every day.

Then the library board gave orders for printing a catalog, and it became evident that

if the fixed book numbers were embalmed in a printed catalog the future difficulties of adjusting the library into any sort of order would be greatly enhanced. I determined to discard the old inflexible system and make a radical change to one better adapted to the needs of a rapidly growing library. The commissioners assented to the change and the consequent delay in issuing a catalog, but only on the condition that the library should not be closed nor its use practically interrupted. Librarians consulted agreed that there were better systems than ours, but none thought that the conditions of a change imposed by the board could be fully observed. The best advice was to number the accessions by a new system and then gradually take up the old books and fit them into new places. But this plan would be interminably slow and would postpone indefinitely the printing of a catalog, already in a forward state of preparation and for which the public was clamoring. So there seemed to be no other course but to boldly assault the main collection.

There was already in the library a somewhat crude classification, apparently based on the leading principle of the decimal system—that is, the books were grouped under nine general heads with a few subdivisions. But under the cast-iron arrangement of book numbers several of the classes were necessarily broken and scattered.

Upon consideration I adopted the decimal classification system entire with the Cutter system of author notation, the two combined to form the book number, and never went to the trouble of assigning accession numbers. In January, 1887, two library assistants were set to work. They had had only limited study of the systems and practically no experience in their application. Their plan of action was

first to make the entire round of the building for the critical inspection of every book to determine its subject or class, and they began by selecting such sections as threatened the fewest difficulties to their inexperience. Having decided upon a class figure, it was entered upon the upper left-hand margin of the title page with pencil, subject to erasure if a change was finally thought desirable. This done, the book was put back in its old place on the shelf to be used by the public freely, as before. Such books as were out from any section undergoing classification were, upon their return to the library, placed in the hands of these assistants for classification before being put on the shelves. New books added to the library were treated in like manner before going upon the shelves. In due course of time the circuit of the library had been completed and every book had received its class number. The public had not suffered the slightest inconvenience on account of the work, in fact, could not have suspected that anything unusual was going on in the library. The books were freely drawn for home reading and no restriction whatever was placed on their use on account of the operation described. This was the most difficult portion of the work and consumed the largest proportion of the time.

The next step was to assort and bring together all the books bearing the same class figure, and to assign to each book its proper author designation and its consequent place on the shelf. This step compelled the stoppage of the circulation, but only of one class at a time and that for a very limited period. Ninety-nine per cent of the library was still as freely used as ever. This plan when put to the test caused no dissatisfaction on the part of the public and proved to be entirely convenient. When one subdivision was completed it was released for use and another was taken up. And so in due time the second round of the library was made and the work was done.

As before stated, the work was begun about Jan. 1, 1887; it was finished in May, 1888, a period of one year and five months. All the books in the library were thus classi-

fied and renumbered, except fiction, books in the German language, and government documents. The work was done by two persons, with the help of a third for two or three months, and it involved the handling of 60,000 books. The cost in money was \$1,595, salaries of assistants engaged on the work, to which should be added \$347 paid for labor, shifting books, pasting labels, etc., making a total outlay of \$1,942, an average of a trifle over three cents per volume.

The expense involved in such an undertaking would depend, of course, in every instance upon the rate of salaries. In the case stated no outside expert was employed, and our own assistants, being inexperienced, necessarily worked slowly at the outset and in some few instances found it advisable to revise their work of classification. So it is an open question whether it would not have been economy to employ a thoroughly skilled expert to take charge of the work. Something might undoubtedly be gained in the matter of time, if that were important, and probably an expert could better deal with some close questions in classification.

In conclusion, I have to say that the change was not made a moment too soon and that I am satisfied with the system adopted. The move was an economical one for the library, because the books are now numbered for all time, and that work will not have to be repeated every ten years, as was contemplated by my predecessor. The new system has now been in full use something over three years and has been found to be all that was expected. It was easily learned by the library assistants, who have never had any trouble in keeping the books in their proper order. It is economical of room. Very much less space is left for growth than formerly, and if the space left does not prove to be exactly where needed, none is wasted, for the books may be pushed either forward or backward. It permits new books to be put on the shelves exactly where they should be, so that all the books in the library on a given topic are compactly grouped together and always in strict alphabetical order of authors. The book numbers are not cumbersome.

They are usually composed of six or seven characters, and in very few cases, such as local or town history, run up as high as nine or ten. In arranging the books in the library their numerical order was not strictly followed, but classes most used were placed in the most convenient locations. In two or three instances it has been found desirable to

transfer groups or subdivisions from one place to another to make room for some over crowded group. This caused no confusion for it was only necessary to notify the library assistants of the change.

In all respects the system seems to be simple, flexible, elastic, practical.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

BY S: SWETT GREEN, LIBRARIAN OF WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

A FEW years ago no aid was afforded systematically by public libraries to schools. Now, on the contrary, in a very large number of towns and cities libraries are closely connected with schools.

To judge from statements in the annual reports of such libraries as come to me I should say that almost all public libraries in the United States are trying in one way or another to be of assistance to schools.

Gen. Eaton, late United States Commissioner of Education, stated a few years ago that no library had aided schools so systematically, in so many different ways and so successfully, as the Free Public Library in Worcester, Massachusetts.

It is because I am the librarian of that library, I presume, that I have been requested to prepare the paper which I am now reading to you.

Teachers and librarians are co-educators.

Librarians should cultivate friendly relations with teachers and let them understand that they are ready to afford them any available facilities for using books and getting at information, and to join them in endeavors to make the books of the library serviceable to their scholars.

First, however, start with the knowledge and approval of the Superintendent of Schools, or such other person or body as may have the authority to decide what work is to be done in schools.

In making arrangements to assist teachers and their pupils consult freely with the superintendent and teachers, and make up your minds in regard to what it is practicable to

undertake with the books at your command and without interfering unwarrantably with the school curriculum.

Before going further let me state distinctly that if the work contemplated is to be done librarians must be allowed time in which to confer with teachers and help them and their scholars, or be supplied with accomplished assistants to attend to this branch of library service.

I wish also to add that many duplicates are needed in doing school work. Such as are called for, however, accumulate gradually if a few books are bought every year with especial reference to that kind of work.

A close connection between libraries and schools is practicable everywhere; in large cities, small cities, large towns, small towns, and villages.

Generally speaking, libraries do not provide many books with especial reference to the wants of young children; still teachers in the lower grades of schools will find in all libraries books that are useful to themselves, and in almost all libraries others which they can use without change for the benefit of pupils.

For example, a book which contains pictures and descriptions of animals may be used in training the eye and cultivating the power of observation in children.

Passages in books taken from libraries are read to classes to illustrate lessons in geography.

In one instance that I know of lines from Longfellow's poem of Evangeline were read aloud, and when an interest had been awakened in the scenes and incidents described in

it, numbers of children were carried to a library to see certain elaborate illustrations of the poem which were published several years ago.

When teachers have talks with pupils about countries and read extracts from books to them, the boys and girls wish to borrow the books to take home to read.

They are given to them, and others are furnished describing travels and adventures or containing fairy tales or good stories.

The habit of reading and a taste for good reading are thus formed together, and if children have begun the use of poor books, that use is supplanted.

It is probable that many of the boys and girls thus served would not go to libraries themselves; nor, should they go, would they make a judicious selection of books.

Then, too, it is well to begin early to cultivate in school a taste for good reading on the ground that large numbers of boys and girls, and particularly such as are children of uneducated men, whose judgment regarding the character of books is defective, leave school before reaching the higher grades even of the grammar schools.

Many books from libraries are used as reading books. Teachers have reported to me that great improvement in reading aloud had been remarked as a consequence of using books that particularly interested children.

Advance has been noted, too, as a result of the use of library books, in general in intelligence, and in readiness in answering questions. A large use may be made of pictures and of books that are generously illustrated in rendering assistance to younger children.

In schools of the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades and in high schools a very large use is made of library books in the school room.

Some of these are used in the exercise of reading at sight or after a minute's examination of the passage to be read.

More are used as aids in studying geography. Some of the books used for that purpose are read by teachers in preparing themselves for recitations. Teachers also select

passages from works for pupils to read aloud, as a class exercise, or silently in their seats.

Books are given to scholars to read, after they have learned their lessons. Many volumes are taken to homes to be kept over night, over Sunday, for a few days, or for a week or more.

In some school rooms 100 volumes are to be found at one time in readiness for immediate use.

In some schools scholars are allowed to examine the collections of books from libraries and to select such as interest them to read, or have their attention called to volumes which illustrate lessons.

Sometimes a thousand volumes from a library on an average will be found in use every day of the school year for school purposes. I remember making an estimate of the average number of volumes in the Free Public Library in use in the schools of Worcester, daily, during two of the busiest months of the winter term and finding it to be 1,666.

That number was additional, of course, to that of books taken out on cards held by individual boys and girls and to such as were used within the library building.

The librarian of an important library stated a few years ago that he found that 626 out of 1,024 books taken out in a given time on teachers' and pupils' cards were stories. No such abuse of privileges is necessary, however. Nor should it be tolerated. Those cards should be used almost exclusively for procuring from libraries books needed for educational purposes.

In Worcester the rule is that teachers shall take out on teachers' cards only one story at a time for entertainment merely. That rule is strictly enforced, and all the books taken from the library in that city, by teachers, with the exception mentioned, are for purposes of study or serious reading, or for use in putting wholesome literature into the hands of children.

Many of the books provided for children, however, are of course stories. The stories furnished, however, are only such as possess real merit.

By availing themselves of privileges afforded by libraries which are working in sympathy with the purposes of teachers, instructors are doing a great service to the pupils in supplanting the use of worthless books and papers, by stimulating an interest in good books which they introduce them to.

The advantages obtainable from the use of books by teachers and scholars are greatly increased when a collection of such books as are most needed is made constantly available. For that reason some libraries have allowed schools to keep a considerable number of their books in school rooms for a term or even for a longer period of time.

I know of one principal of a grammar school who with his assistants has been so successful in awakening an interest in subjects of inquiry in connection with daily school work, that by putting books into the hands of his pupils to answer such inquiries, he has, without the use of force, controlled nearly the whole of the home reading of the children attending school in the building under his charge.

It should be added, moreover, that a great many of the books given to children to take home are read by their parents and older brothers and sisters.

That fact is not surprising, for librarians know that books which are attractive to school children are very commonly found entertaining to men and women.

Another kind of service which libraries in Worcester and other places have rendered to schools consists in furnishing them with 25 or 50 copies of some work adapted to the mental capacity of young persons on the American Revolution or our Civil war, so as to enable a class to study some period of American history with minuteness in a graphic and interesting narrative.

Numerous copies of choice specimens of English and American literature have also been supplied to schools, to aid in the careful study of certain authors and for the purpose of cultivating the habit of reading with attention and comprehension of the meaning, and with appreciation of skill in presentation of a subject, and of the beauties of style and composition displayed in literary productions.

So much good has come from work of this kind done by the aid of libraries, that in some cases school committees have taken hold of the matter and bought books needed in doing it from school funds.

In doing this kind of work a different book may be given to every pupil, he being required to read the book so carefully that he can give a good account of its contents in writing or orally.

Some teachers see that pupils are provided with blank books in which to write down lists of interesting good books which have been previously written on a blackboard, and questions which they are to find answers for by going to libraries.

If a teacher wishes to make his scholars feel how much our ancestors suffered in first peopling this country and preparing it to become a pleasant habitation for their descendants, he goes to a library and is there aided to select a book which contains a vivid description of pioneer life, and gives it to the members of a class, in turn, to read.

To aid in the study of American literature in the high school in Worcester it has been our custom to furnish two or three copies of the best works of such authors as Irving, Holmes and Hawthorne to the principal, to be used by pupils in becoming familiar with whole works of an author. Some of the books furnished are used by every member of the class.

In teaching natural history interesting books on various subjects are sought by instructors and furnished by libraries.

Twenty-five books at a time are sometimes sent to a high school to illustrate an epoch in history when an effort is made to study some period topically.

Simple and pure French and German stories are furnished to teachers to give to scholars to read at home, for the purpose of making it easy for them to read books in the French and German languages.

In giving out subjects for compositions, such as are closely connected with studies are selected, and scholars in getting the information needed before writing use library books either in the school room or at the library building.

In some schools an hour is set apart every week for the teacher to use as he pleases for the benefit of scholars.

That hour is used by some teachers in finding out what pupils are reading and how they read.

Teachers learn in this way much about the occupations and minds of the boys and girls under their charge, and are thereby enabled to give a useful turn to their thoughts and employments.

The number of books that teachers are allowed to take away from libraries for their own use and that of children varies in different places, according, mainly, to the size of libraries and their interest in school work.

In Worcester we allow teachers to take home or to the school room six books for their own use and twelve for the use of pupils. If they need more books and ask for them they generally get them.

Teachers are everywhere held responsible, I presume, for the use of reasonable care in keeping books from being lost or injured.

Books sent to school rooms are sometimes picked out by librarians, sometimes selected by teachers. In some places baskets are provided by the school authorities which scholars use in carrying books to, and from school-houses. Horse cars are freely used in such places. In Newton, Mass., which is a collection of villages separated by considerable distances, books are distributed from the central library to schools through local expresses.

Lists of books for young persons are issued by some libraries. Superintendents of schools sometimes print lists of good books for use in schools at the end of their reports.

I have space now only to call attention to the excellent collection of books for children contained in Sargent's "Books for the Young," issued by the publication section of this association.

In doing the kind of work which I have been describing, there is danger of interfering with the normal mental development of children by putting ourselves in a position of opposition to the gratification of natural and harmless tastes, which we may not happen to sympathize with, and so in weakening the desire

to read at all. That danger, however, can be guarded against.

Many persons are surprised when they find out what a good class of books children will read, when their attention is called to them and judgment is used in exciting an interest in them.

So much for the work done in the school room.

A word now in regard to that done in the library building.

The librarian helps teachers to get at such books as they need to give them information, or aid them in making investigations.

When questions are asked in schools which cannot be answered with sources of information at hand, a scholar is sent for a book at once if the school house is near the library, or the teacher or scholar goes to the library after the close of school and gets the facts sought for, for use the following day.

The librarian helps in carrying out the wishes of teachers regarding their pupils.

If they are set to make little inquiries he puts into their hands books on the subject adapted to their ages, and shows them how to get information out of them by the use of indexes, tables of contents, page headings, etc. He introduces them to encyclopædias and atlases, and to gazetters and dictionaries of biography and those treating of other branches of knowledge.

The librarian sets aside books which a teacher wishes scholars to see, so that they may be always at hand for use.

He helps children to pick out good books to read. He gives them collections of pieces to speak and helps them to get at material to use in debates.

In some libraries systematic instruction is given by librarians.

Classes go in squads to libraries and are given books illustrative of some period in history, some country or other subject that they are studying about, and taught how to use the books.

Some librarians go into schools and talk to the children about books and their value in connection with school work.

Teachers carry classes to libraries to look

at large illustrated works, throwing light on their studies. They are given a room where they can be by themselves and talk freely.

These and other kinds of work done by libraries and schools together have been fully described in articles in the *Library journal*. Several of the best of these I collected into a little volume, "Libraries and Schools," published by the late Frederick Leypoldt of New York. I fear that it is now out of print.

In some libraries, for example in Pawtucket, R. I., great attention is given within the library building to little children.

Assistants can readily be trained to render aid to inquirers.

Decided improvement in the character of the reading of young persons has been remarked in places where there has been an intimate connection between libraries and schools.

In doing the different kinds of work de-

scribed in this paper, the exact form which they are to take should be decided upon after consultation between individual teachers and librarians, and, of course, with the approval of persons in power.

The work done in different places will vary according to diversity in the character of libraries, schools, teachers and librarians.

Teachers soon learn the value of being accorded a free use of books for themselves and scholars. Little libraries are often bought for schools, in consequence of the recognition of the advantages that follow ready access to books for reference, study and collateral reading. In these cases public libraries supplement the school library.

No extraordinary qualities are required by librarians who undertake to do work in connection with schools. Those really needed are interest in the work, knowledge of books, a good education, good manners, and good sense.

ECONOMICAL, EDUCATIONAL, SELECT CATALOGUES FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

BY WILLIS K. STETSON, LIBRARIAN NEW HAVEN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE Boston Public Library class list of History, Biography and Travel, and the Quincy, Mass., catalogue, both issued nearly twenty years ago, were so successful, apparently, in accomplishing a most important object, that it has seemed strange to the writer that they have not had more imitators. Of course it was not to be expected that many libraries could equal these in respect to the elaborate notes, but something more could be done than has been done. Everything which can be added to a catalogue, to help the reader ignorant of books, repays for the effort and expense, within certain limits. There is no library which cannot give some information, and most libraries can add considerable information to the titles of the books. A mere sign, distinguishing juveniles, will prevent much disappointment, and help in selecting books. Misleading titles can be explained in a few words. Books of especial importance might be indicated by special

signs or styles of type. As to notes, such as those in the catalogues above cited, there is, of course, more difficulty; yet it seems to me perfectly feasible to insert many helpful notes in most library catalogues.

Perhaps the chief obstacle is the cost of printing. Twenty-seven per cent of the Boston class list was in note type, roughly indicating the increased cost in consequence of notes. How shall the cost be met? Is not the answer — make the catalogues select, and not complete. If notes would be more useful than the titles of some books, omit such titles and print the notes. We suppose the library to have a complete card catalogue. The card catalogue is not sufficient for the public, in case of the most popular books, and hence these titles should be printed; but the least popular or least important may be omitted. A complete printed catalogue of a growing library is impossible in reality, and special means might well be taken to impress the

fact on the public, and certainly should be in case of a select catalogue. If we can sacrifice the only completeness which is possible, and make the catalogue select, then there is possibility, or greater possibility, of printing an annotated catalogue.

Still keeping in mind that the printed catalogue is to be especially planned for the average reader, the select catalogue might contain *analyticals*, just as the Cleveland Public Library catalogue does—to cite a notable example. Selection is, of course, eminently necessary here. The principle is to give the most help to the reader, and analytical references on popular topics are more useful than entries of books of little interest and value.

Select catalogues might be kept within such limits of size and price that the public could

purchase them. Whatever may be the utility of ownership and home use of catalogues, the price of catalogues must be low if the public are to buy them. Few libraries can afford to print complete catalogues at all, except briefest-title lists, still less to make the price popular. Perhaps the select, educational catalogue might be the best thing viewed from this standpoint.

The whole question of printed catalogues for public libraries has not, it seems to me, been adequately treated in print, and the purpose of this mere note is to excite discussion. I doubt not that many share with me the desire that the views and experiences of the librarians at San Francisco may be expressed for the benefit of others.

ANNUAL REPORT ON GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

BY MISS CAROLINE M. HEWINS, LIBRARIAN HARTFORD LIBRARY.

LAST year's report on gifts and bequests to libraries in the United States, which, it may be remembered, was in an express office at Burlington, Vt., all through the conference at Fabyan's, contained returns from libraries to the amount of more than \$22,000,000. Answers were received from only one-fourth of the libraries from which information had been requested. On this account the Bureau of Education was asked last January to undertake the work of collecting and tabulating statistics, and has had the matter under consideration and last year's report in its possession for six months, without any apparent result.*

This year, gifts or bequests, present or future, to fifty libraries, have been reported. Their value, as nearly as it can be estimated, is \$1,400,000, of which more than \$1,000,000 is in money, the rest being in land, buildings, books, manuscripts, collections of pictures and coins, etc. Only sixteen States are represented.

The most important work of the year, in

bringing the subjects of gifts and bequests before the public, is the report of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, with photogravures of sixty-eight free library buildings. Of these forty-eight are gifts, four bequests, one both gift and bequest, six partly gifts, and nine built by appropriations from towns or cities. They are, however, only a small part of the buildings which house the books in the free libraries of 246 of the 351 towns and cities of the State. Mr. Tillinghast, the State Librarian, said not long ago that sixty memorial library buildings had been erected, and \$5,500,000 given outright by individuals for them.

It is recommended that the American Library Association take measures, through the State associations or every State represented in the conference, to establish Library Commissions for the purpose of obtaining and publishing library statistics as a first step towards planting libraries where they have never been before, and to secure as many illustrations as possible of libraries which have been erected by gift or bequest, making most prominent those given during the donor's lifetime.

* The Bureau is now (Dec. 7) preparing a series of questions.
C. M. H.

State.	City or Town.	Name of Library.	Gift or Bequest.	Source.	Value.	Money.
California.	Sau Francisco.		Gift.	Adolph Sutro.		
"	"		"	Wells, Fargo & Co. and employes.	Not stated.	
"	Stockton.	Wells, Fargo & Co.	Bequest.	Wm. P. Hazleton.	\$75,000.00	
Connecticut.	Ansonia.	Ansonia Lib.	Gift.	Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes.	30,000.00	
"	Branford.		"	T. B. Blackstone.	125,000.00	
"	Bridgeport.	Bridgeport Free Lib.	Bequest.	Catherine E. Hunt.	2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
"	Canaan.	David M. Hunt Lib.	"	"	1,000.00	1,000.00
"	Danielsonville.	People's Library.	"	Judge Almond M. Paine.	10,000.00	10,000.00
"	New Haven.	Yale University.	"	Alvan Talcott.	25,000.00	25,000.00
"	"	"	"	Rev. Dr. H. M. Dexter.	10,000.00	
"	"	"	Gift.	James Terry.		
"	"	"	Bequest.	Ex-Gov. James L. English.	10,000.00	10,000.00
"	"	"	Gift.	Mrs. Henry Farnham.	500.00	500.00
"	"	"	"	Hon. Robbins Battell.	500.00	500.00
"	"	"	"	Prof. Henry W. Farnham.	223.50	223.50
"	North Granby.	Frederick H. Cossitt Lib.	"	Heirs of Frederick H. Cossitt.	10,000.00	10,000.00
"	Stafford Springs.		Bequest.	Arba G. Hyde.	30,000.00	
"	Torrington.	Torrington Lib. Assoc.	"	Lauren Wetmore.	22,000.00	22,000.00
Illinois.	Chicago.	Chicago Pub. Lib.	Bequest.	Jerome Beecher.	2,000.00	2,000.00
"	Durand.	Durand Lib. Assoc.	"	Andrew Ashton.	100.00	100.00
"	Merrill.		"	T. B. Scott.	10,000.00	10,000.00
Louisiana.		La. Historical Soc.				
Maine.	Machias.		Bequest.	Henry L. Porter.		10,000.00
Maryland.	Baltimore.	Manual Training Sch.	Bequest.	J. E. A. Cunningham.		
"	"	Johns Hopkins Univ.	Gift.	J. R. Gilmore.		
"	"	Peabody Institute.	"	W. H. Rinehart.	95,000.00	95,000.00
Massachusetts.	Boston.	Boston Public Library.	Bequest.	Joseph Scholfield.	11,766.77	11,766.77
"	Ipswich.	Ipswich " "	"	Albert Farley Heard.	10,000.00	10,000.00
"	Marlboro.	" " "	"	Levi Bigelow.	500.00	500.00
"	Methuen.	Nevins Memorial.	"	Mary A. Nevins.	20,000.00	
"	Newburyport.	Newburyport Pub. Lib.	"	Abram Williams.	1,000.00	1,000.00
"	Salem.	Salem Pub. Lib.	Gift.	Hon. J. B. F. Osgood.	100.00	100.00
"	"	" " "	"	James D. Perkins.	100.00	100.00
Minnesota.	St. Paul.		Bequest.	Judge Henry Hall.	500,000.00	500,000.00
Nebraska.	Omaha.		Bequest.	Byron Reed.	90,000.00	
New Jersey.	Hightstown.	Longstreet Library.	Gift.	Jonathan & Mary A. Longstreet.	12,000.00	12,000.00
"	Paterson.		"	Mrs. Ryle.	1,000.00	1,000.00
New York.	Buffalo.	Buffalo Library.	Bequest.	Le Grand Marvin.	19,000.00	19,000.00
"	Geneva.	Hobart College.	"	J. L. Swift.		
"	Marathon.		"	Mrs. Marsena Brink Peck.	20,000.00	20,000.00
"	New York.	Ames Museum of Nat.Hist.	"	Mrs. M. Schuyler Elliot.	15,000.00	
"	"	Astor Library.	"	J. J. Astor.	75,000.00	
"	"	Columbia College.	Gift.	Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery.		30,000.00
"	"	"	Bequest.	C. M. Da Costa.		
"	"	Free Circulating Lib.	"	"	1,500.00	1,500.00
"	"	"	Gift.	Henry G. Marquand.	5,000.00	5,000.00
"	Southampton.		Bequest.	Mrs. Harriet J. Rogers.	10,000.00	
Ohio.	Hendale.		Bequest.	Mrs. Mary Allen.	50,000.00	50,000.00
Pennsylvania.	Meadville.	Meadville Theol. Sem.	Gift.	Huidekoper Family.	6,000.00	
"	Pittsburg.	Pittsburg Lib. Assoc.	"	William Thaw.	5,000.00	5,000.00
"	"	"	"	H. Phipps, Jr.	50,000.00	50,000.00
Rhode Island.	Olneyville.		Gift.	Miss S. J. Eddy.	1,000.00	1,000.00
"	Providence.	Public Library.	Bequest.	Albert J. Jones.	2,000.00	2,000.00
Vermont.	Burlington.	University of Vt.	Gift.	Frederick Billings.	50,000.00	50,000.00
"	Rutland.	Rutland Free Lib.	"	Reuben Rose.	500.00	500.00
Wisconsin.	Green Bay.		Gift.	Rufus B. Kellogg.	500.00	500.00
"	Menomonie.	Mabel Tainter Memorial.	"	Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Tainter.	18,000.00	

Books.	Manuscripts, etc.	Land.	Building.	Conditions or Remarks.
40,000				For public use.
				For public library.
		Land.	Building.	Books about \$10,000 more.
			"	Memorial to his father. Includes house for librarian.
				In addition to a fund of \$5,000.
1,850	1297			Also a valuable medical library.
				On history of Congregationalism.
				Connecticut sermons, etc.
				For a seminary lib. in Amer. hist.
				{ For building and books, given on account of a memorandum among Mr. Cossitt's papers.
				For library on death of his wife and sister.
				Subject to life interest of widow.
	Papers of Jefferson Davis.	Land.		
2,000	1,000 Autographs.			Also book-case.
				Income to be spent for books.
				Income to be used as long as library lasts.
				Income to be spent for books.
				{ For reference books, in addition to \$1,000 pre- viously given.
				Unconditional.
				{ For Public Library and other such institutions as Common Council shall determine.
	Mss. and Coins, val. \$50,000.			On condition that city erect building.
				For altering building given last year.
				Last instalment of a bequest of \$54,000.
				To found a free public library.
Napoleana.				{ \$15,000 for care and increase of collection; \$15,000 for immediate use.
Books.	Art Collections.			
Architectural lib.		Land.	House.	Subject to life interest of a cousin.
Law and misc. lib.				For erection of school library.
			Lib. Bld'g.	On condition of Sunday opening.
				For building fund.
				{ Income of half for Italian books and half for books on design.
				{ For management of library, in addition to \$200,000 for building.
				Besides \$15,000 in 1889.
				Building.

USE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE CLEVELAND SCHOOLS.

BY W. H. BRETT, LIBRARIAN CLEVELAND (O.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FOR several years past the teachers in the Cleveland schools, both public and private, and also some teachers of private classes have been allowed to draw from three to six additional books, and in some cases to retain them longer than the usual time.

This, though an advantage prized by the more efficient teachers of the city, was not sufficient for the needs of the schools.

During the year 1889 the issue of books to the teachers in the names of their pupils and for their use was begun. In addition to several smaller selections of books, earlier in the year, fifty volumes were placed in each of eleven schools, which remained through the last semester of that year. During 1890 collections numbering, except in a few instances, 50 volumes each, were placed in 61 schools and remained until the close of the year.

As I write, at the beginning of the school year, the applications already indicate a very large increase.

At first the books were issued in the name of the pupils, the teacher being responsible for them. This was merely to comply with the rules, as the teacher actually divided the books among her pupils as she saw fit.

Lately the rule was modified to permit the issue of books directly to the teacher for the use of her pupils without the formality of charging them to the pupils.

One of the library assistants who has had charge of this work from the beginning has been accustomed to visit each school once each month, to check up the books and see that they were properly cared for. This frequent oversight is important to protect the interest of the library, to call the attention of the teachers promptly to any deficiency, and also to give the assistant opportunity to make helpful suggestions to the teacher.

Teachers were permitted to return any books they chose at any time and draw others, but very few exchanges were made. The selections of books first made were usually

retained with very little change to the end of the year. They were used by the teachers at their own discretion. In almost every instance they were issued to the pupils for use at home, where they were read by other members of the family; and as most of the books were placed in schools remote from the library, these were in effect small delivery stations, operated without expense to the library for the benefit of the group of families represented in the schools. It places books in many families which have not been using the library, and to many children it is their first introduction to good reading.

One teacher told me an incident showing the hunger for books. A copy of a favorite story disappeared. It had just before been reluctantly returned by a bright girl of her class, and the teacher's suspicions were aroused that the desire to possess the book had proved too strong a temptation for her. When questioned she finally admitted that she had taken the book, but bursting into tears, she exclaimed: "I did want it so bad. I never had a book in my whole life."

At the close of the last year a little circular was sent to the teachers having books, asking each what the result had been in her school, whether it was desirable to continue the issue, and inviting suggestions as to the best books and methods. The answers received were almost uniformly enthusiastic as to the value of the books in the school, and were unanimous in their wish to have the issue continued. Some reported that the influence of the books was very marked upon the school work and that it inspired an interest in the school which had a favorable effect upon the deportment.

I happened to hear of two schools in each of which the collection included a bound copy of Harper's Young People. The pupil making the best record for the week was permitted to draw and use this for the next week. It proved a capital stimulus to exertion and

good behavior. To conclude, I think I may regard the work thus far as altogether favorable and encouraging. It has not been done in accordance with a plan, but has been an attempt to occupy what appeared to be a new field of usefulness in which we have only gone forward step by step, as the way opened. I believe, however, that the time is coming, if indeed it is not already here, when the use of a collection of good books in the school room will be regarded as not merely desirable, but as an absolute necessity; when the introduction of our children to good literature and the formation of the reading habit will be regarded as the most important work of the school course. What the best method for placing books in the school room may be, the future must develop. I am convinced now that it should be the central library under one management rather than by independent libraries for the separate buildings or rooms, whether this central library be a public library or a special one for the schools. Practically, however, the public library already organized and equipped for work offers a means of beginning the work at once.

The essentials for successful work from the library, I think, are simply the duplication to a sufficient extent of the best books and the frequent oversight of its collections when placed in the school rooms. The advantages I have

already sufficiently mentioned. In what I have written I have merely, in accordance with the request of our president, given an account of the work on our own library. Work in the same line is being done in the Milwaukee library, I believe, also in the Detroit library and elsewhere, from which I hope we may hear.

Permit me to add a few supplementary words in regard to another direction in which the library may work outside of its own walls. We have during the last few years been issuing books to a few manufacturing firms for their employees. They give us the names and addresses of their employees who wish to draw books, they become responsible for the books, send for and return them, usually once a week. We place catalogs in the works, make out a card which accompanies the book, which taken out and filed at the office of the works charges the book to the person, so that the work involved to the manufacturer is very little.

Of the 300 names now registered and using the library from the different manufactories, not more than 20 had ever used the library before.

I mention this not as a record of achievement, but as suggesting a hopeful field for library extension.

THE BEST LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

BY W. I. FLETCHER, LIBRARIAN OF AMHERST COLLEGE.

I HAVE been asked to present a paper on this subject, not of course with the idea that I should bring forward anything ideal, although "the best" might suggest that. Rather am I desired, I suppose, to set forth the best results of the experience practically had in this line, in those States which have taken the lead in the establishment of libraries.

Library legislation is plainly in a course of evolution, in which we may observe four stages already past or being attained and a

fifth plainly foreshadowed. The best library legislation in any time or place is that which secures, or conduces to, the best results in library development and administration, time and place taken into account.

Passing by, as not pertinent to our discussion, all legislation for the establishment of State libraries or other institutions not for the benefit of the public, we find that the first stage in legislation for public libraries consisted in laws incorporating society libraries, the first of which in this country was the Phil-

adelphia Library, started by Benj. Franklin in 1732, and incorporated in 1742. From the first, these libraries were recognized as public benefits, and their establishment was encouraged by exemption from taxation. At least sixteen States now have general laws under which such libraries may be established, and twenty-three States exempt them from taxation, thus drawing a clear line between library associations and clubs, in which the benefit is supposed to accrue only to members, the library, even in the hands of a society, being regarded as a public good.

The second stage in the development of library legislation appears in the laws passed in twenty-one States, beginning with New York in 1835, for the establishment of district school libraries. New York has expended over \$50,000 annually in this direction for fifty-five years, but there, as elsewhere, the system has proved on the whole a failure, although it was at one time regarded as a long step towards universal popular culture. It was indeed such a step, in the sense that it prepared the way throughout the country for what was to follow, educating public sentiment, and creating a desire for better things.

In the third stage of laws for the furtherance of the library interest we come to the beginning of the public library strictly speaking, i. e., the library "of the people, by the people and for the people."

In 1849 the Legislature of New Hampshire passed the first act of which we have any record, empowering towns and cities to establish and maintain public libraries by taxation. Massachusetts followed in 1851, and other States later. The history of this movement was concisely given by Dr. Poole in his address before this association in 1887; and an article by our associate, Mr. C. Alex. Nelson, in the *Annual Cyclopædia* for 1887, gives a *resumé* of the then existing laws of this character. In looking for the best of these laws we observe that the differences are chiefly in two points: the amount of tax levy allowed, and the provisions made for appointment of trustees or directors. As to the amount, it is somewhat singular that while New Hampshire at the very first left the power of taxation

for this purpose in the hands of the towns without limit, and has never found reason to amend that provision, nearly all the States have limited the amount, as has Great Britain. Massachusetts began with a limit, which was soon abolished. The limit in a few representative States is as follows:—New Jersey, one-third mill; Indiana, three-fourths mill; Connecticut, 2 mills; Illinois, towns 2 mills; cities of less than 10,000 population, 1 mill; cities of over 10,000, one-fifth mill; New York, \$1 per poll for establishment, 50 cents per poll for maintenance; Vermont, the same amounts doubled. It seems to be difficult to say whether it is best to have this limit fixed by State law or not. Those States which fix no limit are quite satisfied with the result. In other States the circumstances may be so different as to make it expedient to impose a limit on possibly hasty and ill-considered local generosity towards the libraries, leading to the neglect of other proper expenditures.

The policy of providing for the support of libraries out of fines taken in the courts, and licenses of various kinds, is hardly a wise one. It tends to degrade the library in the eyes of the public to have its prosperity dependent on the wickedness of the people, and also renders the support of the libraries too precarious for regular and satisfactory work. A direct tax levy is more dignified and puts the library where it belongs, on a par with other educational institutions of the State.

The provisions for the care of public libraries vary greatly in different States. As an extreme example of unwise simplicity in these provisions, I cite Colorado, where the mayor of a city having a public library is required to appoint annually a library committee of three to serve one year. Libraries cannot flourish under such a regime. No stability of management or policy is possible, as no officer could be sure of his place except for the current year, and where there are shifting local politics the library will inevitably become a party football.

In most of the States larger boards are required, and their election is provided for under such restrictions as to secure compar-

ative permanence in office, and to remove the election out of politics. The best legislation in this respect is that which provides wisely for a non-partisan board of from seven to twelve directors, only a portion to be chosen at a time, and all to hold office for a term of years. But there are two opposite dangers to be guarded against here. While library management must be kept out of politics, care must also be taken that it be not committed to a close corporation tending to become a one-man power. The Boston Public Library, having suffered from the first of these evils, sought relief in a special act of incorporation under which the direction was placed in the hands of five trustees, one appointed annually by the Mayor to serve five years. The recently printed report on the expenditures so far made on the new building for that library, consists mainly of the testimony of the president of the board, in which he makes it appear plainly that the government of the institution has in a few years drifted into an early complete one-man power, and that its present awkward position as to the new building (and in other respects as well) is due to this fact.

Legislation of the permissive sort just considered, with proper regulations as to government, is undoubtedly the best yet attainable for most of the States, nor can anything further be well attempted until some years' experience of the great benefits of public libraries has prepared a community for yet higher ground.

But there is higher ground to be taken, as already shown by Massachusetts and New York, which have added to their permissive legislation, laws intended to encourage actively the establishment of town libraries, and providing for assistance from the State for the poorer towns.

In Massachusetts the State Library Commission in less than two years from its establishment, and by the judicious expenditure of a very small appropriation, has secured the founding of libraries in over thirty of the one hundred towns in the State which were without them, and its members look confidently to the near future when every town shall have such an institution.

In New York legislation was had three years ago providing for subsidies from the State to free libraries of a certain size and having a given circulation. While this has done much to aid and stimulate the library interests of the State, further legislation is pending, intended to increase largely the aid furnished by the State, not only in money but in assistance and advice through the State Library, serving as headquarters for the entire public library system of the State.

This stimulative legislation is readily seen to be a step beyond that which is merely permissive, but it is a step which can hardly fail to be taken by all the States as they are gradually educated to an appreciation of the value to the State of good public libraries. Nor can it well be doubted that this evolution of library legislation will ultimately bring forth the ideal library law, that is to say, the one which shall make it obligatory on towns to have and to properly maintain libraries, just as it is now required that schools be provided. Some years ago a member of the Library Association of the United Kingdom presented a resolution that Parliament be requested to pass a bill making this requirement of towns. It did not meet the approval of the meeting, but the confident expectation expressed by the mover — "It will come!" — is certainly justified by the course library legislation has thus far taken.

To the features of library laws already referred to must be added another — the protective. It has been found necessary, where public libraries exist, to make the willful or careless defacing or injuring of library books a penal offence. Only when some prosecutions under such laws have taken place, have library books been safe in the hands of a certain portion of the community.

In closing I may be permitted to speak of some points on which national "library legislation" may be improved.

1. We want laws providing for the regular and prompt supply to libraries of the United States public documents.

2. We want an amendment of the postal laws by which library books may pass through the mails at second-class (i. e. pound) rate.

3. We want to be allowed to import books for our libraries without the tedious and vexatious delays and formalities involved in the present system. Although public libraries do not have to pay import duties, prob-

ably no class of people would more sincerely hail the removal of the duty on books than the librarians.

Such, then, is the "best library legislation."

ACCESS TO THE SHELVES IN THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY W. H. BRETT, THE LIBRARIAN.

THE library is classified upon the decimal system of Mr. Dewey, worked out as far as the third or fourth figure of the decimal fraction, if necessary.

The circulating department, except fiction, is arranged in open alcoves, convenient of access. Each contains a reading table for the use of visitors. They are so arranged that they may, with the ordinary business of the library, be overlooked by four assistants. In especially busy times more are needed. The books are in cases with glass doors, but these are opened freely for visitors, and left open as long as desired. The novels are on open shelves behind a counter, and are given out by assistants on application. These are shown freely on the counter for selection. The arrangement of the circulating department is shown by a diagram in the *Library journal* of May, 1890, which is substantially as it has been operated since March, 1890, except that the railing and gates there shown as closing each alcove have never been put in place, as we found no need of them. The disadvantage feared from this plan was that books might be carried away without being charged. I say carried away without being charged, not as an euphemism, but because I think that when this does occur it is sometimes through carelessness rather than deliberate thieving. Our loss since opening the library is slight, not apparently larger than before, and is rather more than proportionately shared by the class fiction which is not open.

It was also feared that the books would be so misplaced on the shelves as to become a serious objection, and I intended to have little notices posted, asking that books be not replaced on the shelves, but left on the ledges ;

this, however, has never been necessary, as the inconvenience anticipated has never existed to any serious extent.

The advantages gained have been, first, the greatly enhanced value of the library to its users. The importance of being able to look over the books upon any subject is obvious to every student and reader, and can hardly be overestimated. To those who are undecided as to what they want, an assistant can readily show an attractive shelf of books, or make a suggestion.

In the history and travel alcoves the assistants usually keep a few attractive volumes on the tables, from which visitors may select. The new books are also shown on open shelves in a rack, and selections may be made from them at once. These books are checked each morning, so that I know that we are not losing books from them. Another important advantage is the increased speed with which books may be selected and drawn.

The circulation of the library has largely increased. For the year ending August 31st, 1889, the issue of books for home use was about 200,000. For the next year, during the last five months of which the library was open, it was 235,000, and for the year just closed it has been 280,000. This increase is in part due to the growth of the town, but I attribute much of it to the favor which our change in method has found with our reading people.

In addition to the issue of books, there has been a considerable use of the circulating department as a reading and study room, of which no account is kept and no figures can be given. A fourth advantage, and a very important one, is the economy of the plan. Speaking from our experience thus far, I

believe that the expense per volume of issuing books by this plan will not be above two-thirds as great as that by any plan which involves bringing the books to the reader, and gives him any reasonable opportunity to look them over and select. Perhaps I should speak more definitely and say that it is not more than two-thirds as great as it was in our own library on the old plan, as that is the only standard of comparison I have. I say this advisedly, as I find it impossible to gather from published library statistics any accurate estimate of the cost of issue per volume, so difficult is it to separate the amount paid for that especial work from the other expenses of the library. To sum up, I think I may say that our own experience of the open library has been altogether favorable.

I should say, perhaps, in addition, that I regard it as essential to its success, first, that a library should be arranged upon a plan which will afford well lighted, convenient

book rooms, or alcoves, which can be economically overlooked; and, second, that it should be systematically and closely classified upon the shelves. The more broadly a library is classified, that is to say, the nearer it approximates to no classification at all, the less use will it be. I do not in this undervalue the catalogue. The value of a catalogue still continues in a library open and carefully classified, in that it shows books upon a subject which may be off the shelf, parts of books, chapters, essays, etc.; and it may be used out of the library.

As I look over what I have written, I fear that I may be open to the charge of *Unser-bibliothekismus* (permitting me to coin a word), but I have only intended a frank statement of our own experiences in an important phase of library management, hoping to contribute a little toward the solution of a puzzling problem.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AND PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

BY GARDNER MAYNARD JONES, LIBRARIAN OF THE SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY, SALEM, MASS.

DR. W. F. POOLE, at that time librarian of the Chicago Public Library, read a paper on this subject at the Boston Conference of the A. L. A. in 1879 [L. J. 4: 258-262], giving special attention to the opinions of medical men as to the danger of contagion.

In compiling the present report for the conference of 1891, I have approached the subject from the opposite side, that of the actual experiences of libraries, and precautions adopted. To get at the facts, I sent a circular containing 7 questions to 66 representative librarians of the United States, Canada, England and Scotland (52 American and 14 foreign), to which I have received 52 replies (43 American, 9 foreign). In 8 cases the librarians had no experience bearing on the subject or the replies were not in such form as to admit of tabulation, although I have sometimes made quotations from them.

The 44 other replies are summarized as follows:—

Have you any reason to think that disease has been carried by books delivered from your library?

Three do not answer; 39 say "No." The following extract from the reply of Mr. K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee Public Library, is an expression of the general tone of the replies: "For my own part, I do not believe that any serious danger of carrying contagion by means of library books exists, but there are in every community quite a number of persons who feel nervous on this subject, and for their sake it is well to take every reasonable precaution."

Mr. J. Schwartz, New York Apprentices' Library, says: "My opinion, founded on an experience of twenty-eight years, is that contagious diseases are not spread through the circulation of books from libraries. In my experience I never heard of any reader to whom a disease was communicated through a book loaned by the library. And while the attendants at the desks handled hundreds of

thousands of books every year — which had been circulated among all parts of the city and suburbs — there has been only one case where any of the library employees was even sick of a contagious disease. This case occurred about 27 years ago, and from the circumstances attending it, could not have been contracted at the library."

Mrs. M. C. Norton, assistant librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, says: "We have had but one case brought to our notice where it was claimed by the family that the poison was carried to them through books from the library, but that was mere conjecture."

Miss Ellen M. Coe, librarian of the New York Free Circulating Library, says: "The only case of infection known to us in the ten years since we opened our library is one where a somewhat alarming ulcerous skin disease attacked one of the librarians; this was plainly from the soiled book covers."

What means are adopted to prevent the spread of contagious diseases?

Have you any special arrangements with health officers?

The most general plan adopted is that mentioned by Dr. Poole at the close of his article [L. J. 4: 262] and which may be called "the Chicago plan."

This is as follows: The health officer notifies the library of all cases of contagious disease, and books are not loaned to residents in such houses until notice is received that all danger is passed. All books returned which have been exposed to infection are disinfected or destroyed before they are replaced on the shelves of the library.

Twenty-three librarians report that this plan is regularly followed in their libraries. In one city, there being no efficient Board of Health, an arrangement has been made with the physicians to report direct to the library, and one library receives reports from either health officers or physicians. Another librarian says: "Health officers sometimes report." Seven depend on report from the book borrower. Eleven report no special arrangement, and one says: "When there is an epidemic we stop circulation." In several

cases the regulations of the library contain a clause requiring notification from the reader. The following from the by-laws of the Chicago Public Library is a sample of such regulations: "It shall be the duty of all persons having the privileges of the library to notify the librarian of the existence of any contagious disease in their residences or families, and for failure to do so their privileges may be declared forfeited by the Board." One librarian, who followed "the Chicago plan" for three years, reports: "The conjunction of books and contagious disease happened so rarely, however, that the reports were finally discontinued."

In six cases special blanks used for notification have been sent to me, and some librarians speak of notices which are posted in the delivery room.

Do you disinfect books returned yourself, or is it done by the health authorities?

How is this done? By sulphur, hot air, or otherwise?

Twelve librarians report that disinfection is always done by the health officers, 10 that it is always done at the library, and 4 that it is done by either. Three simply report that it is done before the book is returned. At 2 libraries the book is destroyed and fine remitted, at 1 the book is not received and borrower is required to pay for it. At Bradford, England, the book is taken to the fever hospital for use there, the sanitary committee paying the value of the book.

The method of disinfection used is as follows: Sulphur fumes 13, hot air 5, sunlight 1, fresh air 1, vapor of carbolic acid in an air-proof oven heated to 100 or 120 degrees 1. At 9 libraries it is considered so difficult to disinfect thoroughly that the books are destroyed by burning or otherwise. One librarian reports "Serious cases destroyed and mild disinfected."

Miss Coe says, "We also use a liquid disinfectant to sprinkle the paper removed from the books (covers), as it accumulates in some quantity before it can be removed. The floors of reading rooms and waiting rooms are sprinkled at least once a day. Disinfectant is used in the cleaning water and of course in

all basins and closets constantly, also for the hand-bathing of the assistants."

Miss H. P. James, of the Osterhout Free Library, reports: "We disinfect books ourselves with sulphur. A large piece is put on a plate of tin, set on fire, the book is placed upright and open near it, and both are covered by a tight box for a day or two. The sulphur of course is consumed, but the perfume remains."

Mr. James Bain, jr., of the Toronto Public Library, where now the health officers destroy all books found in houses reported infected, says, "Have the whole question of disinfection under consideration."

What diseases are considered contagious in your city?

Thirteen do not answer this question. Many of the others only answer partially, giving a brief list, and adding "etc." This will account for the small numbers attached to such diseases as cholera, yellow fever, etc. Twenty-eight mention scarlet fever, 28 diphtheria, 27 small pox, 11 measles, 11 typhoid fever, 5 typhus fever, 3 membranous croup, 3 scarlatina, 3 cholera, 2 chicken pox, 2 whooping cough, 1 each glanders, yellow fever, erysipelas, itch, pneumonia, r6theln, mumps, influenza. One says "all zymotic diseases." The English "Infectious disease (notification) act, 1889," under which the English libraries work, specifies a long list of diseases, including all fevers. A circular from the Bootle Free Public Library gives a list of fevers by name.

Have you any medical opinions to quote?

C: V. Chapin, M. D., Supt. of Health, Providence, R. I., writes to Mr. Foster as follows:—"In reply to your inquiry in regard to the Public Library and infectious diseases, I would say that I have never known, in my own experience, diseases to be transmitted by means of library books. Nevertheless there is no question that such is possible and is quite likely to occur, if no precautions are taken. Certainly no books should be issued to a family in which there is a case of contagious disease, and none should be received from such a family until disinfected. How to disinfect is a problem which has not been

satisfactorily solved. At present dry heat is the only agent that we can employ, and this often with the greatest care injures the books, if the disinfection be thorough. Disinfection by this agent can only be properly accomplished in an oven with a thermometer attached, and ought to be done by the sanitary authority."

Miss H. P. James says:—"The physicians thought it a good plan to be on the safe side, but I do not remember that any of them felt there was much danger of contagion from the books."

Mr. C: Evans, Public Library, Indianapolis, Ind., says:—"Physicians generally hold a different opinion from librarians, but I have never known one who could specify any particular case in support of his belief, either from books or from practical experience."

Miss A. L. Hayward, Public Library, Cambridge, Mass., says:—"Physicians have told us that scarlet fever is given by the particles of skin dropping from convalescent patients, and that therefore there was most danger of books giving this disease."

Mr. J. N. Larned, Buffalo Library, writes: "A few months ago our rule in this matter was called in question, and I procured the opinions of a dozen of the leading physicians of the city on the subject. Most of them sustained our action [stopping circulation and destruction of books returned], but they differed quite widely in their several estimates of the danger to be apprehended. Some thought disinfection sufficient; but those who evidently had studied the matter most carefully found the burning of the exposed books none too serious a precaution. We have no arrangement with the health authorities for having cases of contagious disease reported to us. I think we ought to have it, and we probably shall."

Dr. G: E. Wire, librarian of the Medical Dept. of the Newberry Library, says: "These diseases are not contagious at all periods of their existence, and in their worst stages there is no reading done by patients or attendants. Of course if you really go into extremes as do the bacteriologists, there would be no chance for any one to live; germs would be all-power-

ful and everywhere. But the human race has survived thousands of years before disease germs were thought of and still survives, despite the germ theorists."

Dr. L. H. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, says: "The whole subject of disinfection is treated at length and in a very practical way, by writers in the Transactions of the American Public Health Association, to whose papers I would refer for further information."

The following is a bibliography of the subject so far as contained in English and American library publications. I have not been able to obtain access to the Transactions of the L. A. U. K. later than the sixth meeting.

Library journal, 2: 23-24. Brief discussion at New York conference.

4: 258-262. Dr. Poole's paper.

7: 234. Extract from report of Chicago Public Library. "During the recent severe scourge . . . no case of transmission of the disease was traced to a library book, and no suspicion was raised that it had occurred."

8: 336-7. By C. A. Cutter.

11: 123-4. Report of State Board of Health of Iowa that no case of conveyance of contagious disease by second-hand school books had been found.

11: 166-7. Persons imagine diseases of which they read.

13: 105-6. Description of oven and process of disinfection by means of carbolic acid used at Sheffield, England.

16: 80. A number of medical opinions.

Library chronicle, 5: 24. Methods of precaution adopted at Bradford, England.

Library, 1: 171. "The free library and its books are the last sources from which infection is to be feared." This statement is based on the strictness of the English laws regarding infectious diseases.

2: 442. At Derby, England, "a list of infected houses is supplied to the library weekly."

2: 443. At Plymouth, England, the lending department was closed for nearly six months during prevalence of a scarlet fever epidemic in 1889-90.

Greenwood, T: Public libraries, 3d ed.,

1890, p. 493-5. Speaking of the carrying of disease by books he says: — "The statement is monstrously untrue, and invariably emanates from the avowed enemies of these institutions." He advocates precaution, prohibition of circulation, required notification, disinfection. Describes apparatus used at Dundee, Sheffield, and Preston, which is recommended as simplest and best. A sketch is given. It is a case of thin sheet iron, with perforated shelves. Compound sulphurous acid is burned in a small lamp.

The conclusion to be drawn from the authorities cited above, as well as the whole tone of the replies received, seems to be this: — No librarian actually knows of a case of contagious disease being carried by a book either to a reader or library attendant, that cited by Miss Coe alone excepted, and this is not a case of what is usually considered contagious disease. The medical authorities are divided in their opinions, but most of those consulted consider that the danger of contagion through books is slight.

What is our duty then as librarians, careful of the health of our readers? It seems to be this: — Prohibition of circulation to houses where contagious diseases exist, and either disinfection or destruction of books returned from such houses. For obtaining a list of infected houses the best method seems to be to request notification from the board of health or other health officers of the city or town, and in absence of such officers to make arrangements with physicians to send notice direct to the library. In either case the library would usually furnish addressed postal cards for such notification. As to whether books returned should be disinfected or destroyed, that can wisely be left to the opinion of the board of health or other competent local authority. Destruction is certainly the safer, because of the difficulty of opening a book so that the surface of every leaf shall be exposed to the disinfecting process. These precautions are recommended not because the danger is considered great, but to prevent all possible chance of contagion, and to allay the fears of unduly sensitive persons, of whom there are so many in every community.

THE ARGUMENT FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

BY W. E. FOSTER, LIBRARIAN OF THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE rise of the public library system both in this country and Great Britain, during the past half-century, has been almost coincident with the very noteworthy reëxamination of every phase of social economy now so powerfully influencing the thought of the world. In this discussion the contributions of Kaufmann, of Fawcett, of Graham, of Jevons, and above all, of Herbert Spencer, have been more than influential—they have been almost epoch-making—and whatever view one may hold in regard to the social question, in its various phases, one cannot fail to acknowledge the deep debt which we owe to these profound thinkers.

No book, from Mr. Spencer's point of view, which has appeared within recent years, is worthy of a wider reading than the volume entitled "A plea for liberty; an argument against socialism and socialistic legislation," which appeared about the beginning of the present year. In it thirteen writers, whose point of view is very nearly identical, have discussed in successive chapters such topics as postal communication, electric communication, investment, improvement of workingmen's homes, free libraries, education, and other subjects, in their relation to the question, "What action shall the State take in regard to them?" The underlying purpose of the book is thus expressed in the words of Mr. Mackay, the editor of the volume:—"If the view set out in this volume is at all correct, it is very necessary that men should abandon the policy of indifference, and that they should do something to enlarge the atmosphere of liberty. This is to be accomplished not by reckless and revolutionary methods, but rather by a resolute resistance to new encroachment and by patient and statesmanlike endeavor to remove wherever practicable the restraints of regulation, and to give full play over a larger area to the creative forces of liberty, for liberty is the condition precedent to all solution of human

difficulty." Surely this is a statement of the case which must powerfully appeal to all thinking men, and lead them to reëxamine, at least, the principles on which State support of the various institutions referred to is based.

In such a spirit, a reëxamination of the argument for public support of public libraries must be regarded as entirely germane to the objects which the American Library Association has at heart. In such a spirit the present paper proposes to weigh once more the principles which underlie our American library system, and the considerations brought forward by Mr. O'Brien in the chapter devoted to "Free libraries" in the volume referred to.

The half-century of discussion of "socialism and socialistic legislation" already referred to has made few things so clear as the fact that the arguments employed on any subject—social subjects in particular—are weakened in almost the exact ratio in which they are allowed to be tinged by passion and excited feeling. It must therefore be regarded as unfortunate that Mr. O'Brien's chapter suffers most emphatically from comparison with the generally high level of calm and unimpassioned argument, characterizing the larger portion of the book. Whether this is to be explained on the basis of the apocryphal legal maxim, "When you have no case, abuse your opponent," or whether Mr. O'Brien entered the lists fresh from some too recent participation in a personal contest over the question, we do not undertake to inquire. The fact remains that not only do the writers of the other chapters of the book appear from a careful reading to state their arguments more effectively, but that the reader is also impressed with the fact that they have a case which admits of more effective argument.

Let us glance in succession at the points which Mr. O'Brien has aimed to make. They may be grouped in general under two heads; first, those which relate to the injury (in Mr.

O'Brien's view) inflicted on the individual user of a free library from having it aided by public support, and second, those which relate to the tax-payer's grievance (in Mr. O'Brien's view) in helping to support it. The former is of course the side of the question most germane to the general purpose of the book, and it is therefore an occasion for surprise to notice that in Mr. O'Brien's enumeration of arguments those coming under the other class outnumber it in the ratio of six to one. First of all, to use Mr. O'Brien's own language, is "the argument that if readers were left to pay for their own books, not only would books be more valued, but the moral discipline involved in the small personal sacrifice incurred by saving for such a purpose would do infinitely more good than any amount of culture obtained at other people's expense." And he takes occasion to suggest that "possibly the advocates of literary pauperism will see little force in" this argument. Possibly; we are not familiar with the train of reasoning which leads to an advocacy of "literary pauperism." For ourselves, we have been accustomed, long before the appearance of Mr. O'Brien's chapter, to attach exceptional importance to the principle which he has here indicated, somewhat awkwardly, to be sure. There can be no doubt that the appreciation of any object is in almost the exact ratio of the effort expended to procure it. This is why teachers and librarians—in American communities, at least—have so often had occasion to rejoice at seeing a taste not only for reading, but for owning books inspired in a young man or woman by access to a noble collection of books for the use of the public. For "owning books," we say; but the limits of a collection so owned are too soon reached in the case of even the best-endowed pockets of individual readers. Were the intelligent teacher who takes an interest in the reading and intellectual growth of the pupils, from the various walks in life represented in our schools, to find a pupil whose interest in pursuing further some lines of thought therein suggested, extended no further than to the books at home on his own book-shelf, we cannot doubt that it would give occasion to ques-

tion the efficacy of the teaching imparted. Mr. O'Brien's objection to the enjoyment of these reservoirs of enlightenment, by a portion of the community, where the community as a whole is responsible for their support, is as if a man should be told that he would do well not to walk abroad at night by the light of the public street lamps, but rather enjoy the light kindled in his own house. The latter is certainly important, but not even Mr. O'Brien's reasoning is likely to persuade us that it precludes the former. Mr. O'Brien, in the second place, deeply feels for the reader who, in being brought in contact with the benefits of the library, is, he thinks, subjected to a wrong system of education. To quote his language: "Just at the time when a child is beginning to form his tastes, just at the period when the daily habituation to the simple duties of farm life would lay the foundation both of sound health and practical knowledge, he is taken out of the parent's control, and subjected to a mind-destroying, cramming process, which excludes practical knowledge and creates a dislike for all serious study." One is compelled on reading this extraordinary deliverance to cast one's eye to the heading at the top of the page, "Free Libraries," and ask what this formidable indictment—not one count in which has any bearing on libraries—can mean in this connection. The only conclusion possible is that it was written with a view to appearing in some other chapter of the book.

But Mr. O'Brien's concern is manifested also for the tax-payer who unites in the public support of the library. If we understand him correctly, his contention is that the enormity of this tax consists largely in the reprehensible nature—as represented in his pages—of the institution itself. For from this short chapter one gradually frames a picture of the free library as a place which tramps frequent for sleeping off the effects of dissipation; as a place used by commercial travellers for exhibiting their samples; as a place from which in one instance "a respectable thief took away £20 worth of books"; as a place used in an almost exclusive degree for reading fiction; as a place where the time pre-

scribed for keeping books makes 'serious study' impossible;" and, more serious than all the rest, as a place which, he says, "favors one special section of the community at the expense of all the rest." Let us do Mr. O'Brien the justice to add that for the first three of these counts he gives "chapter and verse" for his charges, quoting, namely, from various (English) library reports. No one will therefore wish to dispute his well-fortified statement that in such and such an instance an unseemly incident occurred. But even a child can assuredly see the difference between a statement of an isolated occurrence and an inference that it is a necessarily characteristic and inherent quality of the institution in question. Were this latter true, then we might well cry out for abolishing our churches, side-walks, and railway stations, for in them these very same three things respectively are known at some time to have been done. In the last three of these counts, however, we have only Mr. O'Brien's assertions as the basis, and we are obliged to add also that even these are found to be conflicting. On one page his language shows that he is pained that a certain percentage of readers in the libraries named should prefer to call for works of fiction. Can it be that he has forgotten this, when on another page he cites it as a grievance that "it is a frequent occurrence for a reader to wait for months before he can get *the novel* he wants!" On page 333, after quoting, from the annual report of one of the English libraries, the statement as to the use of works of fiction, nothing but a resort to italics can sufficiently emphasize his lamentation that "*the more instructive books in the other classes circulate only once during the same period.*" Mr. O'Brien is not the only observer who has failed always to observe, when commenting upon percentages of fiction, that "any book requiring serious study cannot be galloped through, like a novel, in the week or fourteen days allowed for use," yet who would have believed that "out of his own mouth" would he be so completely answered, for this remark, as well as the one which it answers, is found in his decidedly interesting chapter (p. 348). But

here it is evident that the bearing of the two upon each other was not in his mind in writing it, for his purpose in the sentence last quoted was plainly to make it appear that the customary regulations of public libraries were such as to render "serious study" impossible.

The limitation of "a week or fourteen days" for a book of the kind which he here indicates—he instances by name Kant's "Critique of pure reason" and Smith's "Wealth of nations"—is practically unknown in American public libraries. In most of those known to the present writer a book of this kind can be charged in the first instance for fourteen days and then renewed, making twenty-eight days in all, and in still others for a longer period. It can then, after being returned to the library—to give any other reader who may need it a chance at it—be taken out again after remaining on the shelves twenty-four hours, for another twenty-eight days' use by the same reader. The annual report of an American library which lies before us contains a case in point. Speaking of Bryce's "American Commonwealth," it states: "Of this, seven copies were added in succession." It names 101 as the total of the issues of this work during the year; but considering the truth expressed in Mr. O'Brien's own very just words, that "any book requiring serious study cannot be galloped through, like a novel," the statement is added that "such a record, for a book like this, constantly in the hands of readers, may be contrasted with the more than ten times greater number of times that some work of fiction might be read through, returned, and taken out again, requiring but a part of a day's attention." In fact, 101 is very likely to be the *total* number of issues *possible* in the case of seven copies of this book, while 700 would probably fall far short of the total possible issues of the same number of copies of a story like "The Wreck of the Grosvenor." Again, Mr. O'Brien not only tells us that "a free library favors *one special section* of the community" at the expense of all the rest, but throughout his chapter recurs again and again to the case of the "workingman." On page 330, for instance, we are solemnly told:

"If the workingman cannot come by his books honestly, let him wait until he can." This is indeed somewhat summary, particularly when, being interpreted, it is found to mean, Let there be no free libraries supported by the public. And yet, on page 344, with no less certainty, we are assured that "there is little doubt that at least forty-nine out of every fifty workingmen have no interest whatever in these institutions."

Where the deliverances from one and the same source are so contradictory, the impartial inquirer will doubtless feel like looking for some other source of information. From the materials accessible to the present writer in regard to American libraries — and the new edition of Mr. Greenwood's "Public libraries" appears to tell the same tale in regard to Great Britain — the interest of workingmen in the opportunities afforded by public libraries is everywhere emphatically shown; but he who sets out with the purpose of showing that there is any one exclusive class to whom the public library is of service and to no other — be that class workingmen, or students, or manufacturers, or scientists — will find the facts singularly obstinate and unresponsive to his purpose. The truth is — Mr. O'Brien's confident assertion to the contrary — that there is no more "universal" and non-partisan institution than a public library. This is undoubtedly the highest among its several claims to public support. Few among the objects to which the public funds have been appropriated, in American cities, have met with so hearty and unquestioning approval as public parks, and it is right that it should be so. Yet there are whole classes in every community who not only never do enjoy the public parks, but never care to enjoy them. Even the public schools are for a certain fraction of the population only — the younger portion. In contrast with both these, the public library extends its resources to the children and the adults alike, and contains materials indispensable to each alike. Perhaps, however, the fundamentally important question of universality, in the sense of non-partisanship, is one which is seldom appreciated in its full

force, as applied to a public library. An independent position, one entirely free from bias, a non-partisan attitude, in fact, is an ideal repeatedly set before the conductors of a school or a newspaper. In both these cases, however, there is too often an element of practical difficulty in carrying these praiseworthy intentions into practice, which is almost completely wanting in the case of a public library. The policy of the latter is, in its very essence, catholic. It places on its shelves the volumes which represent, not one side, but both, or rather all sides of any subject on which the sentiment of the public divides; and thus, whether the user be Democrat or Republican, protectionist or free-trader, Catholic or Protestant, the aspect which this collection of books presents to him is no less free and uncircumscribed than the illimitable air.

Again, it is important that the relation of a public library to the question of entertainment should be clearly understood. Entertainment is not an element totally foreign to the purposes of a public library — the same kind of public benefit accrues in this case as in the case of public parks — but in the light of the infinitely more important functions which it renders, this must of necessity occupy a subordinate place. The primary function of a library is to render a service, to supply a need, to respond to a demand. In this respect its value to the community is of the same description as the postal system, the bank at which one may cash a check, or the reservoir from which one may "turn on" a supply of water.

One of the points which Mr. O'Brien aims to make, and which proceeds from a manifest confusion of thought, can be appropriately noticed here. His contention is that a public library is for the "class" who may be designated "book-readers," that these form but a small percentage of any community, and that *therefore* it is obviously wrong that the library should receive public support. This is ingenious, as is also his eloquent, though somewhat contemptuous setting of their supposed special needs over against those of others. "Are theatre-goers, lovers of cricket, bicyclists,

amateurs of music, and others to have their earnings confiscated," merely that the "book-reader" may gratify his peculiar craving? Like many other ingenious theories, however, it leaves out of account certain fundamentally important bearings of the subject. There can be no doubt that in any community "the book-reader" is not synonymous with the entire population. Some of the population are children in arms; some have never learned to read; the sight of some who have learned has failed; others again are too fully occupied to find time for it; others find their inclination drawn more strongly in other directions; others still have more or less to do with reading, yet are not, in the strict sense, "book-readers." Yet we shall err very widely if we lose sight of the fact that even those who do not personally perform the role of the "book-reader" do nevertheless benefit by the existence of the library, by proxy. The young child is read to, by his mother; or is cared for by her, by methods learned through her use of books. The busy "captain of industry," whose large profits are due to a skillful application of scientific principles, may find his own time so closely occupied by details of administration that, personally, he seldom opens the treatises which bear upon the subject, but he has under him a staff of men whom he expects to keep abreast of the ever unfolding science, by the consultation not only of such works as private ownership may provide, but the more nearly complete collection in a great public library.

This principle of "community of interest" and interdependence has an even wider bearing; for it applies not only to the family and the business firm, but to the community as a whole. A public library report now before the writer contains several instances of this kind. Speaking of the systematic efforts made to build up an approximately complete collection of works on industrial and decorative subjects, the report states that in this way "the library is gradually becoming the possessor of a scientifically selected set of volumes and plates which cannot fail to leave a distinct impress on the character of the work done in the various industries of the

city." Another portion of the same report illustrates the direct service rendered by such an institution to the interests of the municipality. To quote the language there used, "Instances of the last named, both striking and tangible, are of by no means exceptional occurrence, sometimes an application of this kind being presented from more than one city official on the same day," the foregoing having reference to the city in question. "A well-authenticated instance," it continues, "in one of the largest cities of the country, of the saving of a sum of many thousand dollars, in the matter of a contract, due to the opportunity for consulting the requisite data comprised in works of authority in the public library of that city, is but an indication of the possibilities of a public library."

It is fitting that where funds are to be appropriated, collected by taxes levied on the tax-paying population, there should be possible so tangible a presentation as the above, of the direct relation of the institution supported, to the question of "profit and loss," as affecting those who are taxed. And yet it is well to remember that it is as true now as twenty centuries ago, that "man does not live by bread alone;" and that the public support of the institutions referred to can be justified by other arguments than that of the material interests just cited.

No aspect of the library's operation is more full of interest than that which takes account of its uplifting influence. The analogy between its service and that of the postal system has been noticed; but it has a no less real analogy to the work of the school, the pulpit, or the press—yet without the propagandist principle which so often attaches to these latter—namely, in the principle of growth or advance. In the earlier portion of this paper a little space was devoted to showing that in the nature of the case the number of copies of any work of fiction used in the course of a year would immensely outnumber *those which could possibly be read* in the more solid departments of reading. Even were the constituency of the library confined to a selected few, to whose minds

the higher class of reading was congenial, this would be the case. Nor should we forget that the ground of distinction between a "public" library and any other, as the library of a scientific society, a debating society, a theological school, or a teachers' club, is that its constituency is not thus limited to a selected class, but is broad as humanity itself, with all its enormous inequalities of condition, taste, and mental growth. Like a mirror, therefore, the recorded classified circulation reflects this variety. Even with this apparently almost unmanageable unevenness, appreciable improvement in standards of reading is by no means an unknown experience. There lies before the writer, for instance, a library report which is able to make such a statement as this: "The fiction percentages of the seven successive years, beginning with 1883 and ending with 1889, show an uninterrupted decline, as follows: 70+, 66+, 62+, 61+, 58+, 57+, 56+." But it must be remembered also that figures such as these, though they may tell a part, and a very gratifying part, of the advances which individual readers have been helped to make, fall very far short of expressing the whole. It would be entirely possible for individual after individual thus to advance from good to better, and from better to best, and yet the figures which express the aggregate use of the year remain stationary (or even retrograde), because the constituency of a public library (particularly in a large city) is all the time being reënforced by new readers. And these new readers comprise both those who are children in age and those who are children in mental growth, who begin at the foot. When, therefore, there is anything more than a preserving of a uniform level—as in the noteworthy figures above quoted—it stands for a very striking advance indeed, on the part of a very large portion of the community. Probably every librarian in charge of a public library in a large city has had an opportunity of observing these advances in innumerable individual instances. And this class of results, while distinctly following the "order of nature," does not by any means come about through a view of library administration which

regards either books, readers, or librarian as inert masses. Much of it is the result of individual interest expressed by the librarian in some reader, whose mind receives an awakening impulse.

More than one well authenticated instance exists of an individual beginning life as a newsboy or an elevator-boy, and through his use of a public library finding his intellectual powers unfolding until he has entered one of the learned professions. The relation of the library system to the school system opens an almost boundless field of thought, and it is a fact of deep significance that the profound principle involved in it, after having engaged the attention of English and American librarians for years, has been recognized in the educational steps recently taken by the government of Japan, where the two systems are placed on a plane of equality. In the experience of one of the American libraries already referred to, almost the chief hope of the library for the future is placed upon "a class of readers," every year largely increasing in numbers, who comprise the "graduates from the various institutions of learning" in the city, and whose "lines of study and reading" "may be characterized as a carrying forward of those impulses in the direction of right reading which were received in school and college." The library has a no less direct relation to the needs and ambitions of those who have received the invaluable training of "the practical duties of the world," to use Mr. O'Brien's phrase, and it responds with equal readiness to these. There is concentrated in the contemptuous phrase, "book-learning," a popular judgment of condemnation which is for the most part just, on the spurious variety of knowledge which knows the expression of certain principles in books, but knows nothing of their practical embodiment in the life and work of this world. We are glad to observe that Mr. O'Brien's antipathy to this pseudo-knowledge is almost as profound as our own, but his expression of it seems singularly out of place in a philippic against public libraries; for one will seek far before finding an institution more perfectly suited to be a corrective of such a tendency than the mod-

ern public library. Does any one claim that the public school system sometimes has an unfortunate tendency to repress individuality and turn out a set of pupils of uniform mould? If so, the public library supplies a means of supplementing and complementing this uniformity by its infinite variety and universality, and it is continually doing this, indeed. Does any one regret that the school system at its best reaches but a fraction of the population, and that fraction for but a few short years of their life, and that in too many instances there is a tendency on the part of even these few, educated in the schools, to conceive of their education as "finished," and allow the fabric to become hopelessly ravelled? If so, the public library stands to these members of the community in an almost ideal relation, not only fulfilling very perfectly Mr. Carlyle's characterization of a "collection of books" as "the people's university," but in the peculiarly wide range shown in the demands made upon it, almost as properly rendering it the people's workshop, or laboratory.

The same library report which has several times been cited printed several years since a record of the inquiries made on specific subjects during a single month, which throws significant light upon this subject. Another report of the same library declares that "few can adequately conceive to what extent the inquiries made at the library have become specialized, and require trained facility and research" on the part of the library staff. The library thus becomes a laboratory, in which the reader gains not only the specific information, but the method.

An observation of popular movements in their relation to political or economic principles reveals few facts so plainly as that an almost insuperable narrowness of view is, in much the greater number of instances, the barrier to advance in those questions decided mainly by the popular voice. Why then should any one wish to perpetuate the conditions which make this possible? In Mr. O'Brien's view the workingman,—and we ought not to forget how large a percentage of the community this word "workingman" represents, both in England and America,—

will be a fortunate man when the contents of free libraries are no longer rendered everywhere accessible to him by public support, for then the workingmen "for one 'penny' can buy their favorite newspaper, which can be carried in the pocket and read at any time!" It is well nigh incredible that an ideal such as this should be looked forward to by thinking men. Whatever may be the fact in regard to the workingmen of Great Britain,—and Mr. O'Brien of course knows them better than we do,—it may confidently be asserted that the American workingman would strike no such false note. Mr. Lowell in one of his admirable orations quotes from a Wallachian legend of a peasant who was "taken up into heaven" and offered his choice among the objects to be seen there. He chose a half worn-out bagpipe, and with this returned to the earth. "With an infinite possibility within his reach, with the choice of wisdom, of power, of beauty, at his tongue's end, he asked according to his kind, and his sordid wish is answered with a gift as sordid." The newspaper is well enough in its way,—even a "penny newspaper,"—but to condemn whole masses of the population to limit themselves to this, is to incur the condemnation of Mr. Lowell's fine scorn when, in another portion of the oration just referred to, he says: "It is we who, while we might each in his humble way be helping our fellows into the right path, or adding one block to the climbing spire of a fine soul, are willing to become mere sponges saturated from the stagnant goose-pond of village gossip." It is more. It is to help develop a community from whom in the end every spark of uplifting influence shall have vanished. Does any one say that this is a result impossible of attainment by any people? The scientifically true, yet brutally summary record given by the distinguished European savant, Elisée Reclus, of a certain European stock which has found and occupied virgin soil in the South of Africa, is a sufficient answer. "In general," he says, "the Boers despise everything that does not contribute directly to the material prosperity of the family group. They ignore music, the arts, liter-

ature, all refining influences, and find little pleasure in anything," except stolid amassing of wealth.

A few additional points remain to be noted. It is an entirely pertinent question whether *every* public library in England and America improves its high privilege, uses to the full the peculiar opportunities open to it, places itself in close communication with the public school system, with the university extension movement, and with the influences continually at work in industrial and artistic development. And we need not hesitate to answer in the negative. Yet the significant fact is, that everywhere the tendency is in this direction with a stronger and stronger momentum. The advance made in this country, within the last decade even, in this direction, is among the most striking phenomena of the time; and no less striking is the almost overwhelming percentage of the body of librarians in this country whose entrance upon the work from a deep-seated love for it, rather than as furnishing a means of livelihood, supplies one of the strongest guarantees against the invasion of the perfunctory spirit in the future. Again, it is equally pertinent to ask whether, granted that the benefits of such an institution as the public library are unquestioned, dependence may not be placed on funds entirely unconnected with those of the public, for its support. It would ill become the citizen of a country where private munificence has accomplished so much in channels of public spirit, to overlook these noble memorials of enlightened private action. Yet it remains true, nevertheless, that were dependence to be placed on these alone, a map of the country on which public libraries should be dotted down would show as partial and inadequate a supply furnished to the community, as the very instructive "annual rainfall map" published by the government shows in the matter of rain. What we are accustomed, in the eastern portion of this country, to consider the rain—in its universal beneficent service and in its indispensableness—that also is to be associated with the "reservoirs" comprised in these public collections of books. For, after all, valuable as are the

books themselves, even in their material aspect, as pieces of handiwork, still more in the specific items of information and admonition contained in them, yet in the deeper view these are but symbols of their real significance and service. To place one's self in communication with them, as contained in these libraries, is to bring ourselves in contact with the stored-up thought of the world thus far. We have just adverted to the fundamental bearing which this has upon the deeper or spiritual side of man's life. But the two-sided character of these collections of books follows us even here, for their indispensableness in the material point of view is almost as striking, and this, not only whether we consider the statesman planning measures of public weal, while neglecting to inform himself of the recorded conditions which necessarily must determine such measures; or whether it be the inventor spending long years of his too brief life in perfecting a machine which his consultation of the recorded patents would have shown him some one else had anticipated him in thinking out; or whether it be the day laborer submitting without an effort to violations of his rights, which a single glance at the recorded statutes would have shown him he had a remedy for.

How like all this is to the supposed state of things which one of the most suggestive writers of our day has thus expressed: "Our early voyagers are dead: not a plank remains of the old ships that first essayed unknown waters; the sea retains no track; and were it not for the history of these voyages contained in charts, in chronicles, *in hoarded lore* of all kinds, each voyager, though he were to start with all the aids of advanced civilization," would be in the helpless position of the earliest voyager.

Once more, each reader of the strongly written book which we have been considering should ask the question for himself, whether all of the various propositions maintained therein necessarily stand or fall together. Because the compiler has chosen to bracket together two such headings as "Free libraries" and "The state and electrical distribution," it certainly does not follow

that the argument which carries conviction in the one case must in the other also. We shall not be suspected of having our judgment in this regard swayed by the natural weakness with which, to use Mr. O'Brien's illustration, the shoemaker is inclined to think that "there is nothing like leather," if we suggest, what the public at large in this country is very plainly persuaded of, that, for one person who has appreciated the need for public action in the latter case there are thousands in the former. The writer lives in a city in which for more than eleven years the public library was administered by funds not in the least degree derived from municipal appropriations. Yet the character of its service to the public had so widely impressed itself upon the community that, largely from sources outside of the library board, a movement arose for recognizing the closeness of the relation, by public support. A report by a committee of the city government, recommending this course, significantly declares: "Your committee are unanimously of the opinion that this public library, already existing in the city, is a useful and a necessary adjunct to the educational system sustained by the city in its public schools, and properly appeals to the treasury for an appropriation towards its support." After eleven years' opportunity for observation and comparison, such a judgment as this has the merit of deliberation and conviction.

It is true that by far the greater part of the considerations which lead the present writer to find Mr. O'Brien's view untenable are drawn from observation and experience of conditions existing in this country. Yet it is to be noted that his position is also contested, so far as Great Britain is concerned, by an article in the March number of *The Library* (of London), which shows, not only that our English cousins are fully able to take care of themselves, but also that on many of the questions of fact, about which his arguments turn, he is painfully wide of the mark. Few students of social conditions have left so note-

worthy an impress on contemporary thought as the late William Stanley Jevons. Of the free public library he held a view radically opposed to that of Mr. O'Brien, believing it to be "an engine for operating upon" the community, in ways at once protective and ennobling. As to the universality of its beneficent service, he was equally convinced, declaring not only that "free libraries are engines for creating the habit and power of enjoying high-class literature, and thus carrying forward the work of civilization which is commenced in the primary school,"* but also that they are "classed with town halls, police courts, prisons, and poor-houses, as necessary adjuncts of our stage of civilization."† The experience of one community or one nation is repeatedly serviceable to another; but, after all, it is the local conditions which must finally determine in any case. Even if a different conclusion were to be reached in this matter in Great Britain, it would still remain true that for us in America it is one of the highest duties of self-preservation to keep alive the uplifting influences represented in the public support of these institutions. The future of this country, even more than its past, will be irrevocably committed to the democratic principle in government. As is the people—in the widest sense of the word—so will be the national life and character. In the future, even more than in the past, crudity, narrowness, well-meaning ignorance, and low standards of taste and ethics will, unless met with corrective tendencies, color our national life. The public school and the public library—"instruments equal in power to the Dionysiac theatre, and vastly greater in their range of power,"‡ to quote the language of one of the most thoughtful of our men of letters—will stand more and more, in our American communities, as such corrective tendencies.

* *Contemporary review*, v. 39, p. 388.

† *Ibid.*, v. 39, p. 385.

‡ George Edward Woodberry, in the *Fortnightly review*, v. 35, p. 615.

IMPRESSIONS IN FOREIGN LIBRARIES.

BY MARY S. CUTLER, VICE-DIRECTOR OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

BY the beautiful law of compensation which rules the universe one is continually losing a certain good only to gain another, it may be more or less desirable. In giving up reluctantly, for the first time since my connection with library work, the annual gathering of librarians at home, it was my good fortune to attend the meeting of the L. A. U. K. in Nottingham and to see the interior workings of a few English and French libraries.

I readily assented to the request of our president that I should send for the conference a little account of my library observations on this side, as it furnished an excellent excuse for stealing the time from sight-seeing to clarify my ideas by expressing them. I shall attempt no Gradgrind exhibition of facts, only a record of impressions, realizing well that quite unconsciously I may be giving a false coloring.

In the quaint old town of Canterbury where I lingered for several days, the cemetery was pointed out by a cab driver with the remark that in this half lay the churchmen and on the other side nonconformists. Quite hastily but perhaps naturally I rushed to the conclusion that this was a usual separation, and was indulging in some uncharitable reflections, when the driver quietly added that this was the only churchyard of the kind he had ever seen. Now it is quite possible that I may more than once mistake the exception for the common custom, thus doing injustice to those who so kindly received me. My only comfort will be that others far wiser have done likewise. I was accompanied by Miss Ada Bunnell, a recent graduate of the Library School, whose intelligent interest added much to my pleasure in making these visits.

I was provided with a general letter of introduction from Mr. Dewey, which opened all doors and secured a most generous welcome. The whole management of the library was

set forth, and my desire for samples of blanks, etc., for the Library School collection was many times anticipated. Even in those few cases where I did not make myself known, but showed my interest by questions, my reception was most kind. (Were it not ungracious to single out individual names when all were so kind, I would mention Mr. Jenkinson, the librarian of Cambridge University library; Mr. Borrajo, sub-librarian of the Guildhall; and Monsieur Ruelle of St. Geneviève, Paris, who showed us special favor. With the latter we conversed through the media of written English on our part, and on his, a slow and laborious speech, but it only served to accentuate our hearty welcome from this most delightful old gentleman. I am quite safe in being personal, since Vol. I No. I is the only copy of the *Library journal* in the St. Geneviève.) From Miss James, a not unworthy namesake of our own beloved fellow-worker, I received in advance a pleasant invitation to the People's palace library, of which she is librarian.

In Paris I presented my letter at the American legation and received an introduction from the Hon. Whitelaw Reid to the director of the Bibliothèque Nationale. There we were put in charge of Monsieur Havet, the keeper of printed books, and later of the keeper of manuscripts, both speaking English fluently. The French secretary of the American minister asked if I were the author of the "American system of cataloging," and I was forced to reply that I could only claim a similarity in name and the honor of an acquaintance with my distinguished compatriot.

Dr. Garnett, whom I expected to see where he used to sit in the centre of the great circular reading room of the British Museum like a spider in his web, I found instead in a private office reached by an electric button pressed in an inconspicuous part of the King's library, having been recently promoted to the headship of the department of printed books. The

only library which we did not have an opportunity to see as we wished was the Cathedral library of St. Paul's in London. This was reached by paying sixpence and climbing a laborious flight of circular stairs. A few curious books lay under a glass case in the centre of the room, while the rest were shut from public gaze by a railing. The librarian was not there, and the "care taker" assured us that it was quite impossible for us to pass within the gates. We did not press the matter when he insisted that it would endanger his position if he were to let us inside, thinking our probable gain too small to justify the slightest risk. The Cathedral libraries of England are valuable collections, but seem to be little used.

It is hard to describe the peculiar pleasure of seeing for myself the two largest libraries in the world and the libraries of the great English universities. It was my good fortune to enter the British Museum and the Bodleian many times as a reader.

Can any one enjoy so thoroughly as a librarian the luxury of solid hours of reading in a great library? The charms of Canterbury, Oxford, Westminster, and the Inner Temple were enhanced a hundred-fold when interpreted by Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Irving, Hawthorne, and Lamb.

REFERENCE LIBRARIES.

There is one striking characteristic of all the reference libraries which we have visited; namely, the reading-rooms are treated as work-rooms and are invariably kept free from the inroads of mere curious sight-seers.

In the Bibliothèque Nationale there is positively no admittance to this class. In the British Museum, a visitor by giving his name receives a ticket which admits him with a guard just inside the door of the reading-room long enough for a bird's-eye view. Oxford and Cambridge admit only when the visitor is accompanied by a fellow in academic dress. At the South Kensington Museum the Art library, the Science and education libraries, and the Dyce and Foster collections, require a ticket. A sixpence entitles students to the use of all the libraries for a week, a mere

nominal fee which secures exemption from the thousands of visitors frequenting this marvelous museum. All these libraries recognize the distinction, which I believe is an essential one, between the reading-room, a place for study, and the show-rooms, where rare and curious books, handsome bindings, and fine prints are exhibited. Do not some of our American libraries, well known for their wise and effective administration, weaken their influence by subjecting readers to the distractions of a curious mob, under the specious plea that a free library must be open to all who come? If actual restriction is inexpedient, certain hours or days could be arranged for sight-seers which the real student would soon learn to avoid.

The British Museum was phenomenally quiet. I spent many half days there, and although there are no signs exhorting to silence oftentimes the subdued rustling of leaves would be the only audible sign that the great room was filled.

It is with profound sorrow that I record—the reference libraries of the old world, like those of the new, are not free from those two foes of serious study, the reader who talks and the *librarian* who talks.

The University library at Cambridge is a notable example of the utmost freedom in using the shelves. With the exception of incunabula, manuscripts and certain others of special value or rarity, the books stand unguarded on the open shelves, inviting use from every reader. The other libraries expose a fine collection of reference books, but carefully guard the great mass of their treasures.

The short hours of opening, of which Mr. Richardson complains so bitterly in his accounts of continental libraries, seem not to be a vice of English or Parisian libraries. The British Museum, being now lighted by electricity, is open except in the summer months from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. The modern department of the Bodleian contained in the Radcliffe building is open from 10 to 10, the old library from 9 to 3, 4, or 5, varying with the season and the natural light. The St. Geneviève in Paris from 11–4 and 6–10.

Ladies are not admitted in the evening. If I mistake not these hours compare favorably with those of American reference libraries.

One serious obstacle to the pleasures of research is the time spent in waiting for books. My own experience is that one waits on an average forty minutes at the British Museum. I am told that at the Guildhall one can secure any book at five minutes' notice, but I did not have the pleasure of verifying the statement by reading in that new and handsome hall.

The Bodleian, in which I am now writing, has by far the most attractive interior. The charm of the university life hangs about the beautiful roof, the red-gowned portraits, the broad alcoves, and the ivy-circled windows; and the spirit of "peace, beauty, and leisure" wraps it about like a garment.

FREE LIBRARIES.

The free library movement in Great Britain, dating from 1850, when Mr. Ewart put through Parliament the Public Libraries Act, has made most rapid progress within a few years. Like our own country, the metropolis is far behind the large towns in providing library privileges, but it is rapidly coming to the front. A peculiarity of many library buildings in London is that they are provided with a residence for the librarian.

I saw no covered books, and to my surprise, even in the smaller libraries it was not uncommon to find the call numbers gilded on the backs. In a majority of these libraries readers' tickets are issued to rate-payers and their families. All others must secure a rate-payer as guarantee, or deposit a sum of money, usually 10s. A delivery room with stack adjoining, a news room for daily and weekly papers, and a reference department, containing also the monthlies, are regular features. A boys' room is carried on at Manchester and at Chelsea with most gratifying results.

I was able to visit only two of the large public libraries, Birmingham and Nottingham; these are doing a magnificent work. The Nottingham library, under Mr. J. Potter Briscoe, has a central library and 11 branches, one of them a children's library. It contains

69,000 volumes in all, issues 433,000 books yearly, and has an attendance of 1,790,000, a daily average attendance of 6,000.

CATALOGS AND CLASSIFICATION.

The British Museum form of catalog is almost universal in England. It may be seen in the Young Men's Christian Association of New York, and so far as I know in no other place in America. It consists of large blank folio volumes provided at intervals with guards like a scrap book. The catalog slips, either printed or written on thin paper, are pasted by two edges upon the book, and when a rearrangement is necessary, are "lifted" by a paper knife and remounted to make room for new slips. In the Bodleian library this is done very deftly and rapidly by boys. It is quite obvious that it involves more labor than the slipping of cards once for all into a drawer. On the other hand duplicating processes can be used with thin slips. The two methods are about equally bulky (see *Library notes* 1: 179-195). Of course the argument for this form is the greater ease of running the eye over a printed page than of handling cards in a drawer.

On trial the book form seemed very convenient, except in the case of voluminous authors, where the American card catalog has a decided advantage if properly provided with guides. Many pages of the book must be scanned for a particular entry, like Göthe; whereas the special guide-cards for Collected works, Biography, Criticism, or the colored cards used in some libraries, attract notice instantly.

At the University library in Cambridge an ingenious device does away with some objections to the book form. The sheets are not regularly bound, but are laced into the covers by pieces of cat-gut which pass above the middle of each signature and are knotted on the outside of the cover at top and bottom. This secures greater flexibility, and subjects or letters may be passed from one cover to another as the catalog grows.

In some of the free libraries card catalogs are used. At the St. Martin's free library, London, the books are cataloged on the type-

writer, with two or three duplicate copies which are pasted neatly on cards with very good effect. In the Bibliothèque Nationale the public use for accessions since 1882 a catalog similar to the Leyden catalog, a description of which was read by Mr. Cutter at the Lake George meeting (see *Library journal* 10: 206-8). Substantially the same form is used also in the Society Library, New York, and is now being tried in Harvard College. The French catalog differs in having three rows of cards instead of one. The official catalog is on cards, in drawers upon the wall, like the plan adopted for the New York State library. The Bonnange catalog cards, consisting of cards with cloth hinges, the lower parts clamped together in a box, were on sale at the "Library Bureau" in Paris, but I did not see them in use. For description see "*Public libraries in the United States*," pt. 1, p. 558-60.

Great saving of time and legibility is secured in many libraries by cutting up printed catalogs and regular lists of accessions, and mounting them for the public catalog. Some American libraries with limited funds, and nearly all place themselves in that category, might profitably learn this lesson in economy. What is lost in beauty is gained in legibility, and uniformity is sacrificed for the sake of practical utility. There is great danger of regarding the catalog too much as a work of art instead of a key to the contents of the library, and of wasting upon its elaboration time, and therefore money, which could be better employed in the purchase of books, or if that is too trite a statement, in paying higher salaries. The European method reminds me of the plan in use at the St. Louis public library, of mounting titles from the *Publishers' weekly* for order lists and catalogs. It is a most practical method of utilizing material already in print, and I wonder it is not more widely followed.

There are few striking variations in cataloging entries. It was a comfort to find George Eliot's works under that name in the British Museum catalog, but I felt like grumbling, when looking for the *Library journal* under the title, to be referred to "Periodical publications,

New York." In like manner the *Proceedings* of the L. A. U. K. must be sought under "academies."

Classification is a subject which has apparently received much less attention than with us. Most libraries which we visited are classified roughly on the shelves, the public libraries using a letter to denote the class, then figures in accession order. The Bodleian library is the only example which we found of a library closely classified on the shelves. The catalog is classed and arranged numerically. At the Guildhall library there is a classified card catalog on the decimal system. Subjects in which the library is specially rich, e. g. London, are further subdivided. The class numbers are utilized only for the arrangement of cards, and the press-marks on a fixed location are added for use till they can get time to rearrange the shelves. The sliding book press of the British Museum, by which the book capacity is trebled (described in *Library notes*, 2: 97-99), is a most interesting and ingenious invention. Though so heavily loaded, it works with perfect ease.

CHARGING SYSTEMS.

The use of the indicator is very common in circulating libraries. It is so little known in America, probably owing to its trial and rejection by Mr. Winsor in the Boston public library, that a slight sketch of its workings is offered. Each book in the circulating department is represented at the charging desk by a tiny book $7 \times 2\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ cm., which lies in a pigeon hole just large enough to contain it. Both ends of the tiny book are enclosed by a stiff projection bearing the call number, one end being red, the other blue; one color meaning "in," the other "out." The reader turns from the catalog to the indicator, till he finds by the color towards him a book that is in, which he then calls for. The clerk enters in the indicator book the number of reader's card and date of issue, and lays in the proper pigeon hole the reader's card and indicator book, reversed to show that the book is out. One foot of counter space is required for 1,000 numbers.

This is Cotgreave's indicator, the one in

most common use, though there are several variations. In some libraries the indicator is used only to show what books are in, as in Birmingham, where a burdensome ledger system is combined with it, and in the Chelsea free library, where a card system is used similar to one popular in the United States, *i. e.* a book card arranged (1) by time, (2) by call number. In the latter library the indicator is used only for fiction. Indicators as a system of charging impressed me as inferior to the card methods, because slower, and because failing to show overdue books in a satisfactory manner. Their advantage is the saving of time spent by our method in looking for books already loaned to other readers. The use of an indicator or of the indicator principle, for the class fiction combined with a card system of charging, is worth consideration by American librarians. A working model of Cotgreave's indicator, containing 1,000 numbers, will be in operation at the Library School during the coming winter, and can be studied there by any member of the A. L. A. A sample book and card will be shown at the California meeting.

At the London institution a subscription library is used, a most ingenious and original system invented by the sub-librarian, Mr. George Parr. It is a card system by which the reader's time and book accounts are kept without stamping or writing, by means of arrangement, color, and a series of projections on the cards. The trays are a perfect Joseph's coat of contrasting colors, and one gains an impression of extreme intricacy, but great speed is claimed for it.

BOOK-BINDINGS.

Those who are fond of handsome bindings can here delight their eyes in the most curious and costly that the art of the binder can devise or the purse of a sovereign command. In the King's library at the British Museum, which is now open on alternate evenings, and in the manuscript department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, are the finest displays. At Zaehnsdorf's handsome show-rooms in London I was allowed to handle some fine specimens of modern work. Exactly what a Roxburghe binding is, seems to be a matter of dispute and uncertainty among American librarians, and since Roxburghe is distinctly an English binding and Zaehnsdorf confessedly the best binder in England, his definition is worth record. Roxburghe is a leather-backed book with lettering in a panel, having no corners, no bands, and no ornamentation. Cloth sides are frequent but not essential. The kind of leather makes no difference. Mr. Dewey has alluded to the exhibition of artistic book bindings at Nottingham. It contained among other treasures the three by Cobden-Sanderson, which were pictured in the *English illustrated magazine*, Jan., 1891. They were especially beautiful.

Mr. Dewey's notice of the L. A. U. K. leaves nothing to be noted except the absence of women. Miss James of the People's palace and three American delegates were the only representatives of the sex, surely a most striking contrast to the San Francisco meeting.

TABULATED REPORTS OF STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS.

BY H. E. GREEN, CATALOGER IN THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

[In arranging these reports I have quoted the words of the respective secretaries as far as possible. Some needed to be very much condensed, in which cases I had, of course, to use my own words. H. E. G.]

WHEN AND WHERE ORGANIZED.

MAINE.—Augusta, March 19, 1891.

N. H.—Fabyan's, Sept. 12, 1890.

MASS.—Boston, Nov. 13, 1890.

CONN.—New Haven, Feb. 23, 1891.

N. Y. STATE.—Albany, July 11, 1890.

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—Col. Coll., N. Y., June 18, 1885.

NEW JERSEY.—Trenton, Dec. 9, 1890.

PENN.—An attempt made to form an association without success.

WISCONSIN.—Madison, Feb. 11, 1891.

IOWA.—Des Moines, Sept. 2, 1890.

MICHIGAN.—Detroit, Sept. 1, 1891.

NEED OF STATE ASSOCIATION.

MAINE.—For arousing an interest in, and demonstrating the need of, libraries in small towns.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—To secure coöperation among libraries, to improve methods of working; to encourage the establishment of new libraries, and render those already established more useful as a means of education; to facilitate the collection of literature relating to the State, and promote a more economical distribution of government documents.

MASS.—For arousing an *esprit de corps* and an interest in the general good in the librarians of town libraries, of which there are many.

CONN.—For discussing library interests, and promoting the formation of free libraries, of which there are few.

NEW YORK STATE.—To promote library interests as a part of the educational system of the State and bring New York abreast of other States in the matter.

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—“For knowledge of each other's work and plans and for coöperation.”—*Mr. Dewey's letter, L. J., 1885, p. 177.*

NEW JERSEY.—To improve lines of work by organization and coöperation.

PENN.—

WISCONSIN.—To arouse a more intelligent interest and enthusiasm in library work, and to secure the establishment of additional libraries.

IOWA.—Librarians were unacquainted with each other, and little was known of their libraries outside of their localities. There was little or no indication of progress.

MICHIGAN.—“For having library work carried on in the broadest, most progressive way, and for the help that a State organization can give to librarians who cannot attend the A. L. A. meetings.”—*Mr. Utley's address at first meeting.*

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

MAINE.—None as yet, except organization.

N. H.—Organization.

MASS.—Many members drawn in who have not been in the habit of attending the A. L. A. meetings, and some interesting questions discussed at the three meetings which have already been held.

CONN.—Little as yet. One town librarian has been induced to take the course at Mr. Fletcher's summer school of library economy.

N. Y. STATE.—An attempt made to establish a clearing-house for duplicates.

N. Y. LIBRARY CLUB.—A union list of periodicals taken in libraries represented in the club

compiled; was the pioneer of local library associations.

NEW JERSEY.—Interest awakened in A. L. A. Endowment Fund. Attention called to Sonnenschein's “Best Books.” The Library School and university extension brought to the notice of librarians. Resolution passed that the N. J. L. A. cordially indorse the name of Hon. T. W. Bicknell of Boston as head of the educational exhibit at the Columbian Exposition at Chicago.

WISCONSIN.—No special results as yet; has been of general interest among the leading citizens of the State in its purposes.

IOWA.—Librarians are no longer strangers to one another. They have adopted a system of annual reports to the State librarian. One of their number has visited during the year the leading libraries, and written a sketch of their present condition.

MICHIGAN.—Organization. Papers on interesting topics read at first meeting.

WORK FOR THE FUTURE.

MAINE.—No definite plans as yet, but hope to accomplish something in awakening interest.

N. H.—Committees have been and are to be appointed to work up the bibliography of the State.

MASS.—Three or four meetings a year in different parts of the State, with a subject for discussion announced in advance, and a short address from some noted speaker, not necessarily on the subject under discussion.

CONN.—Missionary work in the smaller towns and villages.

N. Y. STATE.—To promote coöperation between the libraries and educational institutions of the State, and the passing of effectual library laws.

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—Publication of a manual giving comprehensive information in regard to libraries in the city of New York and its neighborhood; also the evolution of a plan whereby the reference work done by certain libraries, especially on special topics of general interest, can be utilized in other libraries.

N. JERSEY.—Committee to draft a new law relating to town and village public libraries to be presented at next session of the Legislature. Discussion of the distribution of State documents. Rev. T. B. Thompson of Trenton to explain the object and scope of university extension.

WISCONSIN.—No special plan as yet.

IOWA.—To examine the laws relating to libraries and suggest improvements; make monthly

reports on an agreed plan. To seek to awaken the public to a new interest in libraries.

MICHIGAN.—No plans reported as yet.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

MAINE.—None.

N. H.—Whatever the Association accomplishes in the direction of a N. H. bibliography or other transactions of a permanent value or interest will be, according to the provisions of the act of incorporation, collected by the State librarian, and published as an appendix to his report to the Legislature.

MASS.—An objectionable feature of this club is the exclusion of every one not directly connected with library work as librarian, assistant, or trustee, no matter how deep his interest in the good cause.*

CONN.—None.

N. Y. STATE.—The State library system, administered through State officers.

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—[The convivial element appears to be a special feature of this club, to judge from the reports of teas and entertainments by Messrs. Bowker and Ford, collations at Columbia College, etc.] The club not confined to New York city or State, but embraces libraries in the city and vicinity.

NEW JERSEY.—None.

WISCONSIN.—None.

MICHIGAN.—None, as yet

IOWA.—Several libraries not represented at the organization meeting sent members this year, paying their expenses. The librarians ask for a two days' session. The President of the Association is a woman, as are most of the officers.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

MAINE.—21.

N. H.—60? [The Secretary says *about* 60.]

MASS.—143.

CONN.—50.

N. Y. STATE.—

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—121.

NEW JERSEY.—60.

WISCONSIN.—29.

IOWA.—23.

MICHIGAN.—37.

INTEREST TAKEN BY LIBRARIANS AND OUTSIDERS.

MAINE.—Interest very slight, as shown by membership.

*This mistake was corrected at the meeting held Dec. 16.

N. H.—Members generally interested, though not many librarians among them.

MASS.—Librarians mostly interested; not much effect apparently produced on outside public.

CONN.—Libraries of the State well represented at the May meeting; a number of outsiders came in.

N. Y. STATE.

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—Members much interested; have members in foreign countries: Boston, Chicago, and Rangoon, Burmah. Many outsiders members.

N. JERSEY.—Considerable interest manifested at the meetings.

WISCONSIN.—Leading citizens of the State interested in the Association.

IOWA.—Interest encouraging. Three members of the Association are trustees of libraries.

RESULTS IN COMMUNITIES WHERE THE ASSOCIATION HAS MET; NUMBER OF MEETINGS.

MAINE.—In most cases very slight; only one meeting.

N. H.—Three meetings.

MASS.—Five meetings to Sept. 30; not much effect as yet.

CONN.—Two meetings; interest awakened in the Association.

N. Y. STATE.—Two? or three?

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—Twenty-five meetings; increase of spirit of fraternity and coöperation.

N. JERSEY.—Two meetings; results yet to be seen.

WISCONSIN.—One meeting; no special results.

IOWA.—Two meetings. A decidedly greater interest in library matters and a better appreciation of *librarianship* among leading men and women.

MICHIGAN.—No results reported as yet. One meeting.

CONSTITUTIONS.

MAINE.—Printed in Lib. Journ., Apr., 1891, p. 114.

N. H.—L. J., Feb., 1891, p. 50.

MASS.—L. J., Jan., 1891, p. 19. Amended constitution annexed.

CONN.—Annexed; condensed in L. J., March, 1891, p. 81.

N. Y. STATE.—L. J., July, 1890, p. 212.

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—L. J., Aug., 1885, orig. const. amended Feb., 1891.

N. JERSEY.—L. J., Jan., 1891, p. 16.

WISCONSIN.—L. J., March, 1891, p. 81.

IOWA.—L. J., Jan., 1891, p. 18.

MICHIGAN.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS
LIBRARY CLUB.

1. *Name.*

This organization shall be called "The Massachusetts Library Club."

2. *Object.*

Its object shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Massachusetts.

3. *Members.*

Any librarian, library assistant, or trustee of a library in the State of Massachusetts may become a member upon payment of the first annual assessment, and remain a member as long as dues are paid. Any person eligible to membership may become a life member and be exempt from future annual assessments on the payment of \$5.00. The money received for life memberships shall be safely invested and only the interest shall be spent.*

4. *Officers.*

The officers of the club shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, who shall together constitute the Executive Committee, and serve till their successors are chosen.

5. *Meetings.*

There shall be two or more meetings of the club in each year, one of which shall be the annual meeting to be held the first Wednesday in October, provided that the annual meeting shall be called to take place in some other month than October in any year when all the members of the Executive Committee agree to the change.

6. *Dues and Debts.*

The annual assessment shall be fifty (50) cents.

No debt or obligation of any kind shall be contracted by the club, or by any committee, officer, or member thereof on its behalf.

7. *Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by three-fourths vote of those present at any stated meet-

* Amended Dec. 16, by striking out the word "first," and adding the provision—"Other persons interested in library work may, with the consent of the Executive Committee, become members on the same terms."

ing, notice of the proposed change having been given in the call for the meeting.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONNECTICUT LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION.

1. *Name.*

This Association shall be called the CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

2. *Object.*

Its object shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Connecticut.

3. *Members.*

Any person interested in the object of the Association may become a member upon payment to the Treasurer of the annual assessment.

4. *Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and a Treasurer, to be elected by ballot at the annual meeting, who shall together constitute the Executive Board, which shall have power to act for the Association in intervals between its meetings.

5. *Meetings.*

There shall be not less than three meetings in each year to be held in February, May, and October, at such places as the vote of the members present at each meeting may decide. The meeting in February shall be the annual meeting.

6. *Dues and Debts.*

The annual assessment shall be *fifty cents*. No debts or obligation of any kind shall be contracted by any member of the Association unless authorized by a specific vote of the Executive Board.

7. *Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended by a three-fourths vote of those members present at any stated meeting, notice of the proposed change having been given in the call for the meeting.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MICHIGAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION.

1. *Name.*

The name of this Association shall be the Michigan Library Association.

2. *Object.*

Its object shall be to promote the library interests of the State of Michigan.

3. *Members.*

Any person interested in advancing its object may become a member of this Association by vote of the Executive Board and payment to the Treasurer of the annual assessment.

4. *Officers.*

The officers of the Association shall consist of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings, and who shall constitute the Executive Board, which shall have power to act for the Association in intervals between its meetings.

5. *Meetings.*

There shall be one or more meetings each year, the time and place of which shall be fixed by the Association or by the Executive Board, and ample notice of such time and place shall be furnished to each member.

6. *Dues and Debts.*

The annual assessment shall be fifty cents. No officer, committee, or member of the Association shall incur any expense in its name, nor shall the Treasurer make any payment from its funds, unless authorized to do so by vote of the Executive Board.

7. *Amendments.*

This constitution may be amended at any meeting, notice of the proposed change having been previously furnished each member in the call for the meeting.

OFFICERS.

MAINE.—*President*, L. D. Carver, State Lib'n, Augusta. *Vice-Pres'ts*, E: W. Hall, Lib'n Colby Univ.; G: W. Wood, Lib'n Bates College. *Treasurer*, G: T. Little, Bowdoin College, Brunswick. *Secretary*, Harriet E. Fernald, Lib'n Maine State College, Orono.

N. H.—*President*, N. P. Hunt. *Vice-Presidents*, E. H. Gilman, John Kivel, E. P. Jewell, J. S. Nash, J. E. Pecker, W: W. Bailey, F. C. Faulkner, J. M. Parmlee, Cyrus Sargeant, I. W. Drew. *Cor. Secretary*, A. S. Batchellor. *Rec. Secretary and Clerk of the Corporation*, A. R. Kimball. *Librarian and Treasurer*, D. F. Secomb. *Execu-*

tive Committee, N. P. Hunt, M. D. Bisbee, Geo. C. Gilmore, E. H. Gilman, and S. M. Richards.

MASS.—*President*, W: C. Lane, Harvard Coll. Lib. *Vice-Presidents*, W: Rice, J. C. Houghton. *Treasurer*, Miss M. E. Sargent, Lib'n Medford Pub. Lib. *Secretary*, Miss E. P. Thurston, Lib'n Newton Pub. Lib.

CONN.—*President*, Addison Van Name, Lib'n Yale Coll. Lib. *Vice-Presidents*, Walter Learned, Trustee New London Pub. Lib.; Frank B. Gay, Watkinson Library, Hartford; Willis K. Stetson, New Haven Pub. Lib.; Chas. D. Hine, State Board of Educ.; Louise M. Carrington, Beardsley Lib., West Winsted. *Secretary*, Caroline M. Hewins, Hartford Lib. Asso.; *Ass't Sec.*, Mrs. Martha Todd Hill, Stonington Free Library. *Treasurer*, W: J. Hills, Bridgeport Pub. Lib.

N. Y. STATE.—

N. Y. LIB. CLUB.—*President*, Frank P. Hill. *Vice-Pres'ts*, Mary W. Plummer, R. B. Poole. *Secretary*, Mary I. Crandall. *Treasurer*, Silas H. Berry. *Exec. Committee*, George Hall Baker, W: T. Peoples, R. B. Poole, Ellen M. Coe, Mary W. Plummer. *Pres. and Sec. ex officio*.

N. JERSEY.—*President*, Rev. W. Prall, South Orange. *Vice-Pres'ts*, F. P. Hill, Lib'n Newark Free Pub. Lib.; Prof. E. C. Richardson, Lib'n Princeton College. *Secretary*, Martha F. Nelson, Lib'n Union Lib., Trenton. *Treasurer*, G: F. Winchester, Lib'n Free Pub. Lib., Paterson.

WISCONSIN.—*President*, K. A. Linderfelt, Lib'n Milwaukee Pub. Lib. *Vice-Pres't*, R. G. Thwaites, Sec. State Historical Soc. *Secretary and Treas.*, F. A. Hutchins, office State Superintendent.

IOWA.—*President*, Mrs. Mary H. Miller; State Lib'n, Des Moines. *Vice-Pres'ts*, W. H. Johnston, Fort Dodge, Mrs. Clara E. Dwight, Dubuque. *Secretary*, Mrs. Ada North, Iowa City, Univ. Lib. *Treasurer*, Miss Clara M. Smith, Burlington.

MICHIGAN.—*President*, H. M. Utley, Lib'n Detroit Pub. Lib. *Vice-Pres'ts*, Mrs. Calhoun, State Lib., F. E. Morgan, Trustee Coldwater Lib. *Secretary*, Mrs. Annie F. Parsons, Bay City. *Treasurer*, Miss Lucy M. Ball, Lib'n Pub. Lib., Grand Rapids.

SHOULD UNIFORMITY MARK THE ARRANGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES, OR SHOULD INDIVIDUALITY BE PERMITTED TO ASSERT ITSELF IN EACH?

BY LEWIS H. STEINER, LIBRARIAN, ENOCH PRATT FREE LIBRARY, BALTIMORE.

THE profession of public librarian has become so important that this question is not without interest to those who are devoting their time, energies and lives to library work. If it is answered one way, then all that will be required is the creation of a model which shall be strictly followed in every Library, irrespective of its environments and the special wants of the community it is intended to supply, irrespective of the varying forms of architectural structure which varied tastes and earnest desires for that which is novel and different from all other buildings erected for like purposes, may present, and irrespective of the peculiar mental and moral equipment of the librarian and his available assistants and of their tact and ingenuity. If all are to be alike, and one dull uniformity to govern all, then a result will be attained differing from that secured in any other occupation, pursuit or profession.

Methods of legal procedure differ but little in the different States, and yet the buildings constructed for the accommodation of the courts of law differ both externally and internally in the arrangements, as well as in the administration of the methods; churches are erected with but one main object in view—the worship of God—and yet architects are controlled by influences that modify not only external plans but also the internal plans and provisions for the decent conduct of worship, and the accommodation of the worshipping congregation, the music and the officiating clergymen. Similarly, great buildings for manufacturing purposes, private residences, edifices devoted to educational purposes and those to pleasure, monuments to the mighty dead, and halls for the accommodation of legislative bodies, reject the idea of dull uniformity, and furnish opportunity for the exercise of the inventive faculties of

those constructing them, as well as the desire to improve upon other structures, and to adapt them to the individual tastes of those for whom they are constructed.

There is advance in everything in this age. We are not content to tread solemnly and slavishly in the footsteps of our predecessors. Our form of government, in our opinion, is a grand advance beyond that which satisfied mankind in previous ages. Science has furnished us with so many discoveries in public and social appliances that we eagerly seize these and use them for the necessities and comforts of life, speedily rejecting them for others that are of more recent discovery and better adapted for our uses.

We have, indeed, a great horror of what is called old-fogyism, and find that we must employ new discoveries and new methods, or we shall be left behind in the race for life. Even in the art of war, where so much seemingly depends on uniformity of action and mechanical drill of the individual soldier, this principle of adaptation and use of new discoveries finds a home. At one time, the efficiency of an army depended upon the solidity and strength of the phalanx; then, when firearms began to take the place of personal strength, the solid phalanx gave way to the three-rank formation, supposed to be required to make the employment of these most efficient; then it was found to be a useless exposure of life to retain even three ranks of men in the making or resisting a charge, and the two-rank formation was conceded to be the best fitted for the purpose, with bodies of troops held in reserve for their support. But now the improvement of weapons of precision has been so great that all old plans are giving way to the deployment of troops as skirmishers, where each man acting by himself, although under general orders, can exercise his best skill on the enemy,

while he is exposed to a minimum of danger to his own body and life. Similarly, naval warfare has undergone change, and close-range engagements would seem to have given place to the free use of long-range artillery, worked with skill and scientific accuracy.

Libraries in former days were intended chiefly for the safe keeping of books, with their possible use under exceptional circumstances by the occasional scholar. Now, and reference is here made especially to those designed for the free use of the public, the object is to make them of the greatest possible advantage to the community for which they have been established. This necessarily implies that their books should be so arranged that the inquiring visitor could most readily have access to their contents, and could secure in the speediest manner information on all subjects claiming his attention. Arrangement and administration are the chief practical duties that demand the public librarian's attention. Can these be bound by the fetters of uniformity, and that librarian be called best fitted for such duties who recognizes any model, that must, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, be absolute and final for his government in either? Is he to be a simple machine, free from the employment and exercise of his individual peculiarities, and forbidden to use all suggestions and improvements that an intelligent study of arrangement and administration would suggest to his active mind? These questions seem to demand negative replies from every one interested in the greatest possible efficiency of our public libraries, because it requires but little study of the subject to reach the conclusion that librarians must be men alive to the requirements of their calling, not satisfied with a mechanical performance of their duties, and ever on the alert to discover or employ improved methods for the execution of the same, if they would not be left behind in this active, progressive age. Where there is absolute content with methods of administration or arrangement, whether proposed by themselves or by others — and the result is worse in the latter case than in the former — perfect satisfaction that no improvement can be found out-

side of their present methods, and an inflexible determination to persevere in the same, there is the prophecy of living fossilization, which will soon be recognized by the people as a disgrace and reproach to the profession.

Nowhere more readily than in a public library should everything be open to change, if this promises improvement. It is a product of the age and must keep pace with the latter. It dare not claim that its present methods are the best possible that can be devised, and thus calmly rest from all activity and be converted into a mere machine for literary convenience. The librarian who accepts such a situation is a disadvantage to the trust he is expected to administer, and should give place to some one more alive to progress and improvement, and more in sympathy with the age in which he lives.

But if blind obedience to authority be objectionable, let us see what advantages may be expected to result from free play given to individuality in arrangement and administration. And these advantages must show themselves in the librarian and in his library.

I. THE LIBRARIAN.

We must take it for granted that he is a scholarly man, who by constant association with books has learned to love their contents, and not to be satisfied with their titles simply or their mechanical form. He should know much of literature and of its relations to all other forms of human knowledge. How much, no one can prescribe, but he must be more than a mere book-worm. His business is not to be a literary anatomist, but rather a literary physiologist. Books should glow with life and be made to do good service in the business of making mankind wiser, happier, and better. Hence their custodian — the literary purveyor of the community — must be on the alert to discover what plans are best adapted, in his particular location and environment, to accomplish this work. The printed page is to be made useful in a grand missionary work among all ages and classes. Should he be content with what has been done by others, no matter how vast their experience and

justly celebrated their authority, he cannot secure the best results. The great librarians, *nullius addicti jurare in verba magistri*, have acknowledged no masters in their profession whose rules they were obliged to obey, but have become masters themselves by dint of their own earnest grappling, each day of their lives, with the problems that demanded answers. If truly great they did not wish to force their own methods upon those who were fast moving on to assume the places in the ranks which they in time would be compelled to leave. It was their pride to see others develop independence of thought, construct new plans and devise new methods. The secret of their reputation and honorable position, and that of those whom we all recognize as now in the front rank of the profession, is at the command of any one who has the requisite culture and knowledge of the contents of books, combined with the practical bent that fits a man to command his situation, to know the peculiarities of his environment, and to adapt means to the desired end.

The assertion of individuality must not proceed, however, from a mere desire to differ with others unless such difference will give him greater freedom of action and make his plans and methods more useful. Nay, he should learn what others have done and are doing, by studying their methods and witnessing the practical operations of the same in the libraries under their control, by familiarity with the journals devoted to imparting information on such topics, and, above all, by frequent familiar intercourse and conference with those who are students of the same subject. He must strive to be in touch with other officers in the army of which he is a member. Starting out with the determination to get the best, he will soon acquire ability to select that which will suit his own peculiar situation, and, what is more to the purpose, to develop new methods and plans, which will be, at least for him and his particular sphere of work, better than all the rest. And, as he progresses in his life-work, he will learn not to disdain suggestions that even the least scholarly of his assistants may make, as to

management and administration. Where these are conscious of the fact that, while they must recognize and conform to the rules and methods provided for their government by their chief, he will not thrust aside suggestions that may result from their own ingenuity and study of any portion of the details submitted to their oversight and care, their usefulness is greatly increased. Under such a system of recognition, the assistants themselves rise from the lower mechanical level to become intelligent, all-alive, active participants in the spirit of the librarian and invaluable partners in his work. And this is no small advantage in the conduct of any business. It reduces perfunctory performance of duty to the minimum, and, in our calling, makes each member of his staff a tower of strength to the librarian.

The development of broader and clearer ideas of the nature of his profession, that takes place as he throws off servitude to others and begins to make his library a part of himself and to identify himself with it, is also a result that is of incalculable value. But few have had the pleasure granted them to have been called in consultation in the construction of their library buildings. These have been mostly furnished before the appointment of the librarians, or, if constructed during their terms of service, their counsel has been sometimes rejected as that of "cranks" who are deemed hardly practical enough to aid the architect in the planning of the building, which is to be the focus of their activity and usefulness in the community. Hence the necessity for the development of the individuality and independence of thought that will make the librarian able to adapt the building to the best accomplishment of the purposes for which it has been constructed, and to make his plans so that he and it may be married one to the other and the twain be united in an indissoluble unity. True, there is great difference in the arrangements and plans of libraries, and some are infinitely better adapted for their purposes than others, but the wise librarian, who has learned to think and plan and adapt for himself, laughs at the inconveniences with which he may be surrounded

and forces them all to contribute to the success of his own plans.

The modern chemist, in his well-appointed laboratory, with its wealth of appliances, conducts his researches with great comfort, convenience and success, but a Faraday puts in a few glass tubes and ingenious makeshifts along with his indomitable determination to succeed, and secures discoveries that make him known to the scientific world as a master of his profession. Similarly, the wise librarian, who acts independently, will find that, although he is denied many aids and conveniences which his more fortunate brother has at his command, he can contrive to force what he has into subjection to his wants and make everything useful in the execution of his plans.

But, while thus getting perfect command of the building devised or employed for the protection and arrangement of the books that he is enabled to purchase, he will probably feel the necessity for modifications of the very classification that is used for his own convenience and that of his borrowers. This must needs be modified to suit the nature of the library — whether it be only for reference or circulation, whether intended for the general public or for a more or less limited number of subscribers. So, the details of administration must be largely determined in accordance with the peculiarities of the person in charge, the nature of the building, and, to a certain extent also, the character of the assistants that he is likely to have. He can usually not regulate this portion of his duties by what others have employed, but he must select, appropriate, adapt and devise what will be best fitted for his peculiar situation. Where the librarian thus thinks and acts for himself, after a careful study of what others have done, he becomes master of the situation, and an honor to the profession of which he is a member. His staff respect him as their leader, are ready to carry out his views or to submit their contributions or suggestions for improvement of methods to his good judgment, and the whole library force can claim special respect from those who resort to its shelves for aid in their studies or

for that which will bring amusement and comfort in their hours of fatigue. His own labors are lessened, and duty becomes a pleasure under such circumstances.

2. THE LIBRARY.

The benefits thus received by the librarian are, however, not confined to him; they extend to the reputation the library itself will acquire in the community. It will soon be found out that it has an individuality of its own, in the formation of which the convenience of the community and its special adaptation to the wants of the people have been earnestly considered. These facts will create pride in it as peculiarly their own,—not a slavish copy of another, but a creation adapted to their own needs, and this is not to be considered as of little moment. Town pride and personal pride will beget greater respect and love for the library, and will insensibly win friends not only for the architectural structure, but also for the books on its shelves. Its reputation will increase its friends, and so whatever it may possess of literary treasures will attain a wider sphere of usefulness. Individuality in anything commands respect, if not admiration, and, in the case of a library, this is very strikingly shown in any community. Every one feels that an active brain is at work for his benefit, which is not content with servile imitation of any one model, but strives to create its own, and that the best possible one for its peculiar limitations and environment. And so the labor, that has been expended on arrangement and administration, receives recognition outside of the library itself, adding to its popularity with the people and its consequent increasing usefulness.

The conclusion arrived at in this discussion is based upon the hypothesis that the librarian possesses the literary culture and book-knowledge required for his position, sufficient judgment to weigh properly all the needs of the institution under his care, and an ambition to make his library of the greatest benefit to its natural constituency. If he does not possess these he is out of place, and should be supplanted by some one who does, because to the

former the rules and regulations which have been made by another will always be blindly accepted as guides to control his action. He begins his work mechanically and will continue it thus until he lays it down. He is as little fitted to judge of methods as many of the pupils who flock to our normal schools, to learn the methods of teaching, before they have even acquired an accurate knowledge of the branches they are expected to teach. These make their teaching mechanical, dry, and lifeless, and drive their pupils along roads they know not themselves, which are crowded with obstacles, instead of leading them along paths lined with attractive and lovely flowers. He is simply an echo of what others have ut-

tered, a slave to a system instead of master of one evolved out of his own study of the situation as presented in his own library.

Let the profession of public librarian, which the nineteenth century has created, be filled not only with enthusiastic lovers of the contents of books, but also with earnest students of the best methods of arranging the same and administering their libraries, so that they may be animated with friendly rivalry, ready to seize and appropriate the best that others employ, as well as to devise from their own individual resources whatever may be best adapted to make their life-work redound to the greatest profit of their own readers.

METHOD OF CATALOGUING THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AND THE PERIODICALS IN THE SAN FRANCISCO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

BY J. VANCE CHENEY, THE LIBRARIAN.

The United States Public Documents.

The letter U indicates the class, U. S. Pub. Docs. Place after these the number of the Congress, and after this the number of the session; then add, as a decimal, the number adopted in the following scheme of classification:—

SENATE.

Senate Journal	1
Exec. Docs. (Sen. Docs.)	2
Misc.	3
Reports	4

HOUSE.

House Journal	5
Exec. Docs. (House Docs.) . . .	6
Misc.	7
Reports	8

Suppose, for example, we wish to catalogue House Exec. Docs., No. 16, 38th Congress, 1st session. First comes the class letter U, and the number of the Congress, 38: U 38. Add the number of the session, 1, we have U 381. It remains simply to add, as a decimal, the number in the scheme, 6: U 381.6. Where there is a second or third volume,

it may be written as follows: U 381.6^a or U 381.6^b.

The public documents being catalogued by this method, reference may be readily made to any article found in Poore's "Catalogue of the Government Publications of the United States," covering the period Sept. 5, 1774, to March 4, 1881. Hickox's "Monthly catalogue" is not so easily managed, but with some ingenuity it becomes reasonably serviceable.

About a year after the adoption of the above method, Mr. W. A. Merrill's paper appeared in the *Library journal* for April, 1891. Very much the same device is hit on there, but the method is not quite so simple, as will be seen by the following comparison:—

S. F. Free Public Library: U 381.6 U 381.6^a U 381.6^b

Miami University Library: 328.3816 328.³⁸¹⁶_{.2} 328.³⁸¹⁶_{.3}

By the latter method it becomes necessary, at times, to write nine figures.

The Periodicals.

This method applies only to such periodicals as appear in Poole's Index.

The letter P indicates the class, Periodical Literature. Place after it the number set against the name of the periodical in Poole's *Chronological conspectus*, and add, as a decimal, the number of the volume. Suppose, or example, we wish to catalogue the six-

teenth volume of *Scribner's monthly*. First comes the class letter P. The number in Poole's *Conspectus* is 198, and the number of the volume is 16. Add these, and we have P 198.16.

ACCESS TO THE SHELVES A POSSIBLE FUNCTION OF BRANCH LIBRARIES.

BY HERBERT PUTNAM, LIBRARIAN OF THE MINNEAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE question of free access to the shelves may on the whole be regarded as under debate, not with reference to an ideal to be attained so much as to the practicable mechanism by which it is to be effected. The problem of informal contact, which, to a library in a small space or to a specialized library, presents no difficulty, to a city library, with a large constituency, does present some embarrassments in a measure harassing. There are books upon the shelves of unique value, which if destroyed could not be replaced; there are others of high intrinsic value which might be ruined by careless or malicious hands; the books are carefully classified, and no classification, however methodic, can withstand the turmoil of ignorant disarrangement; there is a large public to deal with; their admittance to the book rooms would crowd the alcoves and impede the work of issue; this public is composed, nine-tenths or even ninety-nine one-hundredths, of persons unknown to the attendants and without credentials; and finally there is an ample card catalogue. There are copiously suggestive reading lists; to what purpose were the thousands of dollars and years of labor expended upon these save to render access to the shelves superfluous?

So for the time freedom of access is declared impracticable, or rigid exclusion is palliated. For the time, I say; for I cannot believe that the most of the obstacles indicated are other than temporary or relative. It is indeed true that every large library contains books that it cannot afford to have destroyed. Its contents may probably be divided into three groups: (1) books which are rarities, and these must be treated somewhat as curios in a museum;

(2) books which are documentary sources, and these must be treated as legal records; and (3) books which are literature, and these *should* be treated as living instruments of education. Now, assuming that these first two classes do exist in every library and in each department of every library, and that a rule must be made especially to guard them, must such a rule be made a *blanket* rule for the whole library? Is it not possible to seclude them so that the rigidity necessary in their case shall not need to encompass the entire collection? Is it not possible to set them apart, as already we are obliged to set apart folios from octavos, and even entire special collections within the library, to assign them perhaps a special section in each case, behind a screen if necessary, and still leave the main body of the department open for free handling? And as for the confusion of free handling, the disarrangement results not from taking books down but from trying to put them back again; a simple prohibition to readers against the replacement of any volume upon the shelves is ample to secure the integrity of the classification.

The public must to a large extent, to be sure, remain individually unknown to the attendants; but not without credentials; for as to a church, so to a library, a man brings the best credentials who brings himself; and the chiefest sin he can commit against it is to remain away from it. What would we have? Surely a chief lesson these books are to teach is faith in one's fellow-man; and how can the books teach faith when the library itself teaches suspicion?

But the catalogue and reference lists, do

not they suffice? Do they? Does a catalogue stand for a book, for a collection of individual books? For two reasons not: in the first place it covers only the literature of knowledge; in the second place it begins at the wrong end, begins with the trained mind which seeks direction, while the library has usually first to do with the untrained mind, which needs stimulus. And yet — note the inconsistency — it is the disciplined reader, the reader for whom this apparatus is most effective; it is this reader, if any, that we admit to the shelves; while it is the crude and vagrant mind, the mind that is essentially diffident and unenterprising, the mind in awe of the catalogues and most in need of the incentive of direct contact with the books — it is this one that we rigidly exclude.

Is there an influence exerted by a collection of books not exerted through the best of catalogues? We know there is; we recognize it when we speak of the companionship of books, when we speak of books that are our friends and intimates. Surely we could not call that man an intimate in whose ante-room we must sit and wait and send up our cards, and whom we can come into touch with only through systematic endeavor. To be friends with books, as with men, we must be able to drop in upon them, to jog about among them, exchange a look or a word with them, or seek a deep confidence among them, as the spirit may move us. Every one who loves books, every librarian, feels this power of humanity stirring amongst them. He feels also a power of humanizing latent within them. He feels it in the books; but no most inveterate classifier could assert it in a catalogue.

No librarian of today would content his ambition with the passive response to trained inquiry. He likes to feel himself an educator. He is to stir up an interest in good books. How then? How would he stir up an interest in botany in a child? Would he set him down at a desk with the scheme of Linnæus, or would he turn him loose in an open field and let him mark for himself the fresh and delicate individuality of each appealing flower? How to stir up an interest in good books? Why not stock the shelves with them, and

turn the public loose among them? Books can speak for themselves; and eagerly enough the people will respond, if not shut out from them by a seven-barred catalogue.

Toward three classes of readers access to the shelves is potent: first, toward those who have not yet the ambition or impulse to read at all, and of these I have just been speaking; second, toward those whose reading has been a monochrome and who need to be diverted; and third, toward those whose tastes are below the standard of the library, who frequent it and call for books, and don't get them, and grumble and wonder why the library sets up for a public library, and doesn't get the books the *people* want to read. (I omit the fourth class of students proper because the gain to them is self-evident and generally admitted.) Every librarian of a public library has a certain number of readers who persist in adhering to two or three authors — Mrs. Holmes or Augusta Wilson, perhaps. You have tried to wean them from this exclusive devotion, and been often rebuffed and mortified. Have you ever tried turning them loose among the shelves? Ten to one they would select a new author; and in their condition of mental inertia a new author is for them the best author. I would indeed go further, and assert that any undisciplined reader is likely to select a *better* book from the shelves than he will select from the catalogue. Timidity hampers him. Certain authors he has read; he is at least sure of them; he dares not go outside of them; and so he keeps rotating through the list of the flabby familiar, and his influence upon circulation is a horror to us. But in the book rooms the fancy is captivated toward a score of books novel to his experience: the individuality of the books in their mere physique attracts him (to a less degree of course in libraries where this individuality has been suppressed to a barbarous uniformity by manila covers); and in a twinkle this lethargic imagination is fluttering to a thousand new impressions from East and West.

As to the grumbler who calls himself "the people," I have never yet found the grumbler who couldn't be turned into an enthusiast by

being turned loose in the book rooms. Whatever the occasion of his complaint, it usually rests on an ultimate suspicion of the good intent of the library. Generally, of course, it is that the library doesn't provide him, and promptly, with the book he wants. Take this reader, tell him it is true the book he asks for can't be supplied, but that whatever the library has is *open* to him and turn him into the book rooms to pick for himself. The effect is magical; the most desperately disgruntled natures are veered to confiding faith and loyalty.

One final consideration pends from this. Every library contains certain flabby books. The librarian is ashamed of them; he would not recommend them; he puts them there merely as toll bait. But he puts them there. He then covertly (that is among the profession) boasts that they are at least supplied in inadequate quantities; they appear on the finding lists, but they are rarely on the shelves when called for. As if one should make it an excuse for administering poison that it was administered in small doses! Yet this is extreme; for the books are not quite poison, they are not vicious; but they are flabby; and in contrast to the work the library has to do can it afford to supply even the flabby books? It countenances them by placing them upon its finding list; it countenances the interest of its readers in them; and then it frustrates their attempts to read them. Surely such subterfuge is both cowardly and unworthy of an educational institution. Why is it necessary? Is it not because we rely upon the *catalogues* to attract our readers instead of relying upon the books themselves? At present the standard must be low, because the crude reader is reached only through the catalogues, and in these only the familiar appeals. But with free access to the books the standard might be high; for he would then be reached by the novel individuality of the books appealing for themselves.

I have little need to be urgent in such a cause, before such an audience. I cannot believe there is a librarian who has felt as a reader and would not himself be urgent for freedom of access. The problem is one of means. I believe that before long an effort

will be made even in the largest libraries to *differentiate*; so that if all the books cannot be made free, part will be made free; that if access cannot be granted at all seasons and at every hour of the day, it will be attempted in seasons of less pressure and at quiet hours of the day; that if it cannot be granted to all persons it will at least be granted as of course, and only withheld as an exception and a penalty; and finally, that where it may not be contrived immediately in great central libraries, in which the division between records and literature must be a slow process, and whose architecture does not provide for comfortable shelf reference, in such cities it will be undertaken without delay in the branch libraries to which no such obstacles adhere.

The suitabilities of branches for the inauguration of such an experiment need only to be enumerated to be accepted. A branch has a small, a localized constituency. Most of its readers soon become personally known to the attendants. The collection of books is almost purely a collection of literature, the books that are to make character first, and then, and only in a lesser measure, the books that are to give knowledge, of matter of record almost none at all; the pressure on the issue desk need never be so heavy as to crowd unduly the alcoves. And finally, whatever the purpose of the central library, the purpose of the branch is to enlist the sympathy and arouse the intellectual impulse of the section of the community in which it is placed. It is a feeder from the main library; it should also be a feeder *to* the main library. It should make the most of that humanizing element in books which needs only to be let work in order that it should work; and so far as can be, should be exempt from that rigidity of system which formalizes a book—a friend—into a library, a mere institution.

To constrain it within the regulations deemed necessary in the central library is to suppress a function peculiarly its own, to deprive it of an opportunity for which its circumstances peculiarly adapt it. For a branch library in a large city may, if it will, gain something of the potency of a village library, which the village folk haunt with a

friendly persistence which they feel to belong to them, and which is to them in effect a week-day union of church and club and higher school.

In Minneapolis we have been putting these theories into practical operation. I have felt diffident about reciting our experience because it has been but a short one. But I am told that an ounce of experience is worth a pound of theory, so will adduce it for what it is worth. Our friend Brett has been trying similar experiments in Cleveland, and very likely has gone a step beyond us. I shall hope that he will add his testimony as to results.

The Minneapolis Public Library is a free city institution, free for circulation as well as for reference. It was opened to the public in December, 1889. The city is one of 165,000 inhabitants, and has practically no other public library. The library opened with about 30,000 volumes, and additions are being made of about 13,000 volumes yearly. By the end of the first year about 15,000 cards had been issued, and 200,000 volumes circulated for home use. In point of circulation, therefore, it ranked in 1890 about seventh of American public libraries. The building has three main reading rooms, that have sufficed for the entire body of readers at any one time.

From the first, however, we intended that readers (at least certain of them) should have access to the book rooms; and these were arranged with a view to admit of this. The stacks were planned on a modified alcove system; and they present some sixteen large alcoves (8 feet by 10) and over thirty narrower ones (3½ feet from face to face, and 10 feet deep). Every alcove has an individual window. The large alcoves have sloping desks across under the windows; the small alcoves have drop tables. On every case or stack the shelves below three feet have a depth of 16 inches (above only 8 inches); so that to the face of every stack there is a ledge of three feet from the ground for the student to rest his book upon.

From the first, also, the books were arranged with regard to safety of access. Certain of the larger art folios (as the Napoleon and Lep-

sus Egypt, Piranesi, Prisse d'Avennes, etc.) were put in special cases with sliding shelves and locked doors. It has always been understood, however, that any inquirer whatever might examine any book in the library. And if a schoolboy asked to see, e. g., Lepsius, he was never refused permission; only the book would be brought out and set upon the special folio table, and he cautioned as to its proper handling; and an attendant occasionally pass his way to see that he was not sprawling his elbows upon it. We find that such small thoughtlessness is the only impropriety we have to guard against. The really superb books carry their own lesson of awe and respect.

Certain other works in our art department (Owen Jones, for instance, and Racinet) were in too constant use to be put behind glass. We gathered these into a stack by themselves, and at first stretched a cord across the alcove with a sign enjoining "special permission." But we found the cord superfluous and removed it. The fiction was massed in small alcoves nearest the issue desk; and to this access has not been given until recently. It was refused, however, only because people in the alcoves might interfere with the work of the pages. So, when the summer came and the pressure slackened, these alcoves also were thrown open.

With 15,000 card-holders it did not seem practicable to admit every reader *as of course*. We issued shelf permits for certain periods, from a day to a year. Clergymen and teachers had these cards as a matter of course; and any reader could get one who could assert that he was pursuing some definite course of reading. But beyond this we tried to make it understood that, without a written permit, any reader could by request get admitted to the shelves. The librarian's office is in full view of the issue desk, and the door is always open; and I have never yet refused an application for a shelf permit. In my absence and at all times the attendants are instructed to take to the shelves any inquirer who seems inadequately supplied through the ordinary channels. Our catalogue facilities are as yet meagre, and we have to depend largely upon this

personal mediation coupled with freedom of access. We find, as no doubt other librarians have found, that this personal mediation may often gain a warm friend to the library, where a catalogue would have left only an irritated client.

In other ways where we couldn't bring the people to the book rooms, we tried to bring the book rooms to the people. A large number of books were always out upon the reference shelves in the reading rooms. Current periodicals have always been kept in open pigeon-hole cases in the reading rooms. And on Sundays and holidays trucks of miscellaneous entertaining books have been set out in the reading rooms to be used without record. A few books and several dozens of magazines have disappeared each year. But we lay the theft to one or two systematic depredators, and should never think of making the entire reading public suffer for it by abridging the general freedom.

Now this admission to the shelves "upon request" and special application, which alone we thought practicable at first, did not accomplish all that we desired. No matter how broadly we advertised our willingness to grant formal permits, we found that people were diffident about applying for them. The idea of having to prove some systematic course of reading under way embarrassed many from asking time permits; and the ordinary reader didn't feel like repeating a request for admittance at each visit to the library. When this summer came, therefore, we had a sign printed: "At this hour readers may enter the book rooms and select their own books." And at all times when there is not a crowd the sign is displayed before the issue desk. I need not say that the privilege has been appreciated. It has added fifty per cent to the summer use of the library. Indeed, it so far approximated the summer pressure to that of the winter that the hours during which the privilege may be extended have constantly to be reduced. So that, oddly enough, it is likely to be defeated by its very success. In casting about, however, for a field within which the freedom might be continued in cases not reached by the main library, and independent of the con-

ditions to which it might there have to be subjected, we hit upon the branches. In these we have extended the freedom of access without limitation. Each branch occupies a couple of rooms, one of which is a reading room. The books are shelved in ordinary open cases behind the issue desk. Every reader goes in and picks out a book for himself. There are not as yet many books to pick from; until recently the branches have been chiefly delivery stations. But each branch had to start with several hundred books of its own; and each receives current additions in the duplicates that can be spared from the main library. In each, therefore, there are over a thousand volumes of miscellaneous literature; and these volumes have become absolutely accessible to the readers. There is no permit necessary, not even a verbal permit or nod from the attendant. "The books are here; come and help yourself; make friends with them," is the common understanding.

Now as to results these questions present themselves:

(1) What is the loss to the library in the way of books stolen or mutilated? (2) Does not the freedom of access cause disarrangement of books and impede the work of issue? (3) Does freedom of access (a) add to the number of books read, (b) improve the quality of books read?

In stating our conclusions it must be repeated that they are based upon a very brief experience; that the library has been open less than two years; that the public, never before accustomed to a public library, might very naturally at first be constrained to an awe and respect which might easily rub off upon extended familiarity; the honestly-inclined may become careless, while the reprobates may discover easy methods of rascality.

(1) The total ascertained loss in the past year and a half from theft has aggregated about twenty-five books and twice the number of magazines. The total cost of replacing this material has not exceeded fifty dollars. Of mutilation we have not thus far discovered more than one important instance.

(2) The presence in the alcoves of the entire

body of readers would at the crowded hours of the day be a serious impediment to the work of issue. At the central library, therefore, we find it necessary to limit the access "as of course" to certain hours of the day. We are still enabled, however, to admit at all times a large body of persons holding shelf permits, and every reader whose inquiry is serious enough to move him to a special application for admittance. And in the branches the freedom is possible without limitation or distinction. The rule against replacing of books on the shelves provides in the main library against disarrangement. In the branches the number of volumes is small, and any disarrangement can be easily rectified.

(3) The number of books drawn has certainly been increased by the privilege of access. This is especially the case in the summer season, when the mind is naturally listless and shuns the formal effort demanded by a catalogue. As to the quality of the reading, the period is too brief to point to a

definite improvement; my conviction, however, is firm, as I have declared it, that, as a rule, the general reader will select a better book from the shelves than he will from the catalogue; and I certainly see nothing in our experience to weaken that conviction. I am, at any rate, clear as to this, that the open and candid system, by winning the interest and confidence of our readers, will enable us gradually to drop from our shelves the books we are ashamed of, and to leave there only the books we are glad to have people read; and in this way a certain betterment must result.

Whatever the perplexities of detail, freedom of access cannot long be refused. As librarians, we are, of course, to guard the books. But let us not be accused of making this guardianship a deprivation of the proper beneficiary. Let us send these books themselves down to posterity, if we can; but let us remember that the *best* way we can send them down is to send them down in the persons of sound men and women.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

PIONEER HALL, SAN FRANCISCO, MONDAY-FRIDAY, OCT. 12-16, 1891.

FIRST SESSION.

(MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 12.)

President GREEN called the Convention to order at 3.15 P. M.

Mr. Fletcher was elected Temporary Secretary, to act during the absence of Mr. Hill; Mr. Johnston Recording Secretary, to act in the absence of Professor Little; Miss Van Zandt Treasurer, to act during the absence of Mr. Carr. Messrs. Utley and Soule and Miss Bean were instructed to act as a Finance Committee, and Mr. Hild to act as Secretary of Transportation.

The proceedings of the last Convention, as printed, were adopted and placed on file.

The report of the Secretary, Mr. HILL, was read by Mr. Fletcher and placed on file:

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

For fifteen years the office of Secretary has been filled by one of the brightest and ablest men in the profession. At no time is it an easy task to take up the work connected with the Secretaryship, and it becomes doubly hard when one is obliged to follow such an active, energetic, and conscientious man as Mr. Dewey. You all know how he has given the best years of his life to the furtherance of the interests of this Association, and what that labor of love has resulted in, so it is unnecessary, at this time, to go into any extended praise of his work; sufficient to say that the growth and success of the A. L. A. are due, in a great measure, to the very able efforts of Melvil Dewey.

We regret that he is not with us this year to take part in the exercises; and, while we may not be willing to own it, if there is any lack of enthusiasm shown at the meetings we shall ascribe it largely to his absence.

Of necessity the report of the Secretary must be one of progress—at least from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Certainly in distance never before have we made such headway, while in matters pertaining directly to our welfare it is safe to say that we have enjoyed a good degree of prosperity.

From the East we did not bring so many librarians as we had reason to expect early in the summer; but the presence of so many new faces from the Pacific slope not only makes up, in point of numbers, for the absent ones, but also shows that the missionary spirit which prevails in this, as in similar organizations, is very necessary to its existence.

The Secretary of your local committee reported some weeks ago that he was doing all he could to gather a large number of librarians and other interested persons, but despaired of success on account of distances. If such is the case here, you can understand how difficult it has been to get even this small number to cross the continent for the purpose of attending this year's Conference. We shall try to overcome this shortcoming by a greater degree of enthusiasm. This is a large field to work in, and the harvest should be abundant, as becomes the glorious State of California.

One sentence in Mr. Dewey's report of last year struck me very forcibly. "Not one library in ten," he says, "ever sees our proceedings."

Why is this? "No money," answers the Treasurer. Well, let us get the money some way. Every library ought to have a copy. It is good missionary work and a practicable way of increasing our membership.

The folder, authorized by the last Convention, containing interesting facts about the A. L. A., has been printed and is ready for distribution. Members are requested to help themselves from the box on the Secretary's desk.

Last year President Crunden recommended "that a salary, not to exceed \$200 a year, be paid to an Assistant Secretary," this Secretary to be appointed by the Secretary and approved by the Executive Board. Something of the sort ought to be done, and if the Assistant (who ought to be a good short-hand writer) should be the Recording Secretary it is very certain the Association would get the worth of its money.

Before we started from the East some doubt

was expressed as to the success of this Conference, but that feeling disappeared soon after leaving Chicago. This *has* been, and will continue to be, one of the most interesting and beneficial meetings the A. L. A. has held. The little conferences we have held on the train during our long journey across the continent, and shall enjoy on our return trip, are of at least equal importance with the papers which will be read. Such an ample opportunity for interchange of ideas and opinions has never before been given us, and we have made the most of it.

I would call your attention to the Attendance book. Enter your name at once, and scan the book to see who is here; then you will not go away disappointed at not meeting the very persons whom you have come to consult.

It is hoped that this meeting in San Francisco will result in the establishment of new and the increased usefulness of old libraries. It is also hoped and believed that all persons in attendance here today will become members of the Association. The cost is only two dollars a year, and the return will repay the outlay ten times over. On receipt of the money the Treasurer, who is present, will be pleased to issue certificates of membership.

The progress for the year will be reported in detail by the several committees, and, while the absence of some of the prominent members may necessitate postponement of action on a few matters, still you will find in the reports as well as in the papers plenty of food for thought, reflection, action, and congratulation.

It was voted unanimously to recommend to the Executive Board to make Mr. ADOLPH SUTRO an Honorary Member of the American Library Association.

The report of the Treasurer was then read by Mr. DUDLEY and referred to the Finance Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

HENRY J. CARR, *Treasurer, in account with the*
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

1890.	DR.	
Sept. 6.	To balance on hand from last Report (White Mts. Conference, p. 106).	\$313 80
Sept. 6 to Dec. 31, 1890.	To fees from 43 temporary members (White Mts.)	86 00
	<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$399 80</u>

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$399 80
To fees from annual membership, viz.:		
For years 1888, '89, and '90, 4		\$24 00
For years 1889 and 1890, 3		12 00
Year 1890, 106 . . .		212 00
Year 1891, 7 . . .		14 50
		<hr/>
		\$262 50
To interest on deposits(Grand Rapids, 6 months, 1890) .		9 22
23.	To Finance Committee, loan from A. L. A. Endowment Fund Trustees	200 00
7.	To sale 2 cop. Proc., 1890 .	2 00
21.	" 5 " " " .	5 00
27.	To interest on deposits (St. Joseph, 6 months, 1891) .	1 55
3.	To interest on deposits(Grand Rapids, 6 months, 1891) .	3 43
4 to Sept 30, 1891.		
To fees from annual membership, viz.:		
For years 1890 and 1891, 5,		\$20 00
Year 1891, 208 . . .		416 00
" 1892, 1 . . .		2 00
		<hr/>
		438 00
Total		\$1,321 50

1890.	CR.	
Sept. 13.	By A. S. Brolley; expense of stenographer to and at White Mts. Conference	\$28 17
Oct. 2.	By Miss C. M. Hewins, Hartford, Conn., bill of Aug. 29, 1890; postals and printing for report on bequests, etc.	10 25
Nov. 5.	By A. S. Brolley, Albany, N. Y., bill of Oct. 6, 1890; reporting proceedings at White Mts. Conference	74 00
Nov. 11.	By Library Bureau, Boston, bill of Sept. 25, 1890; circulars and sundry expenses preliminary to and at White Mts. Conference	154 70
	By Library Bureau, second bill; 1,000 circulars for same (Secretary)	7 00
Dec. 9.	By Hoffman Press, New York, bill of Aug. 21, 1890; Dewey circulars	2 50
1891.		
Jan. 30.	By Library Bureau, bills of Dec. 20, 1890; for 400 copies Proceedings White Mts. Conference (174 p.)	413 61
	Also for envelopes, directing and delivery of 348 copies distributed	31 44
	<i>Carried forward</i>	<u>\$721.67</u>

Brought forward	\$721.67
Also for 500 circular letters concerning meeting of 1891 (Note. \$200 paid on account Jan. 10; \$156.75 paid Jan. 30; \$100 balance paid Feb. 25, 1891.)	11 70
March 17. By Miss Mary S. Cutler, Albany, N. Y., bill of Jan. 1, 1891; prizes for social evening at Fabyan's, September, 1890	2 50
April 14. By <i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , bill of Feb. 7, 1891; 5 reams of paper for Proceedings, White Mts. Conference	13 00
April 21. By Library Bureau, bill of March 11, 1891; mailing index to Proceedings	7 32
June 8. By Finance Committee; loan of Feb. 23, 1891, from A. L. A. Endowment Fund Trustees, repaid	200 00
Also interest on same loan (\$3.75) and exchange (25c.)	4 00
Aug. 17. By <i>Publishers' Weekly</i> , bill of June 30, 1891; notes on American State Libraries (Dewey)	4 00
Sept. 3. By Grover Brothers, Newark, N. J., bill of Aug. 1, 1891; envelopes for notices, etc. (Secretary)	7 00
Sept. 10. By Secretary's office; current expenses for stamps, postals, express, etc., July 20 to Aug. 22, 1891, per detailed voucher	11 15
Sept. 30. By Treasurer's office; current expenses for postage, exchange, and envelopes, Oct. 2, 1890, to Aug. 22, 1891, per detailed voucher,	14 68
Aggregate payments	\$997 02
Sept. 30. Balance on hand, viz. : On deposit at Scranton, Pa.	\$172 93
On deposit at St. Joseph, Mo.	151 55
	324 48
Total	<u>\$1,321 50</u>

A.

The special deposit of \$400 belonging to the Association has continued to draw its semi-annual compounding of 4 per cent interest, and amounted to \$430.11, July 1, 1891.

The financial status of the Association for the past year has not admitted of making any addition to the capital sum on special deposit. Whether another year will prove more favorable remains to be seen.

B.

Membership status at the close of September, 1890, is as follows :

Life members	25
Regular members, paid to 1891, inclusive	215
Also owing for 1891 only	84
" " 1890 and 1891	16
Total	<u>340</u>

C.

NECROLOGICAL ADDENDA.

One active member has been lost by death since the last report, viz. :

Mrs. GEORGE WATSON COLE, who died at Chicago, Jan. 13, 1891 (registration No. 618).

FREDERIC W. CHRISTERN, bookseller, New York city, who died April 24, 1891 (registration No. 86); had formerly been an active member in the A. L. A., though he was not so at the time of his death.

Peabody Institute of Baltimore, Md. (registration No. 164), by the death, in 1890, of its Provost, N. H. MORISON, becomes also an indirect subject for notice in this connection.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY J. CARR,

Treasurer.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. BOWKER offered the majority report on Public Documents, signed by Messrs. Hovey, Green, Bowker, and Flint, and the minority report signed by Mr. Dunn. Both reports were ordered to be placed on file.

Majority Report.

The Committee on Public Documents, appointed at the last meeting of the Association, begs leave to hand you herewith a report of its doings for the year last past. It regrets that no conclusion has been reached in the work which was particularly submitted to its charge, namely, an arrangement with Congress for the better and more equitable distribution to libraries of the public documents issued by the Government.

The chairman visited Washington last year for the purpose of meeting the committees of the Senate and the House, which committees have charge of this matter, and while there saw a good deal of both Senators Manderson and Hawley, on the

part of the Senate, and Mr. O'Neil, the chairman of the committee, on the part of the House. The committee has to report that, although no definite conclusion was reached, enough seems to have been said, showing the irregular, improper, and wasteful way in which public documents have heretofore been distributed, to move the Congressional Committee to some action looking toward improvement in this matter which will be of benefit to libraries. Both the Senators and Mr. O'Neil agreed that something should be done, and done at once; that the printing of so much government matter (a large part of which is stored in the basement of the Capitol and never called for) is a waste of public money; that a more systematic scheme of printing should be adopted; and that copies of the documents, when published, should be distributed among those public depositories desirous of putting such matter before their readers.

The result of the repeated interviews had by us has been the appointment of a joint committee on the part of the House and Senate, to which has been referred the entire matter of the distribution of public documents, with this aim in view, namely, to decide what documents, if any, shall be dropped from the list of publications sent to the public depositories; what additional documents shall be sent to them; and in what manner, that is, through what bureau, they shall be so distributed. The investigation which this committee is making is still broader than that above referred to, for it is its intention to inquire into the abuse and misuse of such public documents.

Mr. John G. Ames, the Superintendent of Public Documents in Washington, was of very great service to your committee, to which fact your committee here desires to call special attention.

The Joint Congressional Committee, above referred to, has had several meetings. Mr. Ames appeared before that committee, and in his capacity as Superintendent of Public Documents, and also as a friend of the American Library Association, has laid before them very thoroughly the views which this Association entertains. The Congressional Committee will renew its hearings in the fall, and we beg to suggest to the Association that it would be advisable for our committee to appear before them at that time, and reinforce Mr. Ames in the good work which he has done. Mr. Ames will keep us informed as to the time at which a hearing can be had, and your committee is very sure that a delegation from this Association would receive most careful attention and a

cordial welcome from the Senators and Representatives of the Committee of Congress.

E. C. HOVEY.

SAMUEL SWETT GREEN.

R. R. BOWKER.

WESTON FLINT.

BOSTON, Sept. 15, 1891.

Minority Report.

I regret that I am unable to join in the hopeful view entertained by the majority of the committee. I visited Washington while the joint congressional committee was in session, and, at the request of Mr. Ames, appeared before it for the purpose of testifying. At the request of Senator Manderson, chairman of the committee, I did not testify. That gentleman informed me, in the presence of the remainder of the committee in attendance, and of several witnesses from government offices, that State libraries had nothing to do with the business of the committee; that they were getting all the government publications they ought to get; that the difficulty was that the government was printing too much; and that if I desired to present any "views" I might write them out and send them in by mail. (The last seemed to be tendered in a spirit of compromise, after a little controversy on the subject.)

In my opinion Senator Manderson has not the slightest comprehension of this subject from the library standpoint, and never will have until he permits some one to give him some information. I do not think the committee is considering the needs of the libraries at all. Their only object, so far as I could learn, was to arrive at some method of cheapening or lessening governmental publishing expenses, and possibly some changes in the arrangement of documents. - Perhaps they may be brought to see the error of their ways, but if so it will be through the influence of some more persuasive person than myself.

I wish to say, however, that the agitation of this subject at our last meeting has been of some benefit. Indeed, the present investigating committee, which unfortunately is investigating something else, is in part a result of it. There has been an improvement in several of the departments in sending out documents, but there are still several laboring under the delusion that they exist by divine grace, and whether the public is served or not served, it is to their eternal glory. The press of the country has paid some attention to the matter, and has shown some intelligence in discussing it. If the librarians would agitate the subject at

home — bring it to the attention of the local press and of their Congressional representatives — the reform could easily be accomplished. At present no library in the country receives *all* government publications, and only a favored few receive the most valuable ones. There are a number of valuable current publications of which the State of Indiana is unable to secure one copy for her State library, and at present Indiana is faring better than the average.

J. P. DUNN,
State Librarian, Ind.

A letter of Mr. J. G. Ames was read :

I am very sorry to be unable to report any material progress in the matter of additional legislation regarding public documents in behalf of public and college libraries. I have for years been repeatedly disappointed in finding at the close of each successive session of Congress that bills which have been introduced and urged upon the attention of the proper committees failed to receive attention, or at least action, but I have nevertheless continued to labor in the same direction, feeling confident that at last something would be done. A few measures which have been deemed advantageous to our public libraries have indeed been enacted, but the most important ones have hitherto been either entirely ignored or laid aside for future consideration. During the last session of Congress little if anything was done in which libraries had an interest, with the exception of one very important measure, viz. : the appointment of a joint commission of the two Houses to sit during the recess to consider the whole matter of the publication and distribution of documents, with a view to the amendment of the laws governing the same in such way as to reduce the expense of printing and to secure a better system of distribution.

This commission has held quite a large number of sittings during the summer and will be in session again during October and November. It has already gathered a very large amount of statistics from various officers of the government, having to do with public documents, and I think it is determined to formulate some bill for presentation at the next session, making possibly some very radical changes in this whole matter. There is therefore now an opportunity for the librarians, through the conference, to bring to bear upon this commission their combined influence to secure the recommendation from it of such legislation as they desire in regard to supplying, especially depositories of public documents, with the publications

that are not now included in the set furnished them. I think it therefore very important that there be a strong committee appointed at this conference, who shall appear before this commission at the earliest opportunity, to present the views of the conference and to urge upon the commission the adoption of these views in any new legislation proposed. Such an opportunity has not hitherto occurred, and if it is neglected, it will be to the lasting detriment of our public libraries. I would suggest therefore that not only such a committee be appointed, but that the conference pass a resolution, or resolutions, indicating as fully as practicable just what is desired. * * *

It is possible that by the adjournment of the conference the commission may be again in session in this city, and if so, would it not be a practicable thing for the committee appointed to stop for a day or two in Washington for consultation with the commission? It will, after this is done, be very desirable that the librarians in the several sections of the country shall put themselves in communication with their Representatives and Senators, urging upon them the importance of this legislation, and securing their favorable action when the matter comes before the two Houses, for usually it requires all this sort of influence to carry a measure of this kind through the Senate and House.

There are several other matters about which I would like to speak, but I will touch only upon one or two. First, the exchange of public documents through this office, which I have been carrying on for the last three or four years, greatly, I believe, to the advantage of our public libraries and to their satisfaction. In conducting this work I have had to encounter considerable opposition from certain quarters in this department, in spite of which, however, I have continued it just as far as my time and strength would permit. * * *

One other point I would suggest, viz. : some action with regard to a comprehensive index of public documents, such as I suggest in my last annual report. That such an index is almost a matter of necessity if our public documents are to be of the largest avail, is evident to any one who has frequent occasion to consult them, and it might be well for the conference to pass some resolution urging, in behalf of the interests of our libraries, that provision be made, without further delay, for such an index. I send you a copy of my last report, in which some of these matters are discussed and which you may not have at your command.

I trust that the meeting of the Association will be very delightful, as previous gatherings of the sort have always been. I wish I could make one of the number going from this section of the country, but, as hitherto, my work ties me very closely to the office, so that, especially at this season, I am unable to absent myself from the city.

Hoping that this may come to hand so that you can lay the matters suggested before the conference, I remain very sincerely yours,

JOHN G. AMES,
Superintendent of Documents.

Mr. BOWKER made a general statement of the situation and moved that a Committee on Resolutions, to consist of three persons, be appointed by the President, to report to this conference on the whole question of public documents. The value of this work is very great in collecting matter of value to the public at large, contained in public documents unindexed.

This motion was seconded by Col. LOWDERMILK and carried. The President appointed Mr. Bowker, Col. Lowdermilk, and Miss Hewins.

Col. LOWDERMILK said:—

There is probably no matter pertaining to books so little understood as the printing and distribution of the publications of the United States government, and it is certainly true that there is great lack of system in the method of doing the work. While the laws and resolutions relating thereto are sufficient to make a book of good size, they have been passed at various times as occasion seemed to demand, and are very inharmonious and often conflicting. For a long while past the printing laws have remained uncoded, and it requires a good deal of research to learn just what they provide for. A very excellent compilation of all such laws and resolutions has been made by Capt. H. T. Brian, the foreman of printing, and I hope it may be printed soon for general use.

While many libraries justly complain that they are unable to procure documents that they greatly need, I apprehend that the most serious cause for dissatisfaction is to be found in the *long delay* experienced in securing those which are pretty sure to be sent to libraries which have been designated as depositories. All the documents ordered by Congress are sent to such depositories, bound up in the series of Congressional documents. The delay is always for months, and often for years, and when sent they are found to be simply an indiscriminate collection, the documents in a volume

having no relation to each other. Here is room to remedy two evils—the great delay and the want of system in arrangement. Some means should be adopted whereby kindred matter may be kept together, and by which all the documents of one session of Congress may be issued before the next session begins. There should also be a radical revolution in the system now employed in designating the volumes, which in many cases is almost incomprehensible. The wretched binding should also give place to better and more attractive work. There should also be uniformity in size and a suppression of big quartos and large type.

The lack of a proper catalogue or index to all government publications has long been a crying evil, and should meet with early attention and earnest effort, as the entire legislative history of the country is embraced therein, officially, and they are constantly being made use of by the schools and students of American history. It is the most valuable material of the kind in existence, covering all affairs of the colonial period, as well as early and late explorations, surveys, foreign relations, finance, revolutionary, 1812, Mexican, and civil wars, roads, rivers, harbors, bridges, ethnology, geology, mineral resources, etc. Spasmodic efforts at indexing have been made from time to time, but beyond the lists found in the American catalogue, Hickcox's monthly catalogue for five years past, and the index to reports of committees made by Capt. T. H. McKee, and which are invaluable, nothing at all satisfactory has been produced. In 1882 I aided in securing the passage of an act providing for a complete alphabetical, subject-index catalogue, and the work was put in the hands of Major Ben: Perley Poore, who produced a chronological list with an index. The arrangement was poor and altogether contrary to the provisions of the law, and inasmuch as wholly inexperienced persons were employed it has only served to show how valuable a really good catalogue would be. I have indexed for my own use several thousand titles, and last winter submitted to Congress specimen sheets of such a work as I thought might meet the necessities of the case. In this plan the arrangement was by subject, alphabetically, and under a general head the subject was exhausted. In addition to the title was given a brief of the contents, the character of the document, date, number of pages, and location by Congress and session or department from which issued. With this specimen as a basis a bill was introduced in both Houses of Congress,

and referred to the committees on printing, both of which would have reported favorably but for lack of time in consequence of the political deadlock. Some \$55,000 had already been expended upon an index to the journals of Congress, and as it was likely that some \$60,000 more would be required to finish it the appropriation was suspended, as it was concluded that the work would not be of sufficient value to justify its continuance.

I have found that when Senators and Members have been fully informed upon any matter of importance in which libraries are interested, they have been most liberally inclined, and I am quite sure that there will be no difficulty in inducing Congress to grant whatever reasonable relief may be asked. What is wanted is that every librarian shall induce the Senators and Members of their respective States to take a personal interest in the matter, and make the library cause their own cause. It is not so much that the libraries are not given all they want, but that what is given comes to them so tardily and in such questionable shape. The law provides that *all* documents printed by order of Congress for free distribution shall go to the libraries designated as depositories. If they are not so sent, it is the fault of the administration. It may be desirable to have the list of depositories enlarged, and also to include in the distribution some things which are printed from department funds, and for which no provision for distribution has been made.

My opinion is that every State should have at least *one* library in which there may be found a complete set of the publications of the government — *everything* — from the beginning, if possible, and every great centre of population should possess all that librarians may designate as useful or desirable at that place.

Professor Root spoke further on the subject of the distribution of public documents, urging action and the necessity of personal application to Congressmen and others in authority.

The PRESIDENT. — For several years before the present I was chairman of the Committee on Public Documents, and always found Senator Manderson very ready to try to do for libraries what they wish for. Senator Hoar has always assured me that Senator Manderson has been our friend. I am glad to see that Mr. Hovey has secured the support of Senator Hawley. It is my opinion that we have made a real advance this year and that we are acting on the right line. I hope the majority report will be adopted.

Mr. BOWKER. — Next year the Committee on

Public Documents will be able to go much further in this work, as the public is beginning to understand the value of having government publications at hand for consultation.

The PRESIDENT asked Dr. Wire to take charge of the museum of articles for exhibition.

Mr. WOODRUFF exhibited the Leyden and Florence catalogues, and spoke in praise of Italian library work.

ENDOWMENT.

Mr. DUDLEY read the report of the Endowment Committee.

As it is usual for the several committees to make reports at each annual meeting of the Association, it devolves upon us to say something. Such committees are expected to report progress, and then, after the acceptance of their reports, to ask for their discharge. If by progress is meant the accomplishment of the work which has been set us to do, we must humbly but consciously confess, at the outset, that our labors have been largely in vain, and that such progress as is above referred to does not appear as yet to be even within the limits of our vision. In short, as a committee whose duties are to draw money out of other people's pockets, we regretfully admit that we do not appear to have been a signal success. The members of the Association must decide whether this is our fault or theirs.

In living over the enthusiasm shown at the Conference last year, and recalling the spontaneous pledges of money made by the several States, it seemed to us that it would not be necessary even to jog the memory of those earnest men and women who, in their eager enthusiasm to help along the good cause, pledged not only their own money, but the entire wealth of their respective States as well; while there seemed to be no question that the first matter which should receive their attention on their arrival home would be the sending of these pledged amounts to the members of your committee, who rested confident in the belief that the whole amount would be deposited in the bank and be drawing interest within a month.

The fact must not be lost sight of that the members of your committee were among those who pledged their States for sums of money, the income of which should be used for the benefit of the A. L. A., and they are obliged reluctantly to admit that, in their eagerness to dun others, they have somewhat forgotten the obligations which they themselves assumed. The strenuous efforts

which, as creditors, they have put forth, must be made to stand as an excuse for their inaction in the capacity of debtors.

Rhode Island is always pointed out as one of the smallest States in the Union. Hereafter one of the events in her history will be the fact that she early made good her pledge to the A. L. A. To this action her citizens and their descendants may ever point with pride, and may with entire propriety say to her sister States: "While in area we may indeed be small, we certainly are not in other ways."

Michigan stretches out her hand to Pennsylvania, not forgetting to take in Ohio by the way, and together these three States have poured into the ever-ready coffers of your committee moneys to which they stood pledged. Topeka smiles from afar on New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, and with them sends evidence that her word is as good as her bond. Surely these eight are not the only States in the great sisterhood of States, and yet none others have completed their promised contributions. Perhaps, in their unfriendly rivalry to secure the World's Columbian Exposition, the great and prosperous States of Illinois and New York have forgotten their more than friendly rivalry for supremacy in the amount of their individual subscriptions to our endowment fund. Who can forget the glance of injured feeling which stole across the face of Dr. Poole, when, it being intimated that Illinois had pledged nothing, he replied: "Illinois will do as much as New York." This proves to have been a Western boast. New York has raised \$110, but where, oh! where is Chicago? We cannot refrain from contemplating the feelings of shame and remorse which will chase each other over the face of Dr. Poole, when his attention is called to his earnest pledge and idle boasting, now, no doubt, long since forgotten.

What with the Grant Monument still unfinished, and the Directors of the World's Fair appealing to the government for aid, offering a mortgage on the gate money as security for the loan, your committee are of the opinion that perhaps there are better fields than these for raising money.

A full year has passed by since your committee was appointed, and since the Association, at its conference, appointed a board of trustees to manage this fund. The duties of the trustees have not as yet been very onerous. Your committee finds itself confronted today with the same problem as twelve months since. At the conference

held at Fabyan's in 1890 the sum of \$5,000 was pledged by the several States. Of this amount only \$3,215 has been raised, leaving quite a balance to be taken care of.

It seems to your committee that there is no reason why a very substantial fund should not be raised for the use of the Association, and we are confident in the belief that efforts properly put out would result in the end desired. True, a fund of \$5,000 would be a good beginning, but our efforts should not stop when we have succeeded in raising this amount.

How best this can be done your committee is at a loss to say. We have had printed and sent out a great number of circulars, with an extra sheet containing copies of letters of indorsement sent to us by some of the more prominent educators in the country, these letters heartily indorsing our scheme. These, of course, we did not expect would in themselves bring contributions, but we did hope that they would form an opening wedge for future personal solicitations. Personal solicitation is, after all, the only trustworthy way of raising money; and if the members of the American Library Association cannot put their shoulders to the wheel and raise this money, we may be sure that no one from outside will do it for us. The committee wrote personally to all who had not sent in their pledges by the 1st of August last. In answer to some of the letters the amount of the respective pledges was sent; to others no reply whatever was vouchsafed.

We would suggest that those members of the Association who shall attend the Conference at San Francisco shall renew their pledge of support to this good cause, and return to their homes determined to leave no stone unturned to do what is in their power to make the contributions from their State as large as possible. We must not be satisfied with \$5,000, nor need we be if we will all turn to and work. We must use every channel that is open to us for the securing of this money, remembering that a large number of small contributions is oftentimes as good as a few large ones. If every trustee of public libraries throughout the country would give one dollar, it is a matter of very simple arithmetic to see that the fund would already amount to much more than \$5,000. If every librarian will make this a personal matter, starting with the trustees of his own library, and gradually extend his efforts to wider fields, there is no doubt that in 1892 we shall have a fund, the income of which would be of very great service to the American Library Association.

In closing, your committee begs to call your attention to the Trustees' report herewith, with exhibits, as indicated.

JOHN M. GLENN.
E. C. HOVEY.

BOSTON, September 30, 1891.

Dr. POOLE.—Mr. Norman Williams has been in Europe all summer and could, consequently, do no work, but will report to the committee later. The money can be raised and will be raised, and Chicago will do as much as New York.

Mr. JOHNSTON.—Mr. Pliny D. Sexton has promises that all the money pledged by New York will be raised, and the Convention may be certain that it will be raised.

Mr. DUDLEY.—Colorado did not raise the \$100 pledged by it, because no circulars have been sent as promised.

Mr. COOK also complained that no circulars had been received.

Mr. HILD.—The Chicago Public Library Trustees are now considering whether they can legally appropriate money for this end from their funds. If they determine that they cannot do so, I have no doubt that they would raise the subscription personally.

Mr. SOULE.—I think the situation is not without hope; Mr. Hovey has raised \$2,500 by his own efforts, and others can do the same.

Dr. Linderfelt read the

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

BOSTON, MASS., September 28, 1891.

We inclose exhibit marked A, a statement showing names of those who pledged themselves at Fabyan's last year, with the amounts of their respective pledges, and also another column of figures, indicating what proportion of these amounts has been raised. This shows that the total amount raised amounts to \$3,215. From this amount we have paid out the following sums for expenses incurred during the year:

Nathan Sawyer & Son, for printing circulars	\$121.25
Library Bureau, for distributing same	13.85
	<hr/>
	\$135.10

We have also received interest amounting to \$3.75 on a note given us by Treasurer Carr, to secure the payment of a loan of \$200, which loan has since been paid. Our condition, therefore, is as follows:

Total cash received	\$3,218.75
Total amount paid out	135.10

Deducting this latter item, we have . \$3,083.65

This is represented by cash on hand and in the bank, by amounts subscribed and not yet collected, and by a note for \$500, sent by the officers of the publishing section to secure a loan made by us to them, and bearing interest at six per cent per annum.

We inclose as exhibits B and C copies of our letters of indorsement and circular, which we distributed widely throughout the country.

E. C. HOVEY.

(EXHIBIT A.)

TRUSTEES OF ENDOWMENT FUND *in account with* AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Amt. Pledged.</i>	<i>Amt. Raised.</i>
H. M. Utley, Detroit,	\$100.00	\$100.00
O. S. Whitelaw, St. Louis,	100.00	50.00
H. Kephart, " "	10.00	0
Mrs. C. W. Whitney, Kan. City,	50.00	0
W. Beer, Topeka,	25.00	25.00
C. R. Dudley, Denver,	100.00	0
K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee,	100.00	0
A. W. Whelpley, Cincinnati,	175.00	175.00
W. H. Brett, Cleveland,	10.00	10.00
Miss H. P. James, Wilkesbarre,	100.00	100.00
F. P. Hill, Newark,	100.00	100.00
R. A. Guild, Providence,	100.00	100.00
Miss C. H. Garland, N. H.,	10.00	10.00
W. F. Poole, Chicago,	2,000.00	0
C. C. Pickett, " "	200.00	0
Dewey & Sexton, New York,	2,000.00	110.00
G. E. Stechert, " "	100.00	100.00
Library School, " "	100.00	100.00
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn,	25.00	0
A. L. Peck, Gloversville,	25.00	0
F. C. Patten, State Library, N. Y.	10.00	0
Staten Island,	10.00	0
E. C. Hovey,	2,000.00	2,000.00
S. S. Green,	100.00	100.00
Brookline, Mass.,	25.00	35.00
Cambridge, Mass.,	25.00	0
Lawrence, Mass.,	25.00	25.00
Salem, Mass.,	25.00	50.00
Lowell, Mass.,		10.00
A. N. Brown, Annapolis,	10.00	10.00
D. Mann, Washington,	5.00	5.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,665.00	\$3,215.10

(EXHIBIT B.)

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1876.

President: MELVIL DEWEY, Albany, N. Y., Secretary University State of New York; Director New York State Library.

Secretary: WILLIAM E. FOSTER, Providence, R. I., Librarian Providence Public Library.

Trustees of the Endowment Fund: PLINY T. SEXTON, President First National Bank, Palmyra, N. Y., Regent of University of State of New York; NORMAN WILLIAMS, 1007 Tacoma Building, Chicago, Ill., Trustee Crerar Library; E. C. HOVEY, Merchant, Box 1753, Boston, Mass., Trustee of Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

If you have not time to read this circular when received, please preserve it for later (*not late*) examination.

Or, if you will not soon be able to carefully consider the subject it presents, or do not need such inspiration as may be incited by its suggestions, please give us immediately all the money you can reasonably spare and raise to help create an Endowment Fund, whose income may be used by our Association in support of its earnest efforts to develop, multiply, and improve valuable library aids and methods, and stimulate and elevate the character and capacity for usefulness of librarians.

Contributions to such endowment will in no slight degree discharge the duty which all self-helpful persons owe to their fellow-creatures, and will be likely, directly and indirectly, to return much good to the givers themselves.

Trustees of libraries and librarians are requested to act as agents in soliciting and forwarding contributions, which may be sent to either of the above-named trustees of the Endowment Fund, or to John M. Glenn, 12 St. Paul street, Baltimore, Md., manager of the New Mercantile Library, who is the associate member of the Special Endowment Committee.

AN APPEAL TO FRIENDS OF LIBRARIES FOR HELP.

The American Library Association, during its fifteen years of life, has been constantly hindered from the higher degree of its possible usefulness *by a lack of money*, and it now seeks to obtain an Endowment Fund whose income may be a perennial resource for aid in executing its well-matured

plans, and which shall encourage and extend (as may be done indefinitely) its work, which is of the most promising missionary character.

Librarians, whether or not affiliated, need no reminder of the helpfulness of our Association. Nor can thoughtful lovers of humanity doubt that the time is near at hand when well-equipped and properly-conducted libraries are to be most effective agencies in enlightening, purifying, and elevating mankind.

Vice incubates in ignorance. The world cannot successfully quarantine itself against the former: the hot-bed in which it breeds must be destroyed. Existing educational methods are valuable but insufficient. The work of our present schools must be supplemented by multiplying and enlarging in scope public libraries. The libraries of the past have been mainly cloisters of exceptional and profound scholarship. Excellent in their character, they have garnered the experience and wisdom of the past, and kept alive the divine spark of mental culture. The libraries of the future should be made the lifelong schools of the people at large — schools from which graduation will be only into the life to come.

The hope and safety of organized society depend upon the wide diffusion of intelligence and culture; and from no centres can such influences be so beneficently extended as from generously supported and wisely-managed public libraries.

It is manifest, however, that before libraries can generally attain to such popular usefulness there will need to be much educating and training of librarians for their part therein, and that they must devote much study and experimental treatment to the subject of the necessary changes and improvements in the construction and arrangement of libraries in the details of library work — involving, doubtless, among other things, the preparation and printing of manuals of instruction for both librarians and the people, but whose limited use in the earlier stages of the movement would preclude expectation that their cost would be reimbursed by their sale.

The work already accomplished by the American Library Association is seen throughout the country in better library buildings and in the beginning of a new era of library architecture; in improved methods of administration; in new labor and time saving working aids; in the rapid multiplication of libraries; in the promotion of beneficial legislation; and in the elevation of librarianship to the dignity of a profession.

So far this work has been done (*almost unaided*) by a few of the librarians of the country, who, at considerable loss of their own valuable time, and usually at their own expense,—which could ill be afforded from their meagre salaries,—have been meeting together on occasions for the past fifteen years, educating each other by comparing views and reporting experiences, and devising and executing, as well as they could with their limited resources, plans for increasing the usefulness of libraries.

Having so clearly demonstrated what they might and would do if properly supported, it is certainly time now that the material burdens of such missionary work should be lifted from their shoulders; and it should be made possible, not only that the present competent laborers in the good cause may accomplish more, but also that others equally competent may be enabled to cooperate with them.

Any one interested in library work who has ever attended a meeting of our Association will readily appreciate the great worth of the papers there read on the various branches of library science, as well as the almost equally valuable interchange of views that are drawn forth by the subsequent discussions; and yet much that is of the highest value to library interests is often practically lost to the profession and to the public at large because of lack of means to promptly publish and widely disseminate the record of our proceedings.

As instances of the high character and importance of the work done by our Association, it is only necessary to mention two most able and comprehensive papers read at the recent annual meeting: the one on "The Public Library and the Public School," by Dr. William T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; and the other on "University Extension and its Relation to Libraries," by Dr. Herbert B. Adams, professor of history in Johns Hopkins University. There could be no subjects more important or of greater interest to all classes.

Proper reading for young people is a subject of great importance, and one that causes much concern to parents and thoughtful librarians. It was one of the earliest subjects to engage the attention of our organization, which has long had in hopeful contemplation the preparation and publication of a carefully-selected list or catalogue of suitable books that could be safely recommended for the entertainment and instruction of children.

The printing of such a work would not be undertaken as a business venture by any pub-

lisher, for its probable sale would be too limited. It could be done only by co-operative effort, and it is only in this year that our Association has finally been able to issue such a manual. The book is called "Reading for the Young," and was mainly compiled by the late John F. Sargent. It is an excellent illustration of the good work that might be done under the auspices of the American Library Association if it had adequate pecuniary resources at its command.

A copy of said manual will be mailed to every contributor to our Endowment Fund.

And now, one and all, give us a prompt and liberal response to this appeal, and have a share in the good work waiting to be done.

We desire to call your attention to the copies of letters received by us in indorsement of this Endowment Fund, which will be found on separate sheet inclosed.

Respectfully submitted by the Endowment Committee.

PLINY T. SEXTON.
JOHN M. GLENN.
E. C. HOVEY.

(EXHIBIT C.)

LETTERS OF INDORSEMENT.

ASHFIELD, MASS., Sept. 16, 1890.

MY DEAR MR. HOVEY:

I have seen with great interest and pleasure that a subscription has been auspiciously begun to raise a fund for the publication of the important papers which are read by the best librarians in the country at the annual meeting of their Association. The New York member of the committee, Mr. Pliny T. Sexton of Palmyra, I know well as a fellow regent of the university, and a more fortunate selection could not have been made.

It is only very recently that the service of the library in our system of education has been properly understood. As actual forces of education, many libraries have been practically moribund. The methods of making their resources practically useful have been but recently studied and applied. Happily they share in the impulse of the modern college movement. In New York the State Library has just been made part of the university in the State, and every library in the State will be touched into new life. The training school for librarians has already proved its great benefit to the more general and more intelligent use of the libraries.

The publication of the views and of the results of experience in all the great libraries in the coun-

try which are represented in the Association will be of the greatest value to all library officers and trustees, and its advantage to the public is obvious. I am very glad to know your interest in the subject; and the more persons you can interest in it, the better for us all.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 8, 1890.

Dear Sir:—Your effort to raise a permanent fund for the American Library Association deserves to have prompt success. For all the higher education libraries are indispensable auxiliaries; and for elementary education, such as towns and cities provide by taxation, one of the best tests of success is the use subsequently made of libraries by the population trained in the public schools. Elementary schools which do not implant in a large proportion of their pupils a taste for reading books, fail of their principal object. The wise development and management of libraries are, therefore, of fundamental and lasting public interest. Under our laws and customs it is quite as necessary to train library trustees as librarians for the intelligent discharge of their duties. Commending your undertaking to the generous support of all persons who take satisfaction in using their private means for the promotion in sure ways of the common good, I remain

Very truly yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Mr. E. C. HOVEY.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
BALTIMORE, Sept. 24, 1890.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry, I am very happy to say that I am well acquainted with the purposes, history, methods, and influence of the American Library Association, and I am sure that it has made important contributions to the literary and educational progress of this country. The proposal to raise a fund for the partial endowment of the Association meets with my hearty concurrence. The librarians should not be expected to pay all the expenses of meetings which are maintained, not for their personal advantage, but for the public good, and which merit the financial support of the public for the same reasons that educational and charitable conferences are the recipients of aid. It appears quite reasonable that trustees of libraries should be asked to contribute to the proposed fund, and also to make it easy for librarians in their service to attend

these annual conventions, because all who resort to public libraries are sure to be benefited by the discussions, suggestions, and recommendations formulated by the librarians in respect to the construction, arrangement, heating, and lighting of buildings, the selection, purchase, and care of books, the preparation of catalogues, the duties of librarians, and the most effective ways of meeting the wants of the varied classes in the community. Everybody is interested in securing the very best administration of libraries. Toward that end the Library Association effectively works.

Yours sincerely,

D. C. GILMAN.

JOHN M. GLENN, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1890.

Mr. E. CLARENCE HOVEY, Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:—I am very glad to learn that the librarians, at their recent meeting in New Hampshire, have formed a section of their Association to include trustees of libraries only. Much good will come from this organization if it can be successful in securing attendance on the part of library trustees over the country. While there are many trustees who are very distinguished and proficient persons in the work of libraries, and who are competent to superintend and direct the institutions under their charge, there are, of course, very many persons selected by the public or appointed by stockholders who are not competent in the details of library management, although they are good financiers and business men. The discussions of the Librarians' Congress furnish just the educational element that is needed to aid trustees in their work. I feel quite sure, therefore, that this movement will assist substantially the work of librarians by effecting a change for the better in the Boards of Trustees scattered over the country.

Very respectfully yours,

W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner*.

Mr. HILD moved that the report of the Endowment Committee be placed on file and that the report of the trustees of that fund be referred to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Mr. Hild read Mr. Sexton's letter.

PALMYRA, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1891.
SAMUEL S. GREEN, Esq., *President American Library Association*.

Dear Sir:—Absence and illness have delayed reply to your card, in which you politely expressed

the hope that we might go to the San Francisco meeting of the A. L. A. — a pleasure which I very much regret to say we will be compelled to forego. We have never been on the Pacific coast, and the opportunity will not likely occur again of making the trip under such favorable circumstances; but we find it impossible to go.

Concerning the A. L. A. Endowment Fund, I am sorry to have little to report; less probably than either of the other members of the committee, who I presume have already made their reports to you.

I have received only the following amounts: —

From Charles D. Vail, Librarian of Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y.,	\$10.00
From Hon. Jona. Chase, of Valley Falls, R. I., through Reuben A. Guild, Librarian of Brown University,	50.00
From the members of the Library School at Albany, N. Y.,	100.00
To which Mrs. Sexton and I add	100.00

Making a total in my hands of \$260.00

In this connection I wish to explain that I have been unable to make personal solicitation of contributions to the fund. Great numbers of circulars have been sent out, inviting gifts, but have failed to call forth responses. The lesson seems to be that such begging can only be successfully done in person, and that I have not been able to do. Long continued illness kept me so much a prisoner, that many most imperative duties have been entirely neglected.

And the present state of my health admonishes me that the coming year is so likely to repeat the experience of its predecessor, that I feel I ought to, and I do now, respectfully resign to the American Library Association my positions of member of its Endowment Fund Committee and as Trustee of its Endowment Fund.

This costs me some pangs, for I gratefully appreciated the honor which those appointments conferred upon me; but it would not be honorable to retain them without such measure of usefulness as I see no possibility of my rendering in the near future.

Congratulating you and the Association on your presidency, and earnestly wishing for and confidently anticipating its continued and enlarged prosperity and beneficence, I am

Very sincerely yours,
PLINY T. SEXTON.

Mr. HILD moved that the Finance Committee present two names to the convention to fill the

vacancies in the Trustees of the Endowment Fund. Carried.

Mr. CUTTER presented a verbal report of

THE COÖPERATIVE COMMITTEE.

The Coöperative Committee have had very little in the way of library helps brought to their attention in the past year, but are agreed in recommending:—

1. H. H. Ballard's klips and binders. (Pittsfield, Mass., P. L.)
2. C. A. Cutter's colored and larger initial labels for card drawers.
3. C. A. Cutter's shields for movable electric lamps.

Mr. Lane's card-volume system for holding catalogue slips (in place of drawers) has been studied by Miss Green, and will be reported upon for the *Library journal*.

Mr. Cutter also mentioned on his own responsibility, not having been able to consult the rest of the committee about these matters:—

1. K. A. Linderfelt's plan for a card catalogue, with cards written on both sides, and drawers pulling out on both sides of the case, enabling the public on one side and the attendants on the other to consult the same catalogue.
2. S. C. Dana's shelf groove for labels.* (Denver P. L.)
3. S. C. Dana's card box.
4. S. C. Dana's periodical card.
5. Fitch's combined shelf-list, classed catalogue, and indicator.* (Sacramento P. L.)

Mr. CUTTER stated that the Committee on Revision of the Constitution had done nothing.

Mr. DUDLEY moved that a committee of five on Revision of the Constitution be appointed by the chair. Carried. Messrs. Soule, Winsor, Cutter, Crunden, and Dewey were appointed.

COMMITTEES.

The President appointed the following committees:

Reception: Messrs. Nolan, Hild, and Whelpley, and Misses Allan and Sherman.

Resolutions: Messrs. Scudder, Jenks, and Dana, and Misses Hewins and Harbaugh.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Miss HEWINS read a report on gifts and bequests. (*See p. 27*)

* See Miss Plummer's "Western Libraries," in *Library journal*, 16: 335.

Mr. BOWKER offered the following resolution :

The American Library Association cannot close the first union of its San Francisco Conference without expressing, as strongly as it is possible to do, its unbounded indebtedness to its Secretary, Frank P. Hill, for the pleasures of its trans-continental journey and for the promise of an unusually successful conference here, and recognizing that it is his self-sacrificing devotion and his unsparing attention for weeks past to every detail of preparation and management, which has resulted in his temporary illness and deprived us for some days of the pleasure and benefit of his presence, it sends to him, with its best wishes for his speedy recovery and return to our deliberations, its loving sympathy and its heartfelt thanks.

Adjourned.

SECOND SESSION.

(TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 13.)

The PRESIDENT called the convention to order at 2.15 P. M.

Mr. CUTTER exhibited and explained a novel paper file, in use in the Sacramento Public Library.

The PRESIDENT announced that a photographer would take a photograph of the Association at Palo Alto. He also announced that Miss Hewins had resigned from the "sub-committee on immediate action in regard to public documents." The resignation was accepted and Miss Ahern was elected to fill the vacancy.

CATALOGUE OF THE PUBLICATIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Mr. BOWKER.—This subject is brought before the Association at the present time, largely for the purpose of getting, either publicly in the conference or privately, any criticisms of this plan of work, and any suggestions that may be made. I do not think that this general work will be more than twice or three times the size of the original catalogue of 1876. Our work will give us an English-speaking bibliography approximately complete. The following is a memorandum on a General Catalogue of American Publications of the Nineteenth Century.

(From the Preface of the American Catalogue, 1884-90.)

In the preface to the volume of *The American Catalogue of 1876-84*, the present writer outlined a scheme for the publication of a General Catalogue of American Publications of the Nineteenth Century. We are now within the last decade of that century, and face its end. The work, if it is to be done, must be begun almost at once, and it

is the intention of the present editor to organize, during 1892 or 1893, preparations for the collection of material, provided there is reasonable hope of obtaining guarantees against too great pecuniary loss. The cost of such a work would scarcely be less than \$50,000, and might out-reach that figure. Efforts will therefore be made to procure subscriptions for 500 guarantee copies, at \$100 each, from libraries, publishers, the leading booksellers, clubs, private collectors of books, and public-spirited citizens interested in such national undertakings; and as collections are made, either of individual subscriptions or of installments as required for the work of compilation, which will be the main element of cost, they will be placed in deposit with some trust company in the name of trustees, to whom the work will be secured as it progresses, thus affording a guarantee in case of the death of the editor or his inability otherwise to complete the undertaking. His personal work will be, of course, chiefly of organization, plan, and general control, nor could the present writer undertake, in view of other responsibilities pressing upon him and personal literary work in plan, to do more than act as general-in-command—in view of which he is willing to put aside, until the work had paid all other expenses, any question of personal pecuniary profit or other compensation, and indeed to contribute his share toward such other expenses. As planned, the work would make several thick octavo volumes, ranging not with the present series, but with the Trade List Annual volumes. Two of these, at least, would be devoted to main entries, by author and title; one to subject entries; one to government publications; and a fifth (possibly conjoined with the former) to State publications, books issued by societies, books in series, and omissions and errata in the first volumes.

The most practicable method of compilation would probably be to cut from the *American Catalogue of 1876*, and later volumes and slip, that material by authors (titles in case of anonymous works), insert in the alphabet the Kelly and Roorbach entries, and fill out American titles from the copyright-deposit records, from the early trade publications and publishers' lists, and from the printed catalogues of the larger libraries. Publishers would for this purpose be asked to report any of their publications since 1876 not given in the *American Catalogue* volumes, and the coöperation of libraries would also be asked in the comparison of their catalogues. It might be desirable to print as proofs the shortest possible title-a-line

list of books uncatalogued in the existing American catalogues, starting those points on which further particulars are needed, that libraries might add omitted titles or fill out needed bibliographical data. It would be desirable to give birth and death dates of American authors, but this is probably too much to undertake. It would probably be well to confine the catalogue to books actually printed in America, or having the imprint of American publishing houses, omitting the importations of English branch houses or American importers, which are included in the current American catalogues. The first two volumes should be published in 1902 and 1903. As soon as these were printed, it would be expected that all interested, particularly libraries and second-hand book-dealers, would coöperate in furnishing lists of omissions, and filling bibliographical deficiencies, so that the work, in its final form, might be approximately complete.

Meanwhile, work on the subject-volume would be progressing, but this should not be sent to the printer until reasonable time after the publication of the main-entry portion had been given for the record of omissions, which, as also possibly government and State publications and the issues of societies, either in detail or by general cross references, should be covered in the subject-entries. The United States Government publications, by the coöperation of such bibliographers or experts as Messrs. Hickox, Lowdermilk, and J. G. Ames, preferably on the plan adopted for the current volumes, which permits extension backward as well as forward with a minimum of work and of space, could meantime be published, and the State publications also could be separately edited. These departments should assure more or less national and State support for the work in the shape of guarantee subscriptions. The publications of societies, which, when complete for the century, would be of the greatest value to scholars, the lists of books in series, including the individual issues in nonpareil, and similar features, could also be separately and simultaneously edited, on the lines already laid down.

If this series of volumes should be finished, as they ought, by 1905, it would then be comparatively easy to complete the national record, as would not be possible in an older nation, by the issue of a prefatory volume, through library coöperation, giving American publications in the eighteenth and previous centuries. America would then have the most complete national bibliography in the world.

Pres. GREEN.—How do you propose to have the expense paid?

Mr. BOWKER.—I propose, as in all the work I have undertaken, to make it a private enterprise. If government publications are included, it will be very proper to look to the government and State Departments and libraries for individual subscriptions to the work. I think that \$50,000 is a very moderate estimate. The expense of this catalogue will be very much greater than that of 1876.

Pres. GREEN.—Then you propose to issue a prospectus in due time, to see what support you can get?

Mr. BOWKER.—My present desire is, that this matter should be discussed as fully as possible in our meeting this year. Afterward, as the plan grows, steps will be taken to send out a prospectus and see what guarantee of subscriptions we could get. This is on a footing with the great catalogue of 1876, which was presented at the Philadelphia Exposition and was, in a sense, one of the results of the feeling of national enterprise prevailing at that time. This will come, in its preparation, about the time of the Columbian Exposition, and I have no doubt Dr. Poole will be ready to have Chicago guarantee about half the expense of the work. (Laughter.)

The libraries and second-hand booksellers ought to take some pains to fill up the omissions in the American catalogue and then those omissions should be included in the second volume. I think it is of very great importance to get this into shape, because it would present a very good bibliography of American publications during the time, except for secular purposes. Of course, when you get back of the year 1800, you have trouble, merely from the number of books.

Mr. CUTTER.—I hope the publications of societies will be entered in the author catalog as well as in the society list, and will be included in the subject catalog under their proper subjects.

Mr. BOWKER.—We have a list of the societies for the third volume of the American catalogue, but it has been impossible to get them in the current volume of authors. Entries should be made, both under authors and under subjects. Library people should be of assistance in stirring up the societies to report. In regard to the publications of societies, there is an utter absence of bibliographical record, except it is an accidental one in those few libraries which have collected the publications of the few societies in their neighborhood.

Mr. CUTTER.—I also hope that it will not be found too costly, at least in the majority of cases, to give the birth and death of the author, and, perhaps, some slight biographical data by which to identify him.

Mr. BOWKER.—That would be a matter of great cost. I suppose in the present volume it will cost two thousand dollars, out of the eight or nine, to remedy deficiencies in the publishers' lists. The delay in holding type, altering proofs, etc., is an enormous expense in the work of cataloging.

Dr. POOLE.—This work being begun so long beforehand, possibly some of these matters can be supplied in the manuscript. I am pleased to hear this report, for it looks like the beginning of an "American Bibliography," which we so much want. We have nothing which compares with the English catalogues. My objection to the "American Catalogue" has always been that it is a booksellers' catalogue. I think the booksellers' feature ought to be eliminated altogether. The books we want most to know about are the books which are rare; and the principle of the "American Catalogue" is to omit books which are not for sale. After an edition has run out and cannot be supplied, the title has not been furnished by the publisher to the "American Catalogue." The matter of the selling of books has nothing to do with bibliography. I have printed several tracts which have never been on sale, but they are none the less valuable for that. It has been my practice to print monographs and give them away, and then I am sure to get some good readers. I think it due to the writers in this country who print books at their own expense and give them away, that we should have an "American Bibliography." We should have one which will be a scholar's bibliography, and not simply a bookseller's catalogue. I want the titles given in a bibliographical way, and the dates of publication given. The dates are commonly omitted in the "American Catalogue," because the booksellers did not want it known that the edition appeared a good many years ago, for fear that it would not sell as well. But the date when a book did appear ought to appear in the catalogue. Now let us have a good, square, honest catalogue, if we are going to have an "American Bibliography," and not one simply for the selling of books. I think this feature will pay. I hope Mr. Bowker will keep the fact in mind, and I believe, from what I have heard, that Mr. Bowker intends to give us a genuine bibliographical catalogue.

Mr. BOWKER.—Mr. President, apparently Mr.

Poole has not had much occasion to consult the "American catalogue." Every effort was made for it to obtain the titles of books, whether in print or out of print. Every effort was made to procure full bibliographical data; dates were given where it was possible to obtain them, and when not given, it was because it was impossible to obtain them. There has been every intention to preserve the highest bibliographical standard that can be attained. If we had waited until we could publish the catalogue on other than commercial principles, we should not have had it at all. While I pledge for myself the strongest endeavor to reach the highest bibliographical standard and include all the most valuable class of books of which Dr. Poole speaks, I do think that there should be some appreciation of the "American catalogue" as it exists at the present time.

ENDOWMENT.

Mr. SOULE read a telegram just received from Mr. Hovey:

"Massachusetts sends greetings and adds \$500 more to Endowment Fund."

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Pres. GREEN then read his address.

(See p. 1.)

A recess of ten minutes was taken to examine specimens of binding exhibited by Mr. D. V. R. Johnston, of the State Library, Albany, New York.

Announcement was made of visits to Chinatown, also of visits to libraries Friday afternoon, and of the excursion on Saturday to Santa Cruz, etc.

BINDING.

Mr. D. V. R. JOHNSTON read his paper on

BINDERS AND BINDING IN LIBRARIES.

(See p. 9.)

Pres. GREEN.—This subject is now open for discussion.

Mr. BOWKER.—We want to hear from Mr. Cutter on that subject.

Mr. CUTTER.—We employ a binder—or rather, we let a room in our building, at a cheap rent, to a binder who works for us at contract prices. The gain to him is low rent and small insurance premium; to us safety and quickness, the books being bound in the building and all returned to us at the end of each month. In cases of extra haste we require return within three days. I have lately had all books bound without

any gilt bands. The lettering shows much better in that style.

Dr. LINDERFELT.—We tried the different binderies in the city, and have found it impossible to get work done satisfactorily. The last bindery had our work for four or five years. The binding itself was satisfactory, but the difficulty was in the slowness of the work. When the question of a new building came up our trustees wanted to do the work ourselves. We began it in June, purchasing machinery of the very best kind, for over \$700. Our old binder offered to finish the work quicker for an advance of 10 per cent on the price, but we did not accept his proposition. We had not room in the building, so rented a room for \$20 a month. We employed a workman as superintendent at \$18 a week, an assistant at \$12, two girls at \$5 each, and one at \$4 a week. We will probably not save any money, but we get our work quicker. They have turned out 200 to 300 books a week. To determine the difference in cost between our present method and the old way, we keep an exact account of the number of books bound and what they would have cost by the old method, so that I can lay before the Association at the end of the year a statement of the cost by both methods. We have adopted sewing on parchment strips, and I have yet to find a single book which has broken the cover itself. That binding is of the very best kind.

I am inclined to take exception to the statement of Mr. Johnston that the roans are to be discarded. For some time we have used a preparation of roan which we get from a Philadelphia house, Schwartz & Co., which is far superior to any roan I ever had, and just as serviceable, and much cheaper. We pay about \$10 a dozen less for them, and they can be had all colors.

Mr. JOHNSTON.—Even at that you only save about 10 cents per volume.

Mr. BOWKER.—Dr. Linderfelt, how much was your bindery bill last year?

Dr. LINDERFELT.—It amounted to about \$2,500, or not more than \$3,000. Our intention now is to go thoroughly through the entire library, and rebind every volume that needs it, before moving to the new building.

Mr. BOWKER.—I want to inquire from Mr. Cutter whether he had an arrangement with his binder to give the preference to his work. At certain seasons of the year, when there is a great demand for blank and other work, the binder is inclined to put off his library work for other work, which accounts for much of the delay. Any

arrangement with a binder should take this into consideration.

Mr. CUTTER.—We did not make any agreement to have preference in our work. I put a clause in the contract that we could terminate it at a month's notice, at any time, and that we might send as much work as we chose, but did not bind ourselves to give him any work at all. Therefore, if there is any delay we have an easy remedy, because there are several binders who would like his rooms. Besides, if any schedule is not returned by the end of the calendar month, he gets no pay for it till the end of the next month. As, like all the binders whom I have known, he is in a state of permanent impecuniosity, the schedules always are sent up within the month.

Mr. BOWKER.—Did he buy the plant, or did you?

Mr. CUTTER.—He owned the plant and moved it in from his former rooms. He is an independent binder and he does work for us under contract, and for any one else who will employ him, and as he is one of the best binders in the city, and perhaps the best, he gets plenty to do.

Mr. BOWKER.—I think that in any town where there are private libraries the best location for a bindery would be near the public library, because it would suggest to people going into the library the convenience and advisability of having books rebound; and I do not see why the plan of Mr. Cutter, if applicable to large libraries, should not be applicable to libraries in moderate-size towns.

Miss TESSA L. KELSO.—We use ordinary buffing mounted on tag board, and find it very satisfactory and very cheap. It is flexible and people enjoy using it. We have used it for two years. The binder told me of a thing which has helped wonderfully; bending a book at three or four places and bringing a great pressure to bear upon it. I have found this to save half our binding of fiction and current periodicals, breaking them before they go on to the shelf.

Mr. JOHNSTON.—A good fall may break flexible work. Buffing is very good as far as it goes, but it is an uncertain leather to use.

Miss KELSO.—It is cheap.

Mr. JOHNSTON.—It is better than roan or skives, but I think if in the place of that buffing you should use morocco or half duck, you will get much more satisfactory results. Dr. Linderfelt's roan is buffing.

Dr. LINDERFELT.—I use silver for lettering instead of gilt, and find it cheaper.

Mr. JOHNSTON.—But the amount of gilt on a book is a very trifling matter; a leaf of Vallou's best gold costs hardly a cent, and you would not use that much. I have never seen library books in silver. I have seen it used on cream tinted fancy work. It makes a handsome book, but you cannot read the title.

Miss SHERMAN.—Before this question is closed I would like to ask for a satisfactory way of mounting plates, so that they will be neither clumsy nor destroyed. Do any librarians mount plates?

Miss KELSO.—We have art plates, ordinary supplements which come with the *Graphic*, and so on, which we want to circulate in the schools for the use of the pupils. The teachers sometimes paste a strip of adhesive library paper over the corner and hang them up on the wall.

Miss SHERMAN.—I mean art plates.

Mr. JOHNSTON.—The only things I know about are charts, which are mounted on cambric.

Miss SHERMAN.—We mount them on cardboard, so that they can be carried through the streets. They are clumsy, but they last, and I know of no other way.

Mr. WHELPLEY described at length the method of binding in Cincinnati. We have, he said, a binder who gives the utmost satisfaction, both as to time and to quality of work. He is the son of an old German bookbinder who came to our city forty years ago, and made library work his business, and trained his boy to help him. This son, now a man with a family, knows exactly when and how to bind the library books, and all about putting on titles without being told. We can get our books bound in two weeks if we want them.

NEW YORK LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Mr. HILL's report on the Library School was read by Dr. Wire.

As Mr. Larned and Miss Coe, the other members of the committee, were unable to attend this meeting, you must be content with only one-third of a report.

The Library School is no longer an experiment. It has been in active operation for five years, opening its doors Jan. 5, 1887, and it is time to look back upon its record, and see if the result aimed at by its founder and instructors has been secured; and what is of greater importance, learn, if we can, whether trustees and librarians have been benefited by its establishment.

Some of you possibly will not agree with me as to the worth of the school, but my estimate is

made up from visits, questions, and trial of several graduates.

It was my intention to give a short sketch of the institution, but the new circular issued by the director gives all necessary information, and relieves me of that duty.

Very briefly I will state a few facts. The school was opened Jan. 5, 1887, with twenty students. The course extended over four months. The school opens this fall with thirty-five members.

For three years the school was under the fostering care of Columbia College, but after the election of Mr. Dewey to the secretaryship of the University of the State of New York, it was transferred, by agreement between the Columbia trustees and the regents of the University, to the State Library at Albany.

Here in October, 1889, it began the fourth year of its existence.

During the three years at Columbia no entrance examinations were held, but since the removal to Albany candidates have been examined in literature, language, and general information. At the last examination Tuesday, 9 June, 1891, thirty-two questions were asked. From October, 1889, through June, 1891, sixty-one persons were examined, each having taken from one to nineteen examinations. Of this number thirty-five failed in one or more studies. In June, 1891, twenty-four took the entrance examinations and twelve failed to pass.

Nine of the twelve tried again in September. Since June all applicants have been told that the entering class for 1891 is already full, and their only chance of entering this year is from vacancies which may occur. This year entrance examinations have been held in twelve places in the States of New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Illinois, and Michigan.

Graduating exercises were held for the first time Wednesday, 8 July, 1891.

The school now occupies four rooms, a gain of two over last year.

The faculty consists of eight regular instructors and twenty non-resident lecturers.

That there was need of just such a school is shown from the fact that of all the graduates who wanted library positions, only *one* failed.

The last few years have seen such an increase in the number of libraries and improvement in methods of managing them, that trained assistants have become a necessity.

The most perplexing task of a chief librarian is to teach beginners—to take such material as the

trustees see fit to give him, and try to mould it to the proper library standard.

Happily this state of things is fast passing away, and the selection of assistants is being left more and more to the librarian. The A. L. A. Library School helps us out by doing away with the necessity for individual schools.

I recall the remark of a distinguished craftsman who said that he could fill his library with men and women anxious to learn the work, and willing to serve months without pay; but his answer always was the same: "I haven't the time to give to such labor."

Let us see what the school does.

1. It offers the aspirants for library honors the same opportunities granted the lawyer, the doctor, the minister, each in his chosen profession. The students have a well-defined purpose in view and intend to carry it out.

2. It brings together those who are completely interested in the subject. The very elect go there. No drones are admitted, or, if they do get in, soon find the pace too fast and quietly retire.

3. It starts and educates the pupils in the right way, and prepares them for the real work which begins in the library proper.

4. The course of training gives the pupils an insight into the most approved methods of management and systems of classification adopted by the larger libraries in the country; and by occasional visits to the library centres they are enabled to see how the work is carried on. And so when the graduates go forth they are not wedded to one particular theory, but are prepared to grasp any. I am aware that some librarians prefer to train their own assistants, feeling sure then that they will be brought up in the way they should go. In the long run this may pay, but I doubt it. Exceptions only prove the rule. If I had my way every recruit should come from another library or the Library School, in order that new ideas might be brought in, fresh inspiration infused into the old soldiers, and a higher standard set for their emulation.

Just as one returns from a conference of the A. L. A. quickened by the intercourse with brother librarians, and ready to keep in line with all that is best in library work.

5. It keeps librarians and assistants on their mettle all the time. They don't want the school to get ahead of them. One good Library School girl will put more snap into a staff than any amount of scolding, flattery, or A. L. A. conference.

6. It places library work on a more elevated plane, by making of it a recognized science.

7. It teaches trustees and the public to have greater respect for the calling of a librarian; for they find at the school not mere enthusiasts, but earnest, thoughtful, far-seeing students fully alive to the requirements of the times, and prepared to enter whole-souled into this great educational work.

8. It shows trustees where they can find competent employees. I do not mean to say there isn't *good* material in the libraries today; but I do contend that there is a surplus of poor stock among us, and whatever can be done to improve the quality merits approval.

9. It has resulted in giving to new libraries trained and competent people, who could lay a good foundation and build upon it; and where a Library School pupil has been put in charge of an *old* library better service has been the outcome.

10. Wherever its existence is known would-be applicants are deterred from becoming candidates. Boards of trustees now recognize the fact that local talent is *not* always the best. Really, the people do not care whether or no an employee is a resident—what they want is the service. Trustees no longer find it necessary to select a local candidate whenever a vacancy occurs. They can look only to the good of the library.

The time will come, and that soon, when trustees will no more think of taking an inexperienced person for librarian or assistant, than they would of engaging the services of a mining engineer to erect their building. Before the school was established trustees seldom thought of going outside the city for library help. They felt they must select some local man or woman. Times are better now.

Finally: Every graduate is a living example of the usefulness of the Library School.

Rapid strides have been taken since 1887. Every year adds to its reputation, and in this success librarians rejoice. The school has settled down to staid, definite work. The hurry and drive, accompanied by high nervous tension, are gone. There is still plenty of interest and enthusiasm left, but one no longer notices that attempt to do too much in a short time. This year the instructors, not the pupils, seem to be the ones who need restraint.

From inquiries made of other librarians, supported by my own experience, it is conclusively proven that the pupils, as a rule, underrate rather than overrate their own ability.

A few words in the way of criticism: If anything, the entrance examinations are too severe. Perhaps not too much so to secure the best material; but it seems to me just as good results might be obtained with a little lower standard. For instance, applicants who have had library experience, and appear to be imbued with the "proper library spirit," might be taken on trial even though they fail to pass the examinations, for it isn't always the best educated person who makes the best librarian. It is quite as necessary to know how to meet and treat people who visit the library as to know books; and the former is as hard for some to learn as is the latter for others. A happy medium is desirable.

The pupils should not be rushed. It were better to lengthen the course and not make them think they can learn everything in two years. It would be a good thing if the old library hand were taught as some libraries prefer the written to the printed card.

To librarians I would say: Steer clear of the Library School unless you are as enthusiastic as the instructors and pupils, and are fully prepared to answer all manner of questions.

It is a mistake that the name of the school should be confined to a single State; and I hope the Board of Regents having control of the school will consent to drop the words New York State from the title, and let it be known as "The Library School."

In my judgment the school is here to stay, and will continue to increase in usefulness until it shall be recognized and accepted by the great brotherhood of librarians and the community at large, as the most powerful agent in shaping successful library workers.

FRANK P. HILL.

BROOKLYN LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS.

Miss PLUMMER was called on by the President for an account of her training classes in Brooklyn. She was out of the room, but has since furnished the following report:

These classes were started in 1890, in response to a well-defined and frequently expressed need. People came to them who could not afford the longer time or the greater expense of the Library School, who could not, in some cases, have availed themselves of the school advantages for lack of college education, who were satisfied to learn the system of cataloging, or the technical processes of the Pratt Institute Library only, and who did not feel at finishing that their brief training entitled them to such positions as the Library School graduates may justly hope for after their longer,

broader, and more arduous course. As in the Library School, a majority of the students were young women. The instructors were all members of the Library staff, each of whom took charge of the training class when it entered her peculiar province, while the two cataloging classes, which were quite distinct from the other, were under one person's charge throughout the year.

The course begins in November, and consists of two terms, each three months long, during which instruction and practice-hours alternate. A third term, called the apprenticeship term, is given to those whose record has been most satisfactory.

No degree or certificate is given as yet, but the library consents to act as reference, and to recommend for positions those of the students whose work has been praiseworthy, and who seem fitted in other ways as well for library work.

The cataloguing classes use the A. L. A. rules as authority, with Cutter's rules for reference.

The training classes begin their course with lessons in the library hand, after which the class takes up the library processes in systematic order, beginning with the order department and following a book through its course into the hands of the borrower and back again.

A detailed list of the subjects dealt with is as follows:—Library hand, order department work, accession work, classification, finding-list rules, alphabetizing, shelf-listing, preparation for the shelves, stock-taking, binding and rebinding, reading-room work, keeping of statistics, care of supplies, desk-work throughout both terms, reference work and bibliography, English composition, and English literature. Desk-work includes registration and circulation.

A simple entrance examination, to test the general information of applicants, is now held at the beginning of each school year.

Some very good material has offered for these classes, and in all cases where a more advanced course has been practicable and the student could profitably go further, the Library School has been recommended.

Two rooms have been fitted up during the summer for the use of the classes, and all work is done in these rooms that can be carried on there to advantage. Shelves and blackboards, desks with lids, and other appliances make the rooms very convenient, though the space is pretty well occupied when the whole class is in attendance.

AMHERST SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Mr. FLETCHER gave an account of his library school.

The course in library economy at the Amherst Summer School was held this year in response to a demand from several quarters for a brief course calculated to give beginners in library work, or the librarians of small libraries who have not been brought in contact with modern improved methods, enough instruction in such methods to answer their immediate demands. Two hours a day, five days a week for five weeks, were given to instruction and two hours a day to practice. Each afternoon one hour was devoted to instruction in cataloging, and one hour to other branches of library work, the twenty-five hours proving sufficient time to go through pretty nearly all departments. In the forenoon, two hours daily were given to practice following the instruction of the previous day. The instruction in cataloging was given by reading aloud from Cutter's rules and giving a running comment with constant reference to Linderfelt's and Perkins' rules. The work done in cataloging for practice was also criticised each day by myself (I was sole instructor), for the benefit of the class.

There were eleven in the class during the entire time besides three others who attended one week each for special work. As to results, I can only say that they seemed to be highly satisfactory. Three members of the class expressed a desire and some intention to attend the library school at Albany, the brief course having awakened an appetite for a thorough training such as the school can give. All apparently felt that they were greatly profited by the course and abundantly repaid for the time they had spent.

Miss HEWINS.—I was at the Amherst School from the first week, and want to bear testimony to the influence it has on the librarians of small libraries. Most of the class had had experience in small libraries in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and other places. They were people who did not know a shelf list from an accession book, and had very few ideas about catalog cards. It was revelation to them when they found library work could be done in a systematic manner, and when they learned what could be done in library work in a thorough way, it was like going to a new world for them.

THIRD SESSION.

(TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.)

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The PRESIDENT called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and said that it would be addressed by visiting and California librarians on the subject of

the value of public libraries, and the importance of providing facilities needful in order that good work may be done in them.

Dr. POOLE.—If this meeting had been held at Richmond, Virginia, or at Mobile, Alabama, or even in Louisville, Kentucky, the subject which has been given us tonight—"The Value of Public Libraries to Communities"—would be a very simple one to treat; for in those communities they do not exist, and I have never heard that they were wanted there. But on the Pacific Coast, and in the communities represented here by delegates from the Eastern States, the discussion of this subject seems a good deal like the treatment of an axiom. We all cordially admit, without discussion, that the whole of a thing is greater than a part. It was also ascertained in New England 250 years ago, and has since been regarded as an axiom, that public schools and general education were good for communities, and more economical than general ignorance. It was further discovered by New England people more than forty years ago that public libraries, maintained by municipal taxation, supplemented the work of the public schools, and were also good for communities. It was my fortune to take up library work in a college society library of 10,000 volumes forty-five years ago, before the principle of public libraries was discovered. I have been in library work ever since, and have been conversant with the progress since made.

There was in 1847 little or no interest in libraries. It was not known how many libraries there were in the country, or how many books the larger libraries had. In fact, there were no statistics on the subject; no treatises on library management; no practical works on bibliography; and there was no one who had studied library administration scientifically and could impart information to learners. It might be called the pre-historic age of libraries. The average librarian then was usually a keeper of books—that is, one who did not allow them to get away, and kept as many persons as possible from using them. He was commonly a college professor who could not teach, a minister who could not preach, or a physician who had no patients. The salaries paid were very small. Being a college student I took the position for the purpose of being in contact with books, and not for the pay, which the first year was thirty dollars. The second year I was promoted to be full librarian, and I think my salary was raised to fifty dollars. They were the two most profitable years I have spent in libraries; for I had the opportunity

to work out alone the main problems of library administration, with no books on the subject to read, and no person about me to whom I could go for advice or information.

The year 1848 is a sort of era in the history of American libraries. John Jacob Astor then died in New York city, and by his will founded the Astor Library, the first free reference library in the United States. He gave it \$400,000, which was then thought to be an immense sum, and for that time it was so. George Peabody, Walter L. Newberry, John Crerar, and Andrew Carnegie have since given their millions. In the splendid gift of Mr. Sutro, San Francisco will have a noble reference library during the lifetime of the donor. It would be well if all public-spirited men of wealth, who intend to make such gifts in their wills, would follow Mr. Sutro's example and do it while living. The tidal wave of benefactions for libraries is on, and will rise higher. Such gifts usually come in pairs. Mr. Newberry's gift of three millions to Chicago was followed by Mr. Crerar's with another three millions. Some San Francisco citizen will doubtless duplicate, and perhaps exceed, Mr. Sutro's gift. The endowment of a great public library is now ascertained to be the straight pathway to heaven. Some years ago there always appeared in the will of a rich man or woman, who died in Boston, a legacy to Harvard College, and another to the Massachusetts General Hospital. Much of this money now goes to libraries and to the erection of memorial library buildings.

I was speaking before this digression of what had happened of importance concerning the library interests of the country in 1848. Professor Charles C. Jewett, who had been the librarian of Brown University, was then appointed librarian of the Smithsonian Institution; and his is about the only name, with a reputation as a librarian, which comes down to us from the pre-historic period. Under his guidance the Smithsonian Institution, which has since changed its functions, assumed the same relations to the libraries of the country which the Bureau of Education now holds. He went about collecting and arranging the statistics of the libraries of the United States; and his valuable report he printed in 1850. It was then known for the first time what libraries there were in the country, their origin, history, and contents.

The most important event of the year 1848 was the initiatory step taken which led to the establishment of the Boston Public Library, the first free library in the world supported by municipal

taxation and administered for the benefit of every class of citizens. Josiah Quincy, Jr., then Mayor of Boston, conceived the idea of petitioning the Legislature to allow the city to raise money by taxation for creating and supporting a public library; and the authority was granted. Subsequent legislation extended the right to all the cities and towns of the State. Similar legislation followed in other States and in England; and the public library has become as universal and as beneficent as the public school. The first edition of the Index to Periodical Literature, prepared by a student in Yale College, was printed in 1848, and was the precursor of much voluntary and similar bibliographical contributions done by librarians for the benefit of students.

In Prof. Jewett's report of 1850 on the libraries of the United States, several which are now among the largest do not appear, for they did not exist. The Library of Congress, now with more than 600,000 volumes, then had 50,000; and a few months later a fire occurred in the building and burnt up 30,000 of these. The great library of the country then was that of Harvard College with 84,200 volumes. The Philadelphia Library Company came next with 60,200, then Yale College with 50,481, and Boston Athenæum with 50,000. Of libraries containing 1,000 volumes or more there were 432, and containing less than 1,000, 271. Excluding public school libraries, the whole number was 694, and the aggregate number of volumes 2,201,632. The last report on libraries by the Bureau of Education, 1885, gives the whole number 5,338, and the aggregate number of volumes 20,622,076. This brief retrospect shows the enormous development of interest in libraries during the past forty years and growing appreciation of their value in intelligent communities. The intelligence of communities is now measured largely by its libraries and other facilities for popular education. The large number and the excellent administration of public libraries in California are among the most pleasant and, I must confess, surprising incidents I have met with on the Pacific Coast. We, the visitors from the Eastern States, have little we can tell which will be new to our brethren in California.

I understand that one library building is now in process of construction, and that it is proposed to erect others in San Francisco. I am told, also, that the views of Eastern librarians on this subject are desired, and that tomorrow forenoon the methods of construction will be discussed. I do not, therefore, intend this evening to go into the

matter of specific plans, but will venture a few remarks on the subject of a general nature. My first remark is that in putting up a library building we should use common sense. The sense used is too often "uncommon sense." The board or committee do not go about the work as they would if they were building anything else. Their tendency is to put up an architectural monument or a memorial of somebody or something, or a show structure, when what is wanted is a library building. These men, if they were a committee to erect a mercantile block, a church, or a theatre, would use common sense; for these structures are intended for a specific, practical purpose, and cannot be trifled with. So has a library building a specific, practical purpose, and ought not to be trifled with. When a sensible man intends to build a house and has selected his lot, he decides about how much money he will put into it, and, taking his wife into consultation, they decide how many rooms they will want for their family, present and prospective, and their visitors. They decide on the size and location of the rooms, and as many other details as occur to them concerning the interior construction and arrangement. They are then ready to consult an architect who will group and artistically harmonize their preferences, give suggestions as to elevations, etc. This is precisely the common sense which ought to be used in constructing a library building. The interior of the building ought first to be considered, and every detail concerning the present and future wants of the library should be thoroughly studied and decided upon before a thought is given to elevations or façades. The librarian should be first taken into consultation, and he will furnish the committee with the information which will enable them to decide with reference to future growth, how much space will be needed for the storage of books, how much for the delivery-room, the reference reading-room, the periodical reading-room, the librarian's room, the rooms for administrative work, etc. The librarian will base his estimates on the space now occupied and the prospective growth of the library for at least twenty-five, or, what is better, fifty years. An architect cannot supply this information, and no one except the librarian can, for he knows all the conditions of the library and of its growth. If the building is intended to be permanent, the committee should consider how and where it can be enlarged in future years; for it is the inevitable law of libraries to outgrow any limits which may be assigned them.

After these questions have been decided, it is time to call in the architect. Hitherto there has been nothing for him to do. Now he has work to do. The plans and sketches of the committee and librarian will be crude, and the rooms may not be grouped in the best manner. They are to be harmonized and expressed in artistic drafts, and plans for heating and lighting and ventilation supplied, as well as the elevations. The trouble with many library buildings, which have resulted in failures, has been that the work was begun at the wrong end—upon the elevations and façade, instead of the interior of the structure. Committees, whose chief interest consists in having a showy and artistic front, are usually responsible for the error.

Now, if you have an "art crank" in this city, pray keep him off a library building committee. Perhaps I ought to explain what I mean by an "art crank." I do not mean a man who loves art, for all educated and cultured men and women love art; but I mean a man with very little brains who loves art in the abstract, without any reference to time, occasion, or fitness of things. He talks loudly about art, and judges everything by its artistic qualities. He visits Italy and sees a beautiful palace of the Florentine renaissance style, and he admires it. He would like such a building for a library in San Francisco, it is so lovely! He could sit up nights and look at it by the light of the moon. And why not? Confessedly it looks well where it is, and why would it not answer for a library in San Francisco? The conditions are different. The admirer has given no attention to what is inside the building or its adaptation for a library, and has considered only the façade. The structure was erected several centuries ago, when revolutions and mobs were of common occurrence in Italy, and hence the first story was built with very few and very small windows. In Paris the same construction is seen in the old buildings. The first story of fashionable residences, which with us is the most valuable, is there the quarters of the servants and scullions. The family live in the stories above. The first story was intended simply for fortification and protection. When the mob appeared, the gate and iron screens were let down and the place was closed up.

This is the plan of the new public library building on Copley square in Boston, and the one which some art enthusiasts in that city are admiring and worshipping. The plan was not taken directly from Italy, but second-hand from the Ste. Genevieve Library in Paris. Abstractly, and as a production of the sixteenth century, the façade is pretty; but

how strangely it looks where it is, and for the purpose of being used as a public library, with those few and small windows in the first story, and in a peaceful community where there are no mobs, and no occasion to fortify libraries! The first requisite in a public library is light, and all the light that can be had. Nothing in architecture is truly beautiful which is not appropriate, reasonable, and useful. The error has occurred through a mistaken love of art, and ignoring the advice of librarians, one "art crank" will cause you much trouble. If you have one in San Francisco, bottle him up until your plans are made. (Applause.)

Mr. FLETCHER.—Perhaps the first feeling that is natural to one of us, coming across the continent, and undertaking to say a word about public libraries is a feeling of caution. We ought to remember that we are a long way from home. I am reminded of an incident that occurred in one of our towns near Boston. A clergyman who had occasion to preach away from home took a written sermon which he had already delivered at home, and did not take the precaution to read it over carefully before going into the other pulpit; so, when he came in the course of his sermon, to describe the evils that would befall young men going into bad ways, he said, with a good deal of earnestness, "I would sooner have a son of mine an inmate of yonder institution, than that he should fall into these courses," when he suddenly realized that he was pointing in the direction of the theological seminary, his remarks having been intended to refer to the insane asylum near his own church. It would not do for one of us to come with a sermon prepared for the longitude of Boston and deliver it here. On the other hand, we have to be careful not to go to the other extreme. Perhaps, some of us came here like missionaries to the heathen; if there is anybody with such ideas among us he has had the conceit pretty well taken out of him, coming into your libraries and seeing what has been done and what is to be done for libraries in this city in the future. We heard yesterday of what is to be done for the future of libraries in this city and of the excellent libraries that are springing up in different parts of this State. It will not do for us to conclude that we from Boston way are in such a very different longitude that we can come over here with our hands laden with benefits to confer upon you poor, ignorant, destitute people. What is the situation; what have we come here for? There seemed to be a great desire on the part of some of the people interested in library work in this part of the

country, that we should come here and hold this meeting, and that desire came, if I am not mistaken, with the greatest force from those whom we should pick out as the least needing any missionary effort that we could bring.

Now, what does this mean? It means, for one thing, that those on this coast who are familiar with the subject, having read the *Library journal* and being themselves interested, want others to become so. They have come to appreciate the advantages which we derive from living closer together in the East. What are those advantages? They are not what can be learned at a college, nor what can be read in a paper before a library association, but they are largely matters of personal contact and acquaintance. I do not know what impressions prevail on the Pacific Coast, as to what real live librarians look like, but we understand that one of your number who came over the mountains to meet us, had to revise his impressions of us, and sent back word to his home that we were "not such a bad lot after all."

We have learned to know each other and in that we have learned a great deal about library work. This contact of one with another has done more to advance library work among us, than years and years of the reading of library journals and proceedings of conventions. One can read of the methods which a person employs in doing his work and they may commend themselves to his judgment, but when one gets into a company of people, is brought into personal contact with them, and, by question and answer, gets things put in just the shape in which they will fit one's personal needs, then one begins to learn, as one never can by mere listening or reading. I remember hearing an homely figure used by a clergyman, in speaking of the influence of a Sunday school teacher, compared with that which he had with his congregation. He said it seemed to him as if there was a row of bottles on the seat before him, and as if he must take a pitcher of water and try to fill those bottles by pouring from the platform, while the Sunday school teacher, sitting down there among the bottles, takes one at a time by the neck and pours the water in. It is certainly true, that beyond everything that we can analyze and understand, there is a peculiar growth that comes from being brought into personal contact with an enthusiastic worker and thinker in our own line of work.

I suppose you, of the Pacific Coast, feel that you have not the conditions that we have in the Eastern country in the matter of libraries. Certainly,

you have not the number of libraries that we have in proportion to the number of communities—we will not say in proportion to the population, because that is not the thing to be attained. You want a library in every community, no matter how small, and the work of carrying them into every town has been pushed in some of the Eastern States far beyond what it has been here.

Many of you feel interested to know how you are going to carry on the work of seeing that every community has access to a public library.

The subject of the best legislation for libraries comes up, and it is certain that right legislation is at the bottom of advancing public library work. I say at the bottom; it is in one sense so; but it is certain that you never can have right legislation until you have a certain public sentiment back of it.

The town libraries, which are now so abundant in Massachusetts that hardly one town in ten is without one, grew, in almost every case, from very small beginnings. And not until numerous humble library associations had been at work some years educating the people up to an idea of the value of town libraries, was the legislation obtained under which their growth has been so rapid.

Even Yale University, with its library of some 200,000 volumes was commenced, it is recorded, by a few poor clergymen coming together and contributing each a few books, such as he could spare from his scanty library, to form the nucleus of the library for the college and so of the college itself. Over and over again the same method has been employed in the starting of a library, which has afterwards come to be one of our large institutions.

So the lesson that comes from experience in the East, more strongly than any other is, to make a beginning, no matter how small, and from that small beginning, it is perfectly surprising in the case of libraries, what a growth there will be; everything tends that way when a beginning has once been made. When you have begun to put into a community good reading, it will drive out the bad reading to a great extent. People read trash, because they do not know of anything better. You cannot teach them in any better way than by putting the better reading within their reach. Perhaps no greater sermon has been preached in modern times than that of Thomas Chalmers, on "The expulsive power of a new affection." If you want to get rid of the bad, you must put in the good.

Some people are so misguided that they oppose

public libraries, on account of some of the literature which they are disseminating. It may be true there are a few books circulated from libraries that are below your standard or mine. But we must remember that we are assured by those best qualified to judge, that people read above them, and if we find them reading trash, it is because their ordinary plane of thought is below the level of even these books. However, this may be, people will be elevated by the presence in the community and in their homes of the better books freely supplied by the public library. Drive in the small wedge of good reading, and it will gradually elevate the public taste and force out that which is low in either a library or a moral sense.

There is nothing for which people are more ready to work and to make donations than a public library. It is not necessary that every library should be just like every other library; that is to say, that a system should be employed which requires just so much elaboration and just so much expense. It is not necessary that a learned librarian should be employed in the beginning, nor a person be employed to give his whole time to it. In many communities can be found a person to carry on the library in connection with other work and at very little expense.

But all these things are familiar to you, and as I said at the outset, it is hard for us to bring anything to you which will be new. If this meeting is to be beneficial to the people of this coast, it will be through the personal contact that we and you here interested in library work have with one another, and so in ways far better and far more wide-reaching than would result from any addresses and discussion of papers which we can present.

PRES. GREEN.—Is there not considerable skepticism among practical men as to whether libraries are doing much good in communities? It is readily acknowledged that they afford a large amount of entertainment to the citizens of communities, both young and old; but do they do them much real good? Suppose they only add to the happiness of the people of a community? Is not that doing a great work? An anecdote told by Miss Jenkins, of the Boston Public Library, is interesting. She was speaking of a woman who did her washing and wanted her to bring her every Saturday night an interesting book. The books which she liked best were Mrs. Southworth's novels. There is nothing harmful morally in the novels of that author, but they are exciting works which we do not care to encourage people to read; we would rather have them read what we consider better

books. But this woman wanted Mrs. Southworth's novels every Saturday night, and so her friend carried them to her. Miss Jenkins asked her why it was that she liked that kind of books. She answered, "Because such books take me out of myself. For the time being I associate with people who live in palaces and are surrounded by the luxuries which riches can buy. I feel as those people feel, get out of the squalid conditions which are usually about me, live with great people, and temporarily get the enjoyment which comes from living so." Now none of us would wish to deprive that poor woman of the enjoyment which she gets from reading exciting stories. There are many deaf persons who are denied the privilege of being much in society, because it is difficult for others to talk with them. Such persons often get an immense amount of enjoyment out of novel reading; so do invalids and convalescents. While librarians seek to afford entertainment, however, they try to improve the taste of readers. They try to carry persons forward just as fast as they will go; to lead them from lower to higher kinds of reading. But that does not necessarily mean leading them from stories to other kinds of reading. It means often, so far as stories and novels are concerned, conducting them from a lower kind of novel to a higher kind of novel; for some of the best literature that we have is, of course, in the form of stories. One can hardly do better than to read thoroughly the works of such writers as Thackeray and George Eliot. It is well, too, to have sympathy for the poor awakened by becoming familiar with the writings of Charles Dickens. It should always be borne in mind that one of the most forcible ways of giving instruction is by telling stories to children and giving them stories to read. I well remember that some of the choicest instruction, and that which has stood longest by me, came from stories which were told to me when I was a child. I like to remember, too, that the great teacher, to whose teachings Mr. Fletcher referred, chose that way of teaching, and that many of his choicest lessons come to us in the form of parables, which are, in reality, nothing but stories.

But, ladies and gentlemen, while I prize highly the influence of stories in awakening good impulse and think that we get a great portion of our knowledge from them today, I do not by any means advocate their exclusive use. I am very glad when persons use only the highest class of novels and turn their attention also to other kinds of reading.

A great many persons think that our libraries are simply storehouses of novels. Stories form a considerable portion of popular libraries, and it is very proper that they should do so. A large portion of the community, if it did not read novels, would not read anything.

It is infinitely better that people should be employed in reading any book, magazine, or paper that is not bad, rather than not read at all. Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells of Boston, whose whole life is devoted to philanthropic effort, told me that she had great hopes that the poor people with whom she came in contact would turn out well, if they had a taste for reading and took to it readily as a means of recreation. It is a great safeguard, if you have tastes which lead you when in search of amusement to take up a book or paper instead of associating with idle men, or such as think only of eating and drinking.

But libraries are not merely storehouses of novels. Such as have novels, also have books of all kinds, and they regard it as their main function to give instruction. When I face an audience like this, made up of practical men, I like to say a few words to show how valuable libraries are in supplying the average every-day wants of the business man. They gratify the natural thirst for knowledge. They are also of great use to the mechanic in his daily occupation and do much to add to the material prosperity of communities.

I like to relate an anecdote such as this one which is told of Captain Eads, the great engineer who built one of the famous bridges which cross the Mississippi River at St. Louis. When Eads was a young man he was very fond of reading. During that period of his life a vessel containing a cargo of iron had been wrecked on the Mississippi River and was at the bottom of the river. His reading had given him such a knowledge of the principles of science and such confidence that the laws of nature might be relied upon, that he made a rough kind of a diving bell, and as he could get nobody to go down under water in it, descended in it himself to the bottom of the river, and after numerous descents brought up the cargo of iron. He made considerable money in that way. His confidence came to him as the result of having used books and learned from them the principles of science and the constancy of the laws of nature.

Knowledge is of money value. Captain Eads profited by his early experience. He kept on studying and finally performed great feats of engineering, which I presume enriched him, which

certainly gave him a great name. It would be easy to multiply examples of the value of books in promoting material interests. Richardson, the great architect, liked to have the buildings which he planned put up by a large contractor with whom I am acquainted. That contractor told me that if he had had any success as a builder it was owing to the fact that he had always been a great reader on subjects connected with the occupation in which he is engaged. He has been a constant user of books belonging to the public library in Worcester, and often sends to me for books connected with work which he is attending to.

In what does reading and studying consist but in supplementing your own experience and the knowledge which you have obtained from persons who have taught you trades, or with whom you have come in contact in your various occupations? You add to the information which you obtain in other ways the knowledge which other persons have acquired, as you find it recorded in books. In using industrial books you are adding to your own experience the experience of other men, and often the experience of men distinguished in the avocations in which you are engaged. Would it not be of great advantage to individuals if all the foremen and workmen in the great shops of this city, in addition to acquiring the practical experience which they get every day in their work, were also students, and had formed the habit of going to a library and reading scientific papers and books which give the principles of science and relate to the industries in which they are engaged? Is it not of great advantage to a community to have the workmen in its shops become readers and students? Now I have no hopes that all the workmen of any shop can be induced to become readers, but I know that a great many of the artisans of a town or city may be stimulated to become so. When libraries are open to workmen and they avail themselves of the privileges afforded by them, inventions will surely be multiplied, and the value of the products of the manufacturing and machine shops of towns will be greatly increased.

Now and then some great invention will result and an immense new industry be built up. But I need not speak longer on this subject. It is evident, is it not, that no community can afford to be without good libraries. They need, too, competent librarians to select the proper works to put in those libraries; librarians who will also receive persons who come to use books cordially and sympathetically, and with an earnest desire to find

out their wishes and put into their hands proper books to give them the knowledge they want. With good libraries and librarians an immense amount of service may be rendered to a community. Consider one way not yet mentioned in which this may be done. Suppose, for example, that you put into the hands of your school teachers everything that is needed to help them in their studies; do you realize how much more valuable the results of those studies are if a teacher has access to all kinds of books that will enable him to prepare himself for the recitations and lectures which he has to conduct or deliver? His instruction becomes much more valuable than it would be if he did not have access to a large number of books. It is of great advantage to school children to have libraries to go to, and to be able to consult a librarian who will help them get information on any subject that they may be interested in and in any little investigations they wish to make, and to whom the teacher can send them in confidence for answers to questions which come up in school.

Thoughts crowd upon me as I stand here and try to tell you how valuable libraries may be to communities. Do you realize of what great value they are in promoting good morals in a community? What better thing could you desire than to have the members of all the families of this city engaged in reading evenings, instead of being on the street, or in other places where it is not best for them to be? It is a fundamental principle in philanthropy that if you wish to wean a man from a baneful pleasure it is best to give him some other entertainment that is harmless. Reading, when encouraged by the establishment of libraries, is influential in satisfying men and in keeping them from unwholesome occupations.

Ladies and gentlemen, excuse me for speaking so long. There were a few minutes to be filled up and this fact tempted me to speak.

Mr. ROWELL:—We have heard this afternoon that of 350 towns in Massachusetts four-fifths have public libraries. This year the first annual report of the Massachusetts "Public Library Commission" was published, and from that report we find that a large proportion of these public libraries bear the name of some individual. I mention one, the public library of Cambridge, Mass. And so on all through these little towns, the library in many cases bearing the name of its donor, a man who had bequeathed his wealth to it or established the library. There is no one here who would venture to say that we

have not made a start in this work on the Pacific Coast. The largest single donation that has been made is in Portland, Oregon, where Mrs. Green has donated \$250,000 for the establishment of a public library. The University of California has received the second largest gift for library purposes. Mr. Henry D. Bacon of Oakland—some of you will remember him in connection with library work at St. Louis—presented \$25,000 in money and his private library of 14,000 volumes, and his collection of art works, the whole amounting to \$100,000 in value. And I wish to call to mind a name, to Californians almost forgotten—Michael Reese. In the University there is a marble tablet which bears the inscription, "In commemoration of the gift of \$50,000 by Michael Reese." He died ten years ago, and in that short time his name has almost vanished from the talk of men, but that tablet will preserve it.

Very few of our libraries have been endowed by private munificence. The Los Angeles Public Library as yet has not been the recipient of any large gift, but in the last three years \$60,000 has been raised by municipal taxation for its support, and I am sure that later on some of the citizens of that town will be endowing it in a way which is commensurate with the generosity, the hospitality, and the philanthropy of the people of the southern part of this State.

Mr. President, in this year another large donation has been made, and I would ask you to call on Mr. Cloudsley, the librarian of the Stockton Public Library, for a few points on that subject.

Mr. CLOUDSLEY.—Our library was organized in 1880 and it has grown until now it is a library of 15,000 volumes. It has received numerous gifts and, as Mr. Fletcher has said, grows gradually and continually. It has had gift after gift of books in small numbers of 20, 30, 50, 100, 200 or 300 volumes. A few years ago it received a bequest of \$5,000. The city gave us \$6,000 more to add to that \$5,000. We put this out at interest and erected a small building, about 50 by 80 feet, two stories high. Within the past year the library has been given \$75,000 by Mr. Hazelton, of Tarrytown, New York, who was formerly a citizen of Stockton, but who died at Tarrytown. This is part of the tidal wave which Dr. Poole tells us of; it has reached that far and I hope it will reach San Francisco, and give you a public library. (Applause.)

Pres. GREEN.—I said this afternoon that besides expenditures for putting up a large number of library buildings, in Massachusetts, besides gifts

from individuals of many libraries, and besides large sums of money raised by taxation for the establishment and support of libraries in that State, \$5,000,000 has been *given in money* for the benefit of that class of institutions in Massachusetts. Soon after I made that statement, one of the members of the Association rose, and in speaking of the little permanent publication fund of \$10,000, which we are trying to raise, of which we had raised \$3,200, Massachusetts having given of that amount \$2,000, said that he had received a dispatch from Mr. Hovey saying that he had raised \$500 more. I have now another telegram from Mr. Hovey, saying that he has secured another \$500; so that Massachusetts has now contributed \$3,000 towards the fund. I knew that you would all be glad to hear this statement. I am glad to read this dispatch now, because it shows forcibly what one man may do. Of the money already raised, \$3,000 out of about \$4,000 has been raised by this one man. He felt interested in the work, and went around among his friends and raised it. I think he has raised nearly the whole of it in Boston and vicinity in \$500 subscriptions. If anybody feels a real interest in library work, he can raise money in this way. It is almost the only way in which money can be raised—by persons interested in the matter going to other persons and getting them interested, and soliciting subscriptions for this kind of work. If the libraries here need endowments, the endowments will come largely in this way. Frequently a rich man will become interested in a library, and will make provision for it in his will. Why should not all of us who are interested in libraries do as this gentleman in Boston is doing—go to friends who have money and create the same interest in them, and get them to do something for such of our institutions as are in need of assistance?

The PRESIDENT requested the members to meet punctually at 9.30 for tomorrow morning's session, as the members would visit Stanford University in the afternoon. He also announced that the section of State librarians would meet at 9 A. M.

Mr. FLETCHER.—It is very desirable that any one present, whether a member of the Association or not, who is associated in any way with State libraries, should attend that meeting.

The PRESIDENT announced that the Trustees of Libraries would also meet at 9 A. M. tomorrow.

Adjourned.

FOURTH SESSION.

(WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14.)

The PRESIDENT called the convention to order at 9.40 A. M.

STATE LIBRARIES.

The resolutions adopted by the Executive Committee of the Section of State libraries were read by Mr. Wallis.

Mr. WALLIS.—There is not a State in the Union, except California and Nevada, which has on the title page of its legislative reports the date of the session which the volume contains, and there is no way of telling when the Legislature meets. In Nevada they have adopted a rule by which the title pages in each session bear the dates of the commencement and adjournment. Many States in the Union have not the money to send out their documents. In California, for example, there are fifteen or twenty documents, large books, and they have not the means. If Congress will provide the means whereby a State library can send to another State library all the publications and the public laws free, we can distribute the documents of every State in the Union to the public libraries. The government ought to do this. I desire to thank the Association for the help they have given, for without it we could have done nothing, and I expect that before long every State in the Union will be improved. As Dr. Poole says, it is the beginning of a revolution.

The report was accepted.

TRUSTEES' SECTION.

Mr. SOULE reported that the meeting of the Trustees' section was adjourned until next year, and this report was accepted.

Mr. FLETCHER announced that an invitation had been received through Mr. Hill, from Mr. McWilliams, for the delegates to stop over at Fresno on their way south, and the President announced an invitation to lunch under the "Big Trees."

Mr. FLETCHER.—Our Secretary, Mr. Hill, called me to his room this morning and said that he had attempted to write out an expression of his feelings on receiving the minute regarding himself adopted by the Conference day before yesterday, but had found it too much of a strain upon him in his present nervous condition. He wished me to express to the convention, verbally, his most hearty appreciation of the kind words in the minute and to express his feeling of unworthiness of it. I simply speak for him.

SUBJECT INDEX.

The PRESIDENT then read two letters from Mr. Wm. C. Lane, Assistant Librarian of Harvard College Library. The first expressed regret that imperative work had prevented his preparing a report on Aids and Guides in time to be read at the meeting of the association; the other follows:

"I take pleasure in forwarding to you, to be laid before the Library Association, a copy of the Index to the subject catalogue of Harvard College Library, on which I have been at work for the last eight years, and which has just been finished.

"Although its principal value is in its usefulness in our own library, I think it will not fail to be of interest and in some cases of use to other librarians.

"I am glad that, although this library is absent from your meetings in the person of its officers, it may nevertheless be represented by one of its publications just issued.

"You will notice that two hundred copies of the Index have been printed for the Library Bureau in Boston, where copies may be obtained by those who desire them."

The PRESIDENT.—The Index is here; it is very interesting and of great importance, for use in connection with such catalogues as are to be found at Harvard College Library.

INVITATIONS FOR THE CONFERENCE IN 1893.

The SECRETARY read a letter dated October 1 from John G. Shortall, as President of the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Public Library, inviting the Association to hold its meeting in 1893 in Chicago, in view of "the important gathering of public men, in the various departments of interest to the civilization of our time, intended to be present during our Columbian Exposition," and two letters dated October 8, from Norman Williams and Huntington W. Jackson, trustees of the Crerar Library, and from E. W. Blatchford and Wm. H. Bradley, trustees of the Newberry Library, uniting in the invitation.

The letters were referred to the Executive Committee.

Pres. GREEN.—The Standing Committee have authority to employ a stenographer to report the proceedings of this meeting, and at the last conference it was proposed that they should do so, but not then voted. Do the members approve of the action of the Standing Committee in employing a stenographer?

On motion of Mr. BOWKER this action of the committee was approved.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. UTLEY read the report of the Finance Committee:—The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the annual report of the Treasurer respectfully report that they have examined the same. The Treasurer's statement of receipts has been compared with the statement of the bank in which the funds are deposited, and they are found to agree, except that the funds in bank show \$1.55 in excess of the Treasurer's account, which is probably interest on the deposits for the last quarter and which will go into the next year's statement. The vouchers and disbursements agree.

The report of the Trustees of the Permanent Endowment Fund, showing the condition of that fund, we recommend be accepted and published in the proceedings.

We nominate for Trustees of the Permanent Fund for three years (to succeed himself) E. C. Hovey of Brookline, Mass. For the unexpired term of two years in place of Pliny T. Sexton, resigned, John M. Glenn of Baltimore. All of which is submitted.

CHARLES C. SOULE.

H. M. UTLEY.

MARY A. BEAN.

Acting Finance Committee.

That portion of the report of the Finance Committee referring to the Treasurer's report and to the publication of the report of the Trustees of the Endowment Fund, was adopted.

ENDOWMENT FUND.

The PRESIDENT.—Mr. Hovey has been a very efficient trustee, as shown by statements made in this meeting from time to time; he has raised \$3,000 of the small sum which has been raised, and I earnestly hope that he will be elected a member of the Board of Trustees on the Permanent Fund, for three years.

Mr. Hovey was elected, and Mr. John M. Glenn of Baltimore, Md., was elected to fill the unexpired term caused by the resignation of Mr. Sexton.

A letter from NORMAN WILLIAMS, Trustee of the Crerar estate, Chicago, Ill., dated Oct. 8, 1891, relating to the Endowment Fund, was read. I beg to report, as one of the Trustees of the Endowment Fund, that I hold, subject to draft by the proper officer, the sum of \$600, being the contributions of ten individuals of Chicago to the

Endowment Fund. These contributions were recently made at my solicitation, no contributions having been received from any public library. Although under your circular "Trustees of libraries and librarians are requested to act as agents in soliciting and forwarding contributions," I have not received any subscriptions from any public library or through any librarian for the reason, as I understand, that it is deemed a doubtful question whether the public libraries have any right to make a subscription for the purposes contemplated in your circular, under act of their incorporation. A prolonged absence has prevented me from making a personal solicitation until quite recently, and also from sending forward an earlier report.

I beg to suggest that a just and fair estimate be made of the proportionate amounts which should be contributed from the various States, and that it should not be left to the activity of any one particular locality to secure the entire amount required.

Mr. SOULE read his paper on

POINTS OF AGREEMENT IN LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE.

(See p. 17.)

The PRESIDENT.—It has been arranged that two or three gentlemen, particularly conversant with the principles of library architecture, and whose attention has been recently called to the subject, should be first called upon to speak on this matter. I call upon Dr. Poole.

Dr. POOLE.—The very excellent paper which has been read expresses, I believe, the average opinions and experience of all librarians. It certainly expresses mine. Perhaps I might go over it and desire to make here and there some changes of expression, but they would not affect the general issue. I am thankful to Mr. Soule for having contributed this paper, and believe it will be useful in disarming prejudice, and will refute the statement, often made by architects and others who have some special scheme to promote, that there is no harmony among librarians as to the principles of construction, and that each has his own plan and is striving to secure its general adoption.

Since the formation of this Association, fifteen years ago, a great change has been going on in our country in methods of construction, as well as in other matters of library economy. This result has been brought about by papers which have been read and discussions held at the meet-

ings of the Association. All the library buildings which have been erected in our country during the past ten years—and they have been many—give evidence, with two exceptions, of judicious progress and of the influence of our Association. The exceptions are the unfinished structures of the Boston Public Library and of the Library of Congress. If there be anything in either of these buildings which has been approved of in this Association I have not discovered it. The President of the Boston Public Library expressly stated that its new building was planned without consulting his own or any other librarian. The result has been an "Iliad of woes" to the trustees, the city government, the architect, and the tax-payers, and the end is not yet. That library has no representative with us at this meeting, and yet it was one of the leading supporters of the Association in earlier years, when Dr. Winsor and later Dr. Chamberlain were its librarians. Dr. Winsor would be with us today representing Harvard University Library if he had not just returned from a protracted European tour. Neither has the Library of Congress any representative here, and its librarian was formerly one of our most prominent members. The plans of the new building of that library have been earnestly and sharply criticised at our meetings and never defended by a librarian. Hence the absence of its chief official is accounted for. The discussions of the original plans of that structure have been beneficial, for they defeated the scheme and saved the country many million dollars.

The subject had been incidentally treated earlier, but the first general discussion concerning library buildings took place at the meeting at Washington, in February, 1881, where I had the honor of reading a paper on the subject. At the same meeting Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer read a paper on the same subject, and brought out for the first time his plans for the new building of the library of Congress. Both these papers appear side by side in the *Library journal* for that year; and mine was printed with drawings by the Bureau of Education and the *American architect*. Mr. Smithmeyer made no estimate of the cost of his building; but architects who examined the plans placed the cost at fifteen millions, and some of them higher.

The Congress Committee on the Library accepted Mr. Smithmeyer's plans and urged Congress to make an appropriation for beginning the construction. A strong opposition arose in the House, partly on account of its being a build-

ing devised for show rather than for legitimate and convenient library use, but chiefly on account of the immense and unknown cost involved. The measure was discussed from time to time with considerable feeling and personality, and it went over from session to session without final action. At one time a motion made by Mr. Holman of Indiana was carried, that the cost of the building should not exceed two millions, which made the use of Mr. Smithmeyer's plans impossible. After further delay, without a change of this general character, were cut down and modified with the intention of bringing the expense within four millions. The limit was later raised to six millions, and the work of construction was begun under Mr. Smithmeyer as architect. He was soon relieved, and the work was placed with full power under General Casey, engineer of the War Department. General Casey made the judicious appointment of Mr. Bernard R. Green as superintendent and engineer, who has made modifications and improvements in the plans committed to him. It will be a better building than it promised to be under Mr. Smithmeyer's charge; but will be far from what the average American librarian regards as an ideal library structure.

Allow me to state briefly some of the objections to plans of that building. The main structure, which measures on the outside 470 by 338 feet, incloses a quadrangle, in the centre of which is an octagonal reading-room 140 feet in diameter, with very high ceiling, and surmounted by a dome. In this reading-room are book-cases, and from it radiate into the open area of the quadrangle book-stacks which are nine stories high. Every one who has visited Washington in summer is aware that the climate is very warm—it is hot. Some visitors make the expression stronger than that. (Laughter.) The reports of the Naval Observatory show that the mercury in the sun at Washington often stands from 160 to 165 degrees. A piece of iron at that temperature is too hot for the hand to hold without pain. The corridors of the book-stacks are to be lighted by skylights in the roof. Imagine the heat there must be in the stacks and the reading-room shut up in the quadrangle, with high walls on the four sides and cut off from the natural circulation of air! What a time the readers will have with the sun at 165 degrees blazing down into that quadrangle! We may be told that the terrors of such heat to the readers and the books will be obviated by mechanical circulation. The success of this remedy seems to me improbable. Is that good

construction which shuts out the essential portions of the library from the natural air currents? Excessive heat is the great enemy of books. Other points of criticism on these plans may appear later in my general remarks. The fact is the American Library Association did not begin its work soon enough. If it had started in five years earlier and taken up the examination and discussion of library construction, Mr. Smithmeyer and his scheme would never have had a hearing in Congress. The erection of the two great library buildings at Washington and Boston furnished the most favorable opportunities for showing practical and sensible progress in ideas, and what library architecture should be; but, unfortunately, both have failed in producing model buildings.

When the American Library Association began its work, all the chief library buildings of the country were constructed on the same principles—Harvard College Library, Boston Public Library, Boston Athenæum, Astor Library, Baltimore Peabody Institute, Congress Library, Cincinnati Public Library, and many others. The same design may be seen in every part of Europe. It is the gothic ecclesiastical style, and has been the common form for library buildings for the last four or five centuries. During the middle ages the church was the conservator of letters and learning. Its libraries, composed chiefly of religious books, were put in religious buildings planned after the style of its gothic cathedrals, and like cathedrals, were not heated. Later the secular libraries adopted the same construction; and so the fashion came down through the centuries to our time as the only correct library style. There is no necessary or logical connection between library and ecclesiastical architecture, and it is probable that the last of this class of buildings has been erected in this country. The prominent features of this style are briefly these: Two rows of columns supporting a clear story which takes in light on both sides, the open nave between the columns, and aisles between the columns and the walls. The lofty nave is used as a reading-room, and the aisles for shelving books in galleries from four, six, or more stories high. As the clear story admits but little light, some of the buildings have a large lantern or skylight in the roof. In our northern climate these rooms must be warmed in winter, and it is desirable that they should be cool in summer. In winter we provide radiators, or turn in a volume of hot air from furnaces in the cellar. That air, being lighter than the cool air

in the room, rises to the ceiling like a balloon. Hence the temperature becomes very hot in the upper strata where heat is not needed, while it is cool near the floor where it is needed. In order to get the proper warmth near the floor, it is necessary to overheat the upper strata, and this excessive heat destroys the bindings of books which are stored there. A test with a thermometer will show that the temperature in such a room increases one degree for every foot of elevation above the floor. Leather is a substance which will not stand excessive heat, and it begins to deteriorate when the temperature is higher than is comfortable to ourselves. Books cannot live where we cannot live, and should be shelved near the floor where we live and are comfortable, but never in galleries. This injury to books by heat goes on in rooms which are not as high as those I have named; even on the high shelves in book-cases in private houses. The reading-room of the Boston Athenæum is only twenty feet high and has but one gallery. If you go into that gallery and examine the books which have been stored there for some years, you will find your clothes covered with a red powder, which is the ashes of the bindings destroyed by excessive heat. In winter you will also find the temperature uncomfortably hot. It will be readily conceived what the heat must be in winter in galleries—and it is the same with stacks—four, five, or six stories high, and especially in the Congressional building, where the stacks are nine stories high. The alternative is not to heat these buildings in winter, which will be very inconvenient for readers. My remedy is in the construction, and is very simple. Do not have high rooms; have no galleries; and shelve the books in a single tier of book-cases on the floor, and not higher than a person of average stature can reach any book without step or ladder.

Another objection to the common construction of which I have spoken is the annoyance of climbing stairs from one story and gallery to another. This is the most tiresome, wearing, and unhealthy exercise a human being can take. Years ago an ingenious person in charge of a penitentiary in England invented the treadmill. He found that by putting lazy criminals upon a rotating wheel they would have to keep moving or they would fall into a pit. He found also that the apparatus furnished an economical power for propelling machinery, and that he had made a great discovery. The treadmill was introduced into other penitentiaries; but it turned out that the criminals who were exer-

cised thereby became ill. They had pulmonary trouble, their breath was short, they had sciatica, and became lame. This result was so common that a public investigation by scientific men was ordered, and the whole trouble was traced to that infernal treadmill — that constant going up stairs — for that is the essential principle of a treadmill. They also found it to be the most uneconomical mode of expending human energy, for only eleven per cent of the energy which a man can expend on a level and without injury to himself can be utilized on a treadmill. The government, therefore, expelled the treadmill from the prisons of England as a barbarism, a cruel and unusual punishment. It is not to our credit that the principle is still found in American libraries as an exercise good enough for runners and attendants. In the Boston Public Library young girls were first used to run up and down stairs, and they soon gave out. Boys have since been employed as runners. Boys can stand almost anything in the way of abuse and live, and when a boy drops out of the ranks, lame and crippled, another poor boy, with perhaps a mother dependent on him, is waiting to take his place. President Gilman gave the name of "statistical devil" to crankism in statistics. For the fiend we now have under consideration the name "treadmill devil" is appropriate, which, on the score of humanity, ought to be turned out of all the libraries. By abolishing galleries and not introducing stacks I have made the barbarism unnecessary.

The nave of the conventional and mediæval reading-room, as I have stated, is used as a reading-room, and it is the most inappropriate place in the world for such a purpose. The reader needs quiet and to be let alone, and they are constantly disturbed by visitors walking around among them and perhaps talking. This is usually the show-room, and is made as elegant as possible for the purpose of attracting visitors who have no purpose to study. If such a building be not fire-proof it is the most combustible of structures, and if fire-proof it is needlessly expensive. The style admits of no accommodations for carrying on the administrative work of the library, the selection and ordering of books, the receiving, the cataloguing, and preparing them for the shelves. Very little of this work was done in the middle ages, and hence there was no need to provide for it.

The tendency in late years, especially in college and university libraries, has been to adopt the stack system — a series of iron book-cases, one above the other, from five to nine stories high,

and accessible by galleries. Compactness and the capacity of storing a large number of books in a limited space are regarded as the chief advantages of this construction. The merits of this system have never so impressed me that I was ready to adopt it or recommend it to others. In the case of colleges where it has been adopted there was no occasion for economy in ground space, as the building was to be built on a campus where there were many acres of unoccupied ground. I am not satisfied that there is either financial economy or convenience to readers in the plan. On the other hand, it seems to me to have some very notable disadvantages. The stacks I have seen do not meet one's æsthetic idea of how books ought to be treated. Inside the walls the structure looks like a model prison with tiers of cells rising one above the other, and without an incident of beauty or cheerfulness to relieve the sombre picture. The galleries are narrow and not inviting, the light is uncertain and insufficient, and diminishes as you enter the stack. If the stack-room be heated in winter you have the "heat fiend" in the upper galleries. In summer this fiend there holds undisturbed possession. If you climb the stairs from gallery to gallery the "treadmill devil" is at your heels. The stack with which I am most familiar is that of Harvard University, the first which was constructed. Besides my own observations I have the concurrent testimony of several of my assistants who have been employed in that library. The heat in summer in the upper galleries is excessive. The light in the galleries is generally poor, and in the lower ones the numbers and titles of books cannot be read in cloudy weather or after three o'clock in the afternoon. The galleries are not convenient or light enough for the consultation of books. I have never met a person who had used or been employed in the library who spoke well of that stack.

Another form of stack is now coming to the front; and, if I am correctly informed, it is proposed to introduce it into two public libraries in that portion of the West where I reside. We shall probably hear its merits extolled in this discussion. It is not the ordinary stack from four or six stories high, but a three-story stack — a little devil — with the second story on the level of the delivery room, the first story being below and the third story above that level, so that the attendant in any event can have only one flight to climb. This is better than having two or more flights; but it is better still to have no flights to climb, and

to have all the books in the circulating department on a level with the delivery counters. A person may ascend stairs a few times a day without apparent injury; but when often repeated the exertion becomes wearisome and positively injurious to health. On account of the general introduction of elevators, stairs are more unusual and more of a nuisance than formerly. Physicians state that in cities where little of dwelling houses is on the ground floor and much in the air, the health of women is undermined by stairs. Many years ago, when I had charge of the Mercantile Library in Boston, a delivery counter was put in which was six inches too high, and there was a step of that height for the attendants to stand upon when changing books. A strong, healthy man, who had been in the library for several years, was in service at the delivery counter. In less than a year after putting in that step his health began to fail, he was lame, had sciatica, and the same symptoms the treadmill prisoners in England exhibited. We did not suspect the cause, and sent him away to recuperate. He came back all right and went to work; but the old troubles came on again and he had to leave. Taking up other work, his health was perfectly restored. Another person took his place in the library, and in about six months he was affected in the same way. Since my attention has been directed to the subject of library construction, I have no doubt that the troubles of these men were brought on by that one step which their duties required them to ascend constantly during the day. The work of attendants in our libraries, who are generally women, is now very fatiguing, even when they work on a level with the delivery counters; and it is a question worth the consideration of a Humane Society whether it is justifiable to burden them further with the cruelty of climbing stairs, even if it be only a single flight.

Another objection I have to a three-deck stack is that the galleries cannot be sufficiently lighted. Light has the peculiarity that it always moves in straight lines, and will not turn a corner unless it be reflected. No high light, that is, light from the sky, which is the only effective light, reaches any part of the interior of the stack, for it is cut off by the floor of the gallery above. The only light taken in, therefore, is the horizontal light reflected from the opposite side of the street; it may be a dingy brick or stone building which gives off little reflection in clear weather, and on cloudy days scarcely any. The tunnel between the book-cases, from 20 to 25 feet long, is to be lighted, if at all, by this weak horizontal reflection, and through a

window with an opening of about six by two and a half feet, I do not believe the stack can be so lighted. It may be lighted by electricity, and so may any dark room; but to suggest this alternative is a confession of weakness in the scheme. No light is so effective and essential in a library as natural light. It is a sufficient reason for condemning any plan of library construction which does not furnish an abundance of natural illumination.

I believe in shelving books in a single tier of cases not more than eight feet high, in rooms of moderate height, from fourteen to sixteen feet, and with no galleries. The space above the book-cases is needed for the distribution of light and the circulation of air. These book rooms are always light. When 250,000 volumes can be shelved in this manner, in a space one hundred feet square, or on 10,000 square feet of floor space, it seems unnecessary to talk about stacks. It is desirable to have all the books in the library on one floor; but if there be not space enough, take two, three or four floors, and have an elevator running to each. Classify the books into departments, and assign these departments to the several floors as will be most convenient to readers. When a person wants a book he goes to the department where it belongs. This principle is applied in the large retail stores in every city, and is regarded as a convenience to all concerned. I have never seen it applied to a library, but see no reason why it is not practicable. It may be asked what classification of departments I would make for the several stories. I have not given special thought to the matter, but will throw out some suggestions. As prose, fiction, and juvenile reading form nearly three-quarters of the circulation in popular libraries, we will assign these books and readers to the first story. In the second story we will place history and biography, travels and geography, poetry and drama, essays and miscellanies, language, French, German, and Italian literature. In the third story we will place fine arts, practical and useful arts, natural sciences, religion, philosophy. In the fourth story, political economy, social science, education, politics and government, public documents.

I am not prepared to say that I would not under any circumstances recommend the construction of a stack; but I will say that I have never seen an instance when I thought it advisable. If we cannot get the thing we want, it is good policy to get the best thing we can. I should not like to go to sea in a bowl; but if it were necessary to go and I could get nothing better, I think I should try it.

I have said nothing about the plans of the Newberry Library which I fully explained at our last meeting at the White Mountains, and I have omitted speaking of them now because few members here are interested in a purely reference library where no books are circulated. I may say in brief that our method is to classify books into departments such as Fine Arts, Practical and Useful Arts, History, Political Economy, and Social Science, Religion, etc., and to give each of these departments a separate room, where the books are read as well as shelved. We begin with a few departments, and as the number of volumes increase and more space is needed, the departments are subdivided and each of the subdivisions are given separate rooms. For instance, when the room for History is becoming full, the American history is taken out and assigned to another room. We have a large number of rooms, and when these are occupied, which will be some years hence, there is opportunity for extending the structure and providing more rooms. It is, in short, many special libraries under one roof and one administration, and each having attendants familiar with the specialty which the room contains. The library in temporary quarters has now about 80,000, and the new building is in progress of construction. The reference library which Mr. Sutro is collecting and generously proposes to give to the citizens of San Francisco, will have the same general character as the Newberry Library, of Chicago, and in the building he will construct for it some of the principles described may be applied; but for ordinary and circulating libraries they have no adaptation.

The PRESIDENT.—In regard to going up and down stairs, I found that on account of economy of space I must have a stack in the new building just put up in Worcester, and I have a little elevator running through its four stories. I do not mean that the young ladies shall run up and down stairs at all, but that they shall use the elevator.

Mr. WHELPLEY.—I was very much in hopes, before the convention closes, to have Dr. Poole tell us who was responsible for the Cincinnati Public Library. That appears to be a library in which all the bad features which are spoken of from time to time are grouped. We have had the reduction of the bindings to powder carried on probably as successfully as it could be done anywhere, or more so; and not only the reduction once to powder, but the books have been rebound and have again undergone the

same process. We have had the climbing of six stories of iron stairs, adding to that another story between the two roofs, and all the remarks that have been made by Dr. Poole, in regard to the health of those who are required to make a treadmill journey from day to day, I could supplement.

The PRESIDENT.—You have no elevators?

Mr. WHELPLEY.—We have no elevators and I cannot see where we could have them.

The PRESIDENT.—Yours is not the stack system?

Mr. WHELPLEY.—No, it is the old cathedral system. We introduced the electric light and it has purified the atmosphere. I can see that it has stopped the deterioration of the books in the upper stories. The same rules are to be applied to the health of books as to the health of men. We want less heat and better ventilation, to preserve the books, and I think the use of the electric light will influence this. I should like to have a little of the searching criticism of Dr. Poole and others who know about the Cincinnati Public Library, for I think it would produce a beneficial effect and probably lead towards a new library.

Dr. POOLE.—When I was called to Cincinnati, in 1869, the lot had been bought, the plans of the building had been made, and the superstructure was already put in, so that I had nothing to do with the plans of construction. Besides, if I had had the opportunity, I do not think I should have made changes, for my attention had not been called to the subject of construction at that time.

The PRESIDENT.—I suppose that everybody thinks that Dr. Poole's plans for the arrangement of his library building are excellent; but most of us believe that we must have stacks for various considerations, and I want to point out two or three facts. One is that you avoid the treadmill by having an elevator; another is that, although you may not leave space above your stacks, yet, with the electric light and ventilation, you can prevent largely the deterioration of books.

Dr. POOLE.—Does the attendant run the elevator?

The PRESIDENT.—I have a little hydraulic elevator running through the different stories of the stack, which the attendants run for themselves. Then we have two other large elevators for other purposes.

Mr. BOWKER.—May I put in a word? The development now is in the direction of the application of the same current which supplies the light to running the elevators. It will be a very

important development in library architecture, so that you will not have to use hydraulic power. You can improve in the matter of light by putting windows opposite every column of the stack and having them as high as you can, and by white-washing or painting the walls of the buildings opposite you can do a great deal to get in light even in the city. Then you have these electric lights with long hose in the middle of each set of shelves that are long enough to be carried to the end of your stack. These are ways in which you get over the difficulties in a stack, and most of us believe that a stack is the form that we must have in our libraries.

Miss HEWINS.—In the conditions of our building in Hartford we have two problems to consider. One is the circulating library, where we have the stack on the ground floor, and the other is the Watkinson library of reference, where the "alcove system" is to be followed, so that persons coming into the hall can see at once that beautiful collection of books. I think that this is something to be considered.

The PRESIDENT.—Will the public be allowed to go to the shelves?

Miss HEWINS.—That has not been settled, but I think that it will be allowed in the reference library.

The PRESIDENT.—That is, in the alcoves?

Miss HEWINS.—No, all the work at present is done in the middle room. Arrangements will be made for sitting in the alcove; there will be a window put in.

The PRESIDENT.—I will call upon Mr. Cutter. We must all be brief in order to finish by half-past eleven o'clock.

Mr. CUTTER.—I shall have to lead your thoughts in a little different direction from that which they have lately been following and take up another side of the subject. When in the Buffalo convention we were considering whether it was worth while to have a school for librarians, I remember thinking, and I believe saying, that it was even more important to have one for library trustees, and perhaps there is no matter in which it is more desirable that the trustees should be instructed than that of library architecture. Every other mistake which a Board of Trustees may make in regard to the administration of a library can be corrected, but a mistake in a building it is almost impossible to correct. To re-catalogue your library, if catalogued on a wrong principle, would be very expensive; still more expensive would it be to re-classify it; but to re-build is ruinous. Yet

judging from the results one would suppose that many building committees did not know that there is any difference between the good building and the bad building, from a library point of view. Their attention is almost always centered on the appearance of the edifice; they want (very properly) to make a structure which will be an honor to the city. Even from a library point of view that is very desirable, because the library building ought to be attractive to draw people into it.

Nothing is to be said against that. But they do not feel what we feel strongly, that the success of the library, in a very great degree, depends upon the adaptation of the building to its purpose. They do not understand that the cost of running the library will depend largely upon whether it is suited to its purpose, and whether it is constructed so as to admit of economy of administration. In many of our libraries this is an extremely important matter. Suppose a city has a certain sum given to it for a building on condition that it furnishes the money to buy the books and run the library afterwards. It will make a great difference in the annual expense whether the library is so built that the attendants go for each book an average of 50, or of 100, or of 150 feet; whether it is so planned that it requires a great deal or a very little supervision, a great many or a very few attendants in the different rooms.

Of course it is not feasible to have a school for building committees. The only thing we can do is to get as many trustees as possible to attend these conventions and listen to what is said in regard to library architecture. We must work up public opinion, so far as we can, as to the superiority of a good library building over a bad library building.

Mr. Soule has given us a most excellent statement of what is desirable in library buildings. There is another side to the question; one may make a statement of what not to do. I could not pretend to do it with his fullness, but taking my own library as an example, I can indicate several points which I advise you should avoid. The Boston Athenæum is remarkable in this, that although it was not designed by an architect, it was for many years held to be one of the handsomest buildings in Boston; and although it was not planned by one who knew anything about building libraries, and I do not think the advice of any librarian was asked in regard to it—probably no librarian could have given good advice at that time, forty years ago—yet it has served the purpose of a library fairly well. But there are

several features which stand much in the way of good work and of comfort, and make it more expensive to run the library.

We have very low windows, their tops six or eight feet below the ceiling. The consequence is that the whole room is badly lighted and the upper part is simply a reservoir of darkness. Of course, according to the modern doctrine, we ought to put no books up there. But what are we to do when the lower shelves are full and many have double rows of books upon them? We must put books in the galleries though we cannot see them when they are there.

We have the alcove system, and a window in each alcove. The window is not as wide as the alcove, leaving a wall space at the side. It is necessary to have shelves on that wall space. The result is that when one wants to get a book by the side of the window the light dazzles one's eyes and no light falls upon the book; and as the public go to our shelves, they are subject to the same discomforts as we.

We have high shelves, ten feet high, compelling the use of ladders. Ordinary light ladders are dangerous; people tumble off of them. Solid step ladders which can be rolled around occasion more or less loss of time.

The railings of our galleries as originally put in were so low that many persons complained of dizziness, and we were obliged to raise them.

We came near having some very objectionable stairs. There was a room sixty feet long, with galleries; it was entered at the west end; the staircase to the gallery was put at the east end. A person going into the room in search of a book at the west end of the gallery, though it might be almost within reach as he entered, must go sixty feet to the end of the room, sixty feet back to the west end of the gallery, and then retrace all those steps. The borrower, for whom he was getting the book, had to wait while he walked forty yards unnecessarily. I did not see this design before it was carried into execution. When I did, it was only necessary to point out to the architect the result of his plan to get him to put another staircase in the west corner near the door. I have seen almost exactly the same thing done in two other libraries, showing the foolishness of having plans made and accepted by men who do not know what library work is.

We have, as I said, the alcove arrangement, which obliges us to go twice as far as there is any need of, because a large part of the books might just as well have been stored in a compact stack.

• One feature, which would generally be objectionable, I like. All our work is done in public—the cataloging, classification, collating, pasting, everything. This arrangement brings myself and my assistants into closer contact with the public, and I think it worth while to endure all the inconvenience for the sake of that.

Mr. ROWELL.—Would you recommend it?

Mr. CUTTER.—Not for all libraries, but it suits us. I should certainly urge that there should be proper rooms for all mechanical work, and that books necessary for cataloging should be close to the catalogs.

We have no space whatever where a teacher can meet her class and look over large books or engravings. Our library is much used in that way. Teacher and pupils have to crowd into a small room where the art books are kept. Sometimes two classes are there at the same time, with resulting confusion. From my own experience one of the most important things in a library of any size is that there should be some place where a class can be met by their teachers, and not interfere with the regular work of the library; yet I have heard of a library just built at a cost of \$250,000 that has no class-rooms for the public and no working-rooms for the force.

These evils that I have pointed out may seem to you small matters. And each by itself is; but taken together, and each one working its little hindrance or annoyance many times a day, they produce an amount of delay and discomfort that cannot be neglected. I doubt if it is too much to say that by reason of them every real scholar who goes to the library is prevented of something that he might be able to accomplish, or is obliged to spend more time about it than he need in a well-planned building. Surely it is worth while to avoid such a result by a little forethought.

FIFTH SESSION.

(WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 14.)

Owing to the lateness of the hour of the return from Stanford University, in order to give members time to dine, the President did not call the meeting to order until 8.30 P. M.

President GREEN read his paper on

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS.

(See p. 22.)

Miss HEWINS.—When I first went to Hartford, sixteen years ago, the reproach was thrown at the library by the principal of a large school, that it was of no benefit whatever to his pupils, for

the only use that they made of it was to read trashy books, which lowered their standing in school. So far as I know, however, he never made any suggestions as to the better reading to be found in the library. We did not try to do much work in the schools until about seven years ago, when an old teacher resigned, and a young man trained in modern methods of teaching took his place. He at once began to take an interest in the pupils' reading, and imparted an entirely new spirit to his school. He took a subscription at the library which gave him ten or twelve books at a time, to be kept in the school room. The pupils have ever since made a record of what they read there and at home, and every winter this record is sent me for notes and comments. I have observed steady growth in power of expression besides marked improvement in the reading of the successive classes. After a while one or two of the other schools began to take books. Last year the amount was raised to make our library free, but the building is still unfinished, and we charge a nominal sum for subscription in order to keep away a larger crowd of readers than we can handle. After the larger sums for the library had been subscribed smaller gifts were called for, and the school children, even in the kindergartens, gave so generously in proportion to their means that we decided to offer them the first use of the free library. Last winter, at a special meeting of our Board of Directors, it was decided to spend a hundred and fifty dollars for duplicates of interesting books on American history and add them to what we already had for the use of the schools. The duplicate books are Abbott's Miles Standish, Mrs. Austin's Standish of Standish, Brooks' Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Catherwood's Romance of Dollard, Coffin's Boys of '76 and Building the Nation, Cooke's Stories of the Old Dominion, Cooper's Lionel Lincoln and Wept of Wishton-Wish, Eggleston's Montezuma, Pocahontas, and Tecumseh, Fiske's Civil Government in the United States and War of Independence, Goss' Jed, Hale's Philip Nolan's Friends and George Washington, Miss Hale's Mexico, Harte's Thankful Blossom, Henty's By Right of Conquest, True to the Old Flag, and With Wolfe in Canada, Mrs. Jackson's Ramona, Markham's Colonial Days, Munroe's Flamingo Feather, Scudder's George Washington, Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, Thompson's Green Mountain Boys, and Mrs. Wright's Children's Stories in American History and Children's Stories in American Progress. We have in our bulletin for July, 1891, a list, arranged

under periods, of all the books in the library which we recommend for school use in connection with United States history, and we have another now out of print, of the best books of travel for reference in geography. Sixteen schools use our books. Some of them are two or three miles out in the country, away from even a Sunday school library, and, in order that the pupils may form a habit of reading, we send them interesting stories, besides books directly connected with their studies.

Mr. BRETT's paper on

THE CLEVELAND LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS

was then read by Miss Allan.

(See p. 30.)

Mr. UTLEY.—Some three years ago an arrangement was made between the Board of Education of our city and the public library commission, by which the Board of Education became responsible for the preservation and safe return to the library of books specially procured for use in the schools, and they also provided transportation between the library and the school houses. A number of boxes were furnished in which the books are placed. The principals of the schools made the selection of books. The high school grades are provided with a list of something like 1,500 books. The books were purchased expressly for this use and were not taken from the library shelves; they were in all cases duplicates, so that the library was left with its usual number of copies to be used in the ordinary manner. In the high school grades the number of copies of each book was designated by the principal and ran from a single book to as high as fifty copies, depending on the size of classes and the extent of use desired. When a subject is taken up upon which special reading is required by the teachers, these books are called for by the principal and sent to the school. When the class passes beyond that study and a new series is required, the old list is returned to the library and a new list is sent out.

In the grammar schools in the 7th and 8th grades we have children from ten to thirteen years of age. In these grades the number of copies of a book is usually twenty, and the custom is to make up the list about once in five weeks, sending out the books seven or eight times a year. The team comes to the library for the books, and they are all sent out at the same time, generally occupying about two days in making the delivery. At the end of the five weeks the books are returned to the library to be redistributed and sent out

again. The same books do not go back to a school ordinarily more frequently than once in two years.

These books are treated in different schools in different manner. In some they are read in the school houses, being given to the pupils when they have accomplished their lessons or have conducted themselves in such a manner as to merit some reward. In most schools, however, they are circulated as they are circulated from the library; that is, the children are allowed to take them home to be read. From records kept at some schools it appeared that every one of these books is read about three times during this period of five weeks. In the 5th and 6th grades, there being a larger number of children, a larger number of books was prepared. In some instances 100 copies of the books are furnished, and they are circulated in the same manner as in the 7th and 8th grades. This plan has been in operation about three years, and I think it is eminently successful.

Of course, very much depends upon the teachers themselves; if they are not interested the children are not likely to become so, but I notice that the plan is becoming more and more popular, as time passes and as teachers and children see its advantages. The effect is seen already in the circulation of books from the library itself; a decided improvement in the character of books called for by young people is manifest.

Miss KELSO.—Do you permit the pupils to take books from the library, as well as from the school, giving them a library card at the same time?

Mr. UTLEY.—The pupils may have library cards, and many of them do, and go to the library and borrow books, in addition to those which they get from the school; but there is no arrangement for distributing books to the schools upon special cards held by teachers, as is done in some libraries. I think that was mentioned by Mr. Brett and some others. The plan of distributing the books in the schools is a distinct arrangement, separate and apart from the ordinary circulation of library books upon cards. Children under fourteen years of age do not have library cards in their own name, but they may use the cards of their parents. We give books when the cards are presented, to any child, no matter how small.

Mr. GREEN.—In Worcester we have a blue card which we give to persons too young to have the kind of card usually given out, but whom we

think it desirable should have cards, and they may take books out on those cards. The attendants are all instructed to look after the reading of persons having the blue cards, so as to see that they get books adapted to their age, and good books. We should like to hear from Dr. Linderfelt as to what has been done in Milwaukee in this line.

Dr. LINDERFELT.—I have very little to report unlike what has already been said. There may be some slight difference in the methods used in our library, but the results are substantially the same. Our system of distributing books directly to the schools through the teachers was inaugurated something like four years ago, for the purpose of reaching a large class of the community to whom the existence of the library was practically unknown. The method which we employ in carrying on this work is this: The teachers of any of the upper grades in a public school either come to the library and select for themselves, or send into us a list of a number of books sufficient to go around among the scholars under their charge, generally thirty to sixty books each. These are then sent from the library to the school, and from the school back to the library, at the expense of the library, the work of transfer being attended to by the person employed for delivering books every day to the regularly established delivery stations. The books are kept by the teacher two months, which is twice as long as any other books can be kept out of the library, and then returned; but, of course, there is nothing to prevent the teacher returning them before the time or from taking the same books, or a part of them, back again, if he choose, though, as a rule, it has been found that the time allowed is amply sufficient. While the books are at the schools they are given out by the teacher in the same manner as at the library, so that the school practically, for the time being, becomes a branch of the public library. No child in the school can take home any of these books unless provided with a regular library card, in no way differing from the card used at the library itself. This prevents drawing more than one book at a time, whether from the school or from the library, the only restriction being that a book drawn from a school must be returned at the same school. The teacher, by this means, is relieved from all personal responsibility as to the library books that he gives out at his school, since, as soon as a book is drawn from the teacher on a regular library card, the father of the child, or whoever else serves as his guarantor, becomes responsible for the safe return of the book. With each book we furnish a card,

which is a fac simile of the charging slip used in the library, but of a different color, and which the teacher uses for charging the book each time it is given out. This slip is returned to the library with the book, and tells its own story, as to what books are most used and consequently need to be furnished in a number of duplicates. We have at various times expended \$500 each time in duplicating substantially the same list of the books most frequently called for, and, as the system of school delivery is being extended so as to include more and more of the lower classes and younger children, this duplication of books must be carried on continually. We thoroughly believe, however, that we can in no other way better serve the purposes for which the library has been established, than by furnishing a sufficient amount of the best literature, even if we thereby should be obliged to curtail the amount available for the purpose of what may be styled ornamental literature.

As regards the books which the teachers select for use in the school room, they are generally such as are intimately connected with studies of the class, though not necessarily restricted to books directly discussing the subject in hand, but consist of illustrative fiction and supplementary reading of all kinds. So thoroughly is this system of school work now organized that if a school or a single teacher in a school is not making use of the privileges that we offer, we send our superintendent of that particular branch of the library service to ascertain the reason. With special reference to this school work, there was, a few years ago, appointed as superintendent of the delivery department of the library a lady, who, while a teacher herself in one of the schools, had been found to be particularly interested in that part of the work and exhibited a great deal of ingenuity in interesting her scholars in the reading of good books. Thus, when a great many of her pupils were tardy in attendance, and every other means of correcting the vicious habit had failed, she adopted the plan of reading to the class every morning, for ten minutes before school commenced, the then new story of *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, on the condition that if any one were late the reading was postponed until the next morning. After this had been done a few mornings every single scholar was present promptly ten minutes before school time, and it was not long before, in case there was danger of one being tardy, the other children would start out to find him and bring him in on time. Under this lady's guidance the school delivery work in Milwaukee

has become an eminent success, and we would sooner think of giving up any other department of the library than that.

Before sitting down I wish to mention a special experiment made by one of our school principals, who made an application to the library for permission to keep 40 or 50 books during a whole school year, for carrying out a plan of work which he had conceived, outside of the ordinary school work. These books all related to ancient Greek and Roman history and were given out to be read in the usual way by the members of the highest class of his school, but every Friday afternoon, after school hours, the class met for an hour or so and discussed what they had read during the week. Each time three or four of them were required to give a resume, in their own words, of any passage that had impressed them favorably, either in its treatment of the subject or as illustrating any particular phase of it. These exercises were kept up during the entire school year, and when at the end of the year a final exercise was held in public, it was astonishing to find what a depth of knowledge those children possessed in the main facts of ancient history, all of which was acquired outside of the regular routine. This year the same principal intends to take up modern history in the same manner, and I have no doubt that when his children leave school they will be far in advance of other children of the same age who have not had such training.

Mr. FLETCHER then gave a synopsis of his paper on

LIBRARY LEGISLATION.

(See p. 31.)

The PRESIDENT announced invitations to Oakland tomorrow.

Adjourned.

SIXTH SESSION.

(THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15.)

Called to order by the PRESIDENT.

An exhibition of articles from the Library Bureau of Chicago, on the platform, was announced.

A letter from Miss HANCOCK, tendering some souvenirs of Pescadero beach in the shape of small bottles of variegated pebbles, was read:

President and members of the A. L. A., assembled in San Francisco, Oct., 1891:—

I spent my vacation this year at Pescadero beach, and became so fascinated picking up pebbles that I did nothing else. As a partial result

of that pastime I have prepared these souvenirs for the members of the A. L. A., and hope that in your distant homes you may enjoy in looking at them a little bit of what I did in picking them up on the beach.

Yours fraternally,
CAROLINE G. HANCOCK.

The thanks of the Association were extended to Miss Hancock.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES,

a paper by GARDNER M. JONES, was then read by Dr. WIRE, who at the end said: In consequence of the peculiar character of the library with which I am connected, I have had no experience whatever in the dissemination of disease by my books. People with small pox and typhoid fever are not likely to consult books in a medical reference library.

Mr. PUTNAM's paper on

ACCESS TO THE SHELVES

was read by Mr. Jenks.

(See p. 62.)

Mr. BRETT's paper on the same subject was read by Miss Sherman.

(See p. 34.)

Mr. DANA.—From the day the Denver Public Library was opened the conduct of it has been based on the principle that the books and papers it contains are the property of the public; and that the institution serves the purpose of its existence only when those books and papers are actually used.

It is not worth while, with our limited experience, to do more than to say that our conclusions as to access to shelves are exactly in harmony with those of Mr. Putnam. The Denver Public Library is entirely free to any resident of the city. Books are lent, for the most part, on the simple promise of the applicant to observe the library's regulations. There are, properly speaking, no printed rules as to the conduct of the users of the library, and so far, the need for them has not been felt. The gate in the fence which separates the cases from the reading tables is sometimes closed, but never locked. Readers who wish to use the reference books, which for want of space elsewhere are kept behind this fence, are asked to step in, and told to enter without asking the next time they may wish to use them. School children in particular are urged to come in and use the

reference books and make themselves acquainted with books, guides, and indexes of all kinds. Book borrowers, who ask for a work not in, are shown the way to the shelf containing similar books and told to help themselves. Those who wish to look over the library in a general way, or for the purpose of acquainting themselves with its resources in particular lines, are given every possible facility for doing so. Want of space makes it impossible to permit readers to go to the fiction cases, though we are confident, from experiments we have tried in a small way, that Mr. Putnam is entirely right in his conclusion as to the advisability of so doing.

Very few books are lost or mutilated — possibly forty or fifty dollars' worth in two years. The books are disarranged, but this is a small matter, relatively. Probably ten persons are accommodated by access to the shelves where one is inconvenienced by the disarrangement. The quality of reading done is certainly improved by giving borrowers liberty to choose for themselves, and the number of books read, as well as the number of users of the library, are increased by the liberal policy pursued in its management. Our library, it will be seen, has so far, both in size and general conduct, much resembled the branch library of which Mr. Putnam speaks, and bears him out in his conclusions.

Order, obedience to rules and regulations, silence, comfort or convenience of librarian and attendants, library traditions, all these are made to give way to the one essential thing — the putting the people, for whom the library is established and by whom it is supported, in actual touch, in intimate personal relations, with that which constitutes a library, the books themselves. As it is true on the one hand, as Mr. Putnam says, that the worst sin one can commit against a library is to stay away from it, so, on the other hand, we have been of the opinion that the worst sin against the public the library can commit, is to deny it access to the books themselves.

There is nothing sacred about a book after all; it is merely a tool whose value is in its use, and we take pleasure in adding the evidence of our limited experience to the truth of the proposition that a good book well worn out is the best of all books, and in protesting that the notion that books are to be preserved as a sacred trust is but an unfortunate survival.

The PRESIDENT.—We should like to have a discussion on this subject, but as the time is limited, I think the only way for the ladies and gen-

tlemen who are interested in the matter, is to talk to one another in an informal way. I will now call on Mr. Rowell to tell us about the

PREHISTORIC POOLE.

Mr. ROWELL.—We have all been puzzled, I suppose, or some of us at least, by the question "Who was the original Mr. Jacobs?" It is not a very intelligent man who requires to ask that question; but I have found a little difficulty in solving the question "Who was the original Poole?"

I have in my hand an eight-page pamphlet, entitled "Subjects for debate, with references to authorities." The numbers refer to volumes in the Brothers Library. It is published by John Edmands, of the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia. At the bottom of the page is "Yale College, Jan., 1847. It consists of general topics. The first is "May an advocate defend a client known to be guilty?" the second is "Ancient and modern eloquence compared;" others are "Buonaparte," "Aaron Burr," "Byron's Works," "Capital punishment," "The Crusades," "The Holy Alliance," "Is a lie ever justifiable?" and many others. Under the last heading are Wayland's Moral science, 301; Dymond's Essays; R. Hall's Works, 1. 96; Bacon's Essays, 13; Bentham's Works VI, 267; New Englander, I, 184; N. E. Mag., VII, 302. These show you at once the character of the little book.

Knowing that Dr. Poole was a graduate of Yale College, I at once looked in the 1882 edition of "Poole's Index" and read in the preface, as follows: "Thirty-five years ago, when a student of Yale College, and engaged as the librarian of one of the library societies, I caused examination of such references as were accessible and arranged subjects under topics, for the preparation of the student. I had noticed that the contents of standard periodicals with which the library was filled were not indexed, although they were rich in the treatment of subjects about which inquiries were made." So he prepared his first index, the Periodical publisher, 1848, 154 pages, 500 copies; second edition 1853, 521 pages, 1,000 copies. In this preface there was no allusion to the pamphlet which I have here. So I wrote Dr. Poole about it, and received the following letter in reply:

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY,

CHICAGO, Jan. 31, 1888.

Mr. ROWELL.—I did not prepare "Subjects for debate, with reference to authorities, Yale College, Jan. 1847, 8 pp. 8°," and I do not now recol-

lect that I ever saw it. I did not go into the Brothers Library until 1847. I think it was done by John Edmands, now of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, who was, in January, 1847, librarian of the Linonian Library, and graduated that year. I think I have heard him say that he had done something of the kind. I have just written to him to inquire, and when I hear from him will write to you. I am obliged to you for calling my attention to the matter. I am very sure, however, that I did not get my ideas from him, or this list.

Yours very truly,

W. F. POOLE.

Mr. EDMANDS then wrote the following letter to Dr. Poole:

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1888.

MY DEAR POOLE: Alas for fame! I have been flattering myself for these long years that I had an assured place, high upon the roll of literary fame, as author of "Subjects for debate," and now it appears that the foremost man in the nation is ignorant of the fact. Well, such is life! Yes, I did prepare it.

And now, what about the conference number of the *Library journal*?

Yours sincerely,

JOHN EDMANDS.

I then received the following letter from the Newberry Library:

NEWBERRY LIBRARY,

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1888.

Mr. J. C. ROWELL. *Dear Sir*:—Saturday morning Mr. Poole fell on the ice and sprained his wrist; being thus temporarily deprived of the use of his right hand, he has requested me to reply to your inquiry of the 26th of January.

John Edmands, Librarian of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, is the author of "Subjects for debate."

Respectfully yours,

ANNIE E. HUTCHINS, Assistant.

On Feb. 16th Dr. Poole apologizes for his accident and he says: "It is very singular that I never saw it; but it is probably accounted for by the fact that I did not go into library work until six months after it appeared. I will ask Mr. Edmands if he has a copy.

Yours very truly,

W. F. POOLE.

The following postal card came from Mr. Edmands:

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

PHILADELPHIA, 2, 8, 1888.

"I am not the fortunate possessor of that rare and invaluable literary work. Should be glad to get one.

JOHN EDMANDS, *Librarian*."

Dr. Poole next wrote:

NEWBERRY LIBRARY,

CHICAGO, Feb. 23, 1888.

"DEAR MR. ROWELL: I enclose postal from Mr. Edmands. You see you have got hold of something which is rare, and so far as now appears, unique. I have not made inquiry of Professor Van Name, of Yale University Library, but shall do so.

You see, moreover, that the 'claimants' for your find are increasing, that is, if you are inclined to part with it. If you should wish my advice, I should say, *keep* it, and put it among your curiosities.

Yours truly,

W. F. POOLE."

The last letter is from Addison Van Name, Librarian of Yale University Library.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 1, 1891.

"MY DEAR MR. POOLE: I have had many things on my mind the past few days, and I cannot remember whether I answered your inquiry, as I fully intended to do, when it first came. At the risk of repeating, I beg to say that we have the pamphlet in question (8 pp. 8 vo). Mr. Edmands was the Librarian of the Brothers University during his senior year.

I should have been glad to join the party of librarians who have just started for your coast, but it was not possible.

Very truly yours,

ADDISON VAN NAME."

You are going tomorrow afternoon, I presume, to visit Mr. Sutro's collection, and there you will see some original authentic memoirs. I think this little book I have resurrected is quite a bibliographical memoir, and I think it is about the first thing of the kind on record. It differs from Poole's Index in this way: We have all coöperated together in taking a series of magazines, arranging the topics as they occur, and writing the name of the article down. This list of subjects for debate proceeds on quite a different plan. He selected a list of topics which were interesting at

that time, and then he looked through all the books in his library, and his magazines, and picked out the different articles relating to the different subjects. It was evidently an interesting and very valuable work.

The PRESIDENT.—Do you not think that the subjects which were presented for debate were those on which he sought references?

Mr. ROWELL.—Possibly, but he took others, such as Capital Punishment, Scriptures and Theology, and National Copyright—they were agitating that question then. It was rather unusual for a thing of this kind to appear in a college catalogue and it had evidently never been tried before.

In February, 1847, it merited these words from the editor of the *Yale Literary Magazine* (page 192):

"We were prevented by excess of matter from noticing in the last number a little pamphlet compiled by the librarian of the Brothers in Unity, entitled 'Subjects for debate, with references to authorities.' The very title is enough to insure it a hearty reception in this world of ours, and the slightest examination of it must convince every one of its great utility. They who have spent hours in *guessing* what books contained the desired information, without finding the right ones, and have been tempted to believe that college libraries had nothing but their number of volumes to recommend them, will know how to appreciate the labors of the industrious compiler of the pamphlet. We congratulate him on the prospect of immediate relief from the many and annoying inquiries for 'Something on the Hartford Convention,' 'Capital Punishment,' 'The Tariff,' 'Thomas Jefferson,' etc., etc.

We congratulate the Society, too, on the possession of a chart which not only reveals to them the resources of their library, but enables each member to make a profitable use of them. The avidity with which copies have been bought up shows the interest taken in the matter, and we would advise those who have not yet furnished themselves with a copy, to secure one before the edition is exhausted."

The edition probably was exhausted, because six months later Dr. Poole became librarian of that very library, and he had not seen a copy of it. At that time in Yale College there was the Brothers Library and the Linonian Society Library, and Dr. Poole in his first letter says that he was the librarian of the Linonian Society. I cannot do justice to this interesting matter in five minutes, but this little pamphlet on the Doctor's authority

was produced by Mr. Edmands, the librarian of the Brothers Library. I want to call attention to the fact that it is not only interesting as the precursor to Dr. Poole, but to the Fletcher Essay Index.

The PRESIDENT.—As I understand the matter, very little can be done this year in regard to preparing for our exhibit at the Columbian Exposition; the arrangements will have to be made at our next meeting. Mr. Hild has a communication on this subject.

Mr. HILD.—This is a report of what it is proposed to do, which was printed in the August number of the *Library journal*. Owing to the illness of Mr. Hill, the secretary, who has been the most active member of the committee, we have not been able to make a fuller report, but we have some correspondence here. I will read one letter which may be interesting to the Association.

Boston, Oct. 3, 1891.

Mr. FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman of the Sub-Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition American Library Association*.

SIR:—I beg to inform you that the Governor and Council of our State have granted the request made by our commission that the sum of \$1,000 be appropriated for the use of the American Library Association in its intended exhibit of the libraries of the United States.

It must be understood that this contribution from our State can only be counted upon after the other States have contributed a sufficient sum of money to render the exhibit a success, and that it is of course made with the understanding that the libraries throughout the country will have no other exhibit than that under the auspices of your Association.

Very respectfully,

E. C. HOVEY, *Secretary*.

Mr. HILD.—I think the matter of this exhibit should be referred back to the same committee with the addition of a new list of Advisory Council, to act and report at the next meeting of the Association.

The PRESIDENT.—One word about this communication from Mr. Hovey. He is the gentleman who did us so great service in Washington last winter in the matter of the public documents; he is the gentleman who has raised so large a portion of the permanent fund of the Association, which is raised for the purpose of helping us in issuing books and pamphlets. He is a member of the

Massachusetts commission on the Columbian Exhibition, and is a very active member of that commission. In that capacity he has induced the Governor of Massachusetts to appropriate \$1,000 out of \$10,000, at his disposal, to be used for our advantage at the exhibition. I think that special thanks should be extended to Mr. Hovey for his energy and good judgment in working in the interest of the Association.

The special thanks of the Association were unanimously extended to Mr. Hovey, as recommended by the President.

The PRESIDENT.—The Committee on the World's Fair has one vacancy; I would suggest the name of Mr. Johnston to fill it. Mr. Johnston has been selected by the rest of the committee as a man who would be very useful to them in furthering the work placed in its hands.

Mr. D. V. R. Johnston was elected to fill the vacancy.

The PRESIDENT.—It is well to keep these matters in the hands of persons who have already acquainted themselves with the subject, that we may have the advantage of the knowledge which they have already acquired. An Advisory Committee will have to be appointed; why would it not be well to reappoint last year's Advisory Committee? The Advisory Committee was re-elected.

Mr. JOHNSTON.—I want to say that a short time before we left the East I had a long talk with Mr. C. Wellman Park of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., who has been selected by the Bureau of Education to have charge of the educational exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition, and I asked him as to the desirability of our Association considering the matter of this World's Fair exhibit. If he had been a librarian for many years he could not have been any more enthusiastic over the question of a library exhibit as part of an educational system than he was. He has since assured Mr. Hovey, and, I believe, other members of the Association, that he will coöperate with us most extensively to make that exhibition a success, and will try to secure a part of the appropriation which they hope Congress will make for that purpose. There was one difficulty which he did not see the way to overcome, and which we will have to overcome ourselves; that is, the question of sufficient room. He doubted if they could give us much more than 400 square feet, which, of course, would be utterly inadequate. Mr. Park had charge of the educational exhibit at Paris, and is certainly a very

competent man, or he would not be selected to take this second exhibit. He is thoroughly familiar with all the details and execution of matters of that kind, and I think he will be a very valuable assistant to us. He has already sent on many suggestions to us as to the assembling of the exhibit, the shelving, and the charge of it. We can rest assured that the United States authorities are in hearty coöperation with us.

A note from Mr. KEPHART, librarian of the Mercantile Library, St. Louis, was read :

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 2, 1891.

Mr. JOHN M. GLENN—*Dear Sir*: I returned from a vacation in the East too late to finish my collecting for the A. L. A. before the 'Frisco meeting. I have collected so far \$140.00, and will send you not less than \$150.00 within a few weeks. That is to say, the *Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library* contributes \$150.00, but I hope to secure more outside.

SEVENTH SESSION.

(FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, OAKLAND, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15.)

Called to order by the PRESIDENT at 8.30 P. M.

Mr. FOSTER's paper on the

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES

was read by Mr. Beckwith.

(*See p. 39.*)

Miss MARY S. CUTLER's paper,

IMPRESSIONS IN FOREIGN LIBRARIES,

with notes on the recent meeting of the Library Association in England, was read by her niece, Miss Louisa S. Cutler.

(*See p. 48.*)

Pres. GREEN.—The next paper is one by Mr. Chas. A. Cutter, of the Boston Athenæum, and Miss Harriet E. Green, of the same library, on

"STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS."

(*See p. 52.*)

Mr. CUTTER.—It is not quite correct to say that this paper is by Mr. Cutter and Miss Green. The written paper, which is purely statistical, is entirely by Miss Green. She sent out the circulars and she digested the replies. The spoken part will necessarily be by myself, and as I see so many here who are not members of the Association, I shall venture to insert a few items of information, perfectly familiar to our members.

In 1876 it occurred to a young college graduate that it would be a good plan for librarians to get together and exchange their information and make one another's acquaintance. The first meeting, therefore, of the American Library Association was held in connection with the Exposition in Philadelphia. Since then meetings have been held nearly every year. Simultaneously with these meetings a library journal has been published, and at the same time there has been a most important development of libraries; enormous amounts of money and of books have been given to them and great improvements have been made in library administration. I take it, it would be claiming altogether too much to assert that this great development of libraries has been caused by the stimulus of the Library Association and the *Library journal*, but I have not the least doubt that it has been very much assisted by our existence, by the discussions which we have held, by the notices in the papers, and by all our meetings, and by the efforts which we have made to advertise the improvement of libraries and the advancement of Library Associations, from time to time, and by progresses, such as we are now making through the country. We have caused the library idea to be more in the air than it would otherwise have been.

But it was found that library conventions had to be held in different parts of an enormous country and that a very small part of the librarians could attend. There are in the United States some 6,000 libraries; there are probably almost as many librarians. There are at least 1,000 librarians of important libraries, and we bring here from beyond the mountains only fifty! It is evident that there are a great many more who could be benefited and who should receive all the good which comes from library conventions, who are not among our members. It was thought, therefore, to be a good plan to have associations which would not cover so large a ground; one association for each State, one association, if necessary, for each county. That idea came to a head in 1890. Before that, in 1885, the New York Library Club had been founded in New York and was, in some sort, a State association. Not merely the libraries of the city of New York met in the Library Club, but those of the whole State. New York was followed by New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and in the present year by Wisconsin, Maine, and Michigan, and an attempt has been made in Pennsylvania which was unsuccessful. But we notice that there is not in that

list the name of California, nor the name of any State on the Pacific Coast. Why should you not have an association for the Pacific Coast? You certainly cannot be expected to come across the mountains for our annual meetings; neither can we come here more than once in a generation, until, at least, an air-ship is made which shall bring people across the continent in a day or two. Why not have an association which shall combine together all your librarians? If, as I dare say you will, you tell me that your coast is as long as the Atlantic Coast, and the difficulties would be as great as in the American Library Association, why not have an association for Southern California, and another one for Northern California, and perhaps for States still farther North? You will find it is very rare for librarians with any brains to be blind to the real advantages of renewing their acquaintance with one another and exchanging their ideas. Twenty of you, I believe, have already met this year. I am sure you must all be convinced it is worth while. As the result of your meeting, you will have many new ideas and make many new experiments, and I think you will be very glad to see one another again.

Perhaps those who are present now may think it is not worth while to come from a considerable distance and meet in such an assembly as this, and listen to papers which might elsewhere be read, in the report of the proceedings or in the *Library journal*. There is something in this, but I have always been of the opinion that the great good that comes from these library conventions is not in listening to papers. It is a great deal more in listening to the discussions which follow the papers, and more even than that in the little private conferences which are going on all the time on the street cars, in the railroad cars in which people come to the conference, in the hotel corridors, and elsewhere, in which the librarian privately gives his experience, his difficulties, and the way in which he has overcome them. That is what makes these conventions important; and it is just as likely to be useful in a State association as in the American Library Association. (Applause.)

LIBRARY RECEIPT BOOK.

Mr. ROWELL—I slept very poorly last night, and, getting up rather early in the morning, having nothing to do, I thought I would commence a library receipt book, patent applied for. The first receipt which I thought necessary to put down was, "How to endow a library." This is the receipt:

Take 50 rich men (trustees of libraries preferred).
 1 dextrously persuasive librarian-chef.
 20 lbs. flour of urgent reason.
 10 lbs. mixed spices to tickle fancy.
 5 lbs. salt of wit.
 5 pints yeast of desire.
 200 lbs. sugar of flattery (more or less to suit taste).
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. dynamite of determination.

Directions:—The librarian-chef takes in turn each of the fifty R. M., and having stuffed and covered him with a thick batter of above ingredients carefully mixed in due proportions, sets him aside to simmer gently, the fire being closely tended and the heat gradually increased without singeing or scorching one. When all have become thoroughly heated, clap them quickly in the pot, pour in more spices, and stir hastily for a few moments. With a long-handled spoon drop in the dynamite, cover all, and retire with speed.

In ten seconds with a loud report the cover will fly off and the chef will find done to a beautiful brown fifty non-transferable ten-year endowment life insurance policies of \$2,000, each written in favor of his library.

Mr. UTLEY read his paper on

RE-NUMBERING AND RE-CLASSIFYING,

prefacing it by saying there are many librarians who are not satisfied entirely with the arrangement of the books upon their shelves. In most instances these libraries have grown up from very small beginnings, not expecting to amount to very much within a reasonable period of time. Therefore their arrangements have been more or less guided by inexperienced persons. Generally small libraries could not afford to employ experienced librarians and so the arrangements have been largely haphazard. Persons see the defects of their system and desire to change them, but dread to do so. It occurred to me that information respecting the manner in which a library of considerable proportion was changed, might be useful to such persons.

(See p. 20.)

NORMAL SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES.

The PRESIDENT.—We had a very interesting meeting last evening, in which the question how libraries could be made of use to schools was brought up and considered with a good deal of thoroughness. A paper was read and then gentlemen and ladies from different States gave their experience in the matter. Among those, Dr. Lin-

derfelt of Milwaukee told us what had been done there. I understand that he did not have time to tell us at all fully about the work that has been done in connection with the normal school. I think it would be very interesting to hear about that in a five minutes' talk.

DR. LINDERFELT. — There are at present, in the State of Wisconsin, five normal schools, in which teachers are trained for the various public schools of the State. Of these, one is situated in Milwaukee, and we have the same connection with that school that we have with the public schools of the city; the books are given out to the teachers and the books are used in the school without any restriction whatever. We found in our dealings with the schools that the difficulty in the proper use of books was not so much with the schools as with the teachers. The average teacher of a public school, particularly from the country districts, is not what he ought to be, as far as regards the direct education or preparation for their work; they are particularly lacking in a proper preparation in the manner of making use of books. After considering for a long time how to improve the teachers, as well as the schools themselves, we concluded the 'safest plan was to commence with the teachers themselves. For that purpose, at the last session of the State Legislature, which was last winter, we obtained authority for the Board of Regents of the normal schools to employ a competent cataloguer, so called, for taking charge of the libraries of all the normal schools of the State. The proper person was selected and has been at work in Milwaukee since the latter part of last August, ostensibly merely for the purpose of arranging the libraries that already exist in the normal schools, but with the full understanding with the Board of Regents that this position is to be made permanent, and that the object of the superintendent of the State normal school libraries being employed in this way is to train the students at the schools in the proper use of books, to instill into their minds an appreciation of what books can do, outside of the ordinary text books, in educating children to obtain a bibliographical knowledge, and the possibility of selecting out of the vast quantity of material that exists, the proper books for the use of the children. I think that beginning in the way we have done and securing for the position a very excellent person, as we have, we shall be able in the course of a very few years to scatter all over the State library missionaries, who, before they enter upon their temporary or life

work as teachers, know how to handle books and what use to make of them for the children. I think it is the first attempt of "the kind made in the country.

CATALOGING.

THE PRESIDENT. — We have about half an hour before adjourning, and I will call upon one of the gentlemen of this city now in the audience, Hon. John P. Irish, President of the Starr King Fraternity.

COLONEL IRISH. — I have scarcely more voice this evening than can be used in saying that the people of Oakland feel very highly honored indeed to receive a visit from the National Association of Librarians. I have listened with much pleasure to the reading of the technical papers that have been read by the members of the Association to their fellow-members this evening. I am moved to say one thing to the librarians. I have raised the suggestion from a remark made by a young lady (and I am surprised to find that all the lady librarians are young ladies; it is an evidence of the very early intellectual attainments of the women of America that the librarians here are all young). The suggestion came to me from a remark she made on cataloging, that, instead of putting so much expense into catalogs of libraries, a little more might be added to the salaries of librarians. I stand here to defend the salaries of librarians, and of everybody else who has to work for salaries. But I wish to say to the professional librarians here that books are the lenses through which we look at past civilizations and at the different phases of our homes. And when we reflect upon the very small number of books through which we look as through lenses to the great civilizations and to the great libraries of the past, we are moved to have very great faith in condensation and in the belief that, after all, all that there is in a library of value may be easily and very readily condensed in the small space of a catalog.

I believe that the problem for librarians to solve, that the subject for them to study, is the problem of cataloging the library so as to render it by condensation easily available without unnecessary loss of time. I think that in a few years all the concentration and experience of the genius of the professional librarians upon this subject will be found in every library in the civilized world—a book more vitally interesting than all the other books upon their shelves—and that book will be the universal catalog of the libraries of the world. In that will be contained

all that there is in these libraries, so that the student, the scholar, the professional man, the pupil in the public school, or whoever may wish to consult that library, may go to the catalog and there find a list of authors upon any given subject and a sufficient guide therein to what they have written upon the subject pro and con. That is the sort of catalog that is needed. The art of printing has enabled such a wonderful elaboration of the very few ideas there are in the world — and there are very few; some of us haven't any (laughter); sometimes I have not one. A great many people have not one idea, and live in fear that their lack of ideas will be discovered. (Laughter.) The art of printing has enabled such a wonderful elaboration of the very few ideas in the world that the work of the professional man requires consultation of a large number of books. I say this as a man who has been busy a great many years past in one of the professions that requires the frequent consultation of libraries and of books. The professional man cannot afford to dissipate his time in searching over the shelves of a library; and a library without a complete, efficient, properly condensed catalog is just as useless for library purposes or for consultation as that wall which stretches before me on the right hand or that on the left — it is a closed and a sealed book without a catalog.

Now, it is very easy to see that you mean to make that kind of a catalog, and I am here to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that you must concentrate your energies, your experience, genius, and judgment upon the creation of a catalog of this kind. When you have done this, you will have done a work that is as important and profitable to the users of books as that work which was done by the people who wrote and printed the books upon the shelves. Then you will have opened the library to the public schools, and to those who desire them, and to those who desire to receive that air of refinement and intellectual grace which may be had in the library alone. (Applause.)

President GREEN.—Ladies and Gentlemen, if I understand Mr. Irish, the thing which he desires is a good subject catalog, in which under every imaginable subject may be found references to the best works, the best magazine articles, the best essays, etc., on that subject, so that, desiring to know something about any given subject, you can instantly turn to that subject in the catalog and find references to books under the heading, or under some other heading or headings to which it

will refer by cross references. Such a catalog is something which is to be found in manuscript, in a somewhat imperfect form, of course, in many of the larger libraries of this country, and it is one of the most useful facilities that can be afforded in a library. In Poole's Index, under a great variety of headings, are found references to the different articles in periodicals, which treat on given subjects, and Poole's Index covers a long list of the periodicals in the English language. I wish also to call attention to the fact that under the superintendence of the acting Secretary of this Association, Mr. Fletcher, the Librarian of Amherst College, there is being prepared, by coöperation (just as Poole's Index was prepared) of many of the librarians of the country, an index of essays. It is the particular province of the publishing section of this Association to attend to that kind of work. I have said nothing about the numerous bibliographies which exist; works which give all the literature on specific subjects. The kind of work which Mr. Irish wishes to have done is of great importance; a good deal of it has been done; much of what has been done is in manuscript and much in print.

Mr. FLETCHER.—Allow me to call attention to the fact that one of the best pieces of work in this direction is that which has been done by the Librarian of the University of California, at Berkeley, in the Topical Index, of which he will soon publish the second volume. In this there is a surprisingly large amount of material. This volume we have found in the extreme East, and I dare say all over the country, very useful in doing just this work which Mr. Irish so appropriately noted as the work which needs to be done, to put before the eyes in compact shape the condensation of that which is in the books in the libraries on all these different subjects.

Pres. GREEN.—Mr. Irish will undoubtedly take an early opportunity to go to the University of California to look at this work.

Mr. WENDTE.—That book is on our library table.

Pres. GREEN.—However, the existence of the volume mentioned does not diminish the force of Mr. Irish's suggestion, for there is a great deal of room for work still to be done in the direction pointed out by him, as Mr. Rowell himself knows.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have a few minutes left before we have to take carriages for the station. Now is the opportunity, if anybody has any questions to ask upon any subject connected with the papers of the evening, or any other matter relat-

ing to library economy or library management. We have some papers that I can have read, but I think it would be pleasant if the few remaining minutes should be spent in an informal way. Isn't there some Californian who wants to ask a question of some Eastern librarian?

Colonel IRISH.—There may be some California librarian who desires to "pop the question" to an Eastern librarian. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT.—The Eastern librarians are very responsive. (Laughter.)

Mr. WENDTE.—As a friend of librarians I would like to ask a question. Is there not some way in which Mr. Irish's suggestion can be carried out? In Poole's Index, for instance, on any given topic, the eye is appalled by a long list of references and you have no means of knowing which is desirable. Many essays are of no account. In cataloguing such an enormous quantity of material could not something be done to condense it so that one could see what is useful and what is useless?

The PRESIDENT.—We have long thought that it would be desirable to have a single volume, in which about ten thousand volumes should be catalogued under subject headings and in which indications should be given in regard to the character of each of the books catalogued, as well as references to important articles in periodicals, valuable essays, etc. The ten thousand books should be the best books in the English language, and explanatory notes should be added to entries when needed. Librarians are very busy men and nobody has as yet taken hold of this matter. The importance of it we all realize.

Mr. WHELPLEY.—Mr. Stetson's paper to be read tomorrow covers that ground.

Adjourned.

EIGHTH SESSION.

(FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16.)

Called to order at 10.30 A. M. by the PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT.—The Local Committee wishes me to announce that the November number of the *Overland Magazine* will be called "The Library Conference number," and will contain historical and descriptive notices, with illustrations of several California libraries, and who are members of this association.

The photograph taken at the Stanford University is now ready and can be had on rollers. It is very large and is an admirable photograph, and

the likenesses of the different people can be seen as you would like to have them.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The first business this morning is the election of officers. The provision of the constitution is that the Association shall choose five persons as an Executive Committee. This committee adds to its numbers as many names as it pleases and enough to fill all the different offices of the society. It is intended to revise the constitution. It is expected that a more republican form will prevail, namely: that the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and one or two others, perhaps five, will be elected directly by popular vote, but until that revision is made it is necessary to proceed under the provisions of the constitution as they are. You will now elect five members of the Executive Committee, and it is desirable that you elect persons now present.

Mr. BOWKER nominated Mr. Frank P. Hill and Mr. S. S. Green.

The PRESIDENT.—The best way would be to have nominations from the floor of persons for the Executive Committee; then to make a list and take an informal ballot, and see which five persons stand highest. You will then be ready for a formal ballot.

Mr. BOWKER moved that the procedure suggested by the President be adopted. Carried.

The nominations were continued, and Mr. Fletcher, Dr. Linderfelt, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Utley, Mr. Rowell, and Mr. Cutter were named.

PLACE OF MEETING.

Mr. BOWKER.—Before a formal ballot is held there should be discussion as to the place of holding the next meeting; it is thought that it should be held near the centre of library population. I recommend Washington.

The PRESIDENT appointed Messrs. Cutter, Bowker, and Utley a committee to consider all suggestions made with reference to the place of meeting next year, and report later in the session.

Mr. FLETCHER read invitations received from Chicago, to hold the meeting in that city during the year of the World's Fair.

Mr. HILD.—As chairman of the Sub-committee on Libraries I would like to know whether the permission is given by the Association to hold the conference in Chicago in 1893. We intend to have an international Congress of libraries on the largest scale possible, to bring together more than ever before in this country. With that view we have already selected about 150 librarians in all

parts of the world to act as an Advisory Council to this committee. Many of you will receive invitations. This World's Congress Auxiliary would like to know whether the Association wishes to go to Chicago in 1893, and all the libraries of Chicago join in extending this invitation to the Association to come to Chicago.

The PRESIDENT.—I have no doubt we shall decide to go to Chicago in 1893, but I think it would expedite matters to refer this invitation to the committee chosen to make recommendations.

Mr. WHELPLEY.—Why not decide the Chicago business here now?

The PRESIDENT.—I think it had better go to the committee in connection with the other matters; then we can have a vote on it.

The question of going to Chicago in 1893 was referred to the committee with instructions to report.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. DUDLEY.—Mr. President, has it been the practice to choose the President from this Executive Committee?

The PRESIDENT.—Not necessarily, but I think it has commonly been so; this, however, is not necessary.

Mr. CUTTER.—It has been an unbroken custom.

Mr. FLETCHER.—On one occasion it was proposed to take an informal ballot for President merely for the guidance of the Executive Committee, but it has not been the usual custom.

PLACE AND TIME OF MEETING.

While the voting was going on the President requested expressions of opinion as to where the next year's meeting should be held, and he suggested Nantucket. He said that Mr. Soule had suggested chartering a steamer and making a trip along the Atlantic Coast early in June.

Mr. CUTTER.—The committee on the place of meeting for the following two years recommend for 1892, Washington and Baltimore, preferably in May, but the time to be left to the decision of the Executive Committee; in 1893, Chicago. That should be an International Conference, and should meet in May, when all the educational bodies meet.

Mr. HILD.—It has not been definitely settled that the educational bodies shall meet in May; it was recommended in the programme of the World's Congress Auxiliary, but it has not been fixed upon.

The PRESIDENT.—Strike out the word May.

Mr. CUTTER.—I am sure the committee will agree to this.

Mr. HILD.—The time could be fixed next year.

The report of the committee as to the places of meeting for 1892 and for 1893 was divided, and the different recommendations adopted separately.

It was suggested that the Standing Committee be given power to change the place of meeting for 1892 if it were found impracticable to go to Washington, but after some discussion the suggestion was not adopted.

COPYRIGHT.

Mr. BOWKER.—I wish to offer a series of resolutions which I have not had an opportunity to bring before the committee, so that I offer them on my own individual responsibility. The reason for offering them is this: The Association took some action relating to the passage of the Copyright act. One of the questions of the Copyright bill was the provision of a weekly list of copyrighted books, which has been since sent to the Treasury Department in a more roundabout way since the 1st of July. It may be worth while to call the attention of this conference to the fact that this list contains the name of every book and pamphlet copyrighted in this country. It is, therefore, a most thorough foundation for a national bibliography, and I have had some talk with Mr. Spofford as to the desirability of making this a bibliographical record:—

Resolved, That the A. L. A. records its gratification at the passage of an international copyright act, as promoting justice to authors of books and the development of American literature.

Resolved, That the Association suggests to the librarian of Congress, that in the weekly list of copyright deposits full bibliographical data of books and pamphlets (except those solely commercial) be given, as the best possible basis for an adequate national bibliography.

Resolved, That, in case of the amendment of the act, the Association suggests that the publication of the weekly list be transferred to the jurisdiction of the librarian of Congress, and that he be authorized to receive subscriptions for, or to provide for, the distribution of the list.

Resolved, That the American Library Association heartily congratulates the nation on the progress made toward the final completion of a worthy and adequate building for the national library, and its members especially felicitate their associate, the librarian of Congress, on the fact that in Capt. B. R. Green (?), of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., Superintendent of Construction, he has a coadjutor who, as architect and engineer, has shown both the desire and the ability, in his modifications of the previous plans, to provide for practical library requirements, both in his

general plans and in his novel and ingenious treatment of detail, such as shelving and transfer arrangements; and

Resolved, That we trust every endeavor will be made to provide as early as possible for the partial occupancy of the new building, so that the books now clogging the work of the present library rooms, and the records and other material already disintegrating in the vaults of the Capitol, may be saved from their threatened decay, and the treasures of the library made available to scholars and to the public.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Bowker were adopted.

Mr. BOWKER then read the

SPECIAL REPORT ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. BOWKER.—I should explain that this report has not been signed by the members of the committee, because we have not been able to get together. It is, however, the result of long consultation on the part of the members of the committee, and, I think, represents the views of all, with one possible exception, which I will point out.

Your special Committee on Government Publications submit that a satisfactory system of government issues should embrace the following conditions:

Public documents should be printed on durable paper, in permanent standard size, except where there is specific reason for variation, and in sufficient minimum number, under general provision of law, to supply the Executive and Congressional libraries, each Senator and Representative, each issuing department, bureau or committee, with the necessary copies for record and office use; each public depository, and a moderate surplus for general use or public sale. Additional copies to be printed only from department appropriations or by specific legislative provision. Public documents should not be understood to include office blanks, confidential instructions, or other routine papers not of public concern.

Each document, in addition to separate publication, should have its proper place in one series, and the binding up of one document in several shapes or series should as far as possible be avoided. Except where numerical or chronological arrangement is desirable, as in the case of bills and journals, the classification and binding should be such that the issues of the same department or bureau should be together, and cognate subjects should be bound in the same or in adjacent volumes. Each volume in a series should have lettering showing its individual character. These conditions might best be met by substituting for the present Senate

and House executive and miscellaneous series one comprehensive series to be known as United States general or miscellaneous documents, to embrace department reports and all other documents not properly belonging in the several series specifically connected with the two Houses of Congress or not special sets of publications.

Each volume or set should have at its end an index to that volume or set only; there should be a separate annual index to all government publications of the year, whether by government subscription to individual enterprises or by public provision; and there should be ultimately a systematic and comprehensive subject-index to all governmental publications, but not until a plan has been matured after full consultation with the best bibliographical authorities inside and outside the government service.

Every government publication should be sent, as soon as issued or bound, to public depositories of the first class, which should include every State library and the leading library for public use in great centres of population. A select list, to embrace the Statutes, President's Message, Census volumes, Copyright lists, and other issues of universal interest, and such other issues as may be of special local interest, should be sent promptly to public depositories of the second class, which should include such other libraries as can make good use of such documents—such libraries to be registered on application of the librarian or proper officer, stating the locality and character of the library, its present or prospective shelf-room, its facilities for reference use, the character and distribution of its readers, and the lines of documents serviceable to its constituency, such application to be indorsed by the proper Senator or Representative.

All documents deposited to be subject to transfer or recall, in case the library becomes dead or fails to provide adequate accommodation and facilities for their use.

The distribution should be through a central mailing office and bureau of distribution, except where, as in the case of serial issues which should be sent in first mail, time can be saved by mailing direct from the office of publication, such bureau to be a division of the Government Printing Office, or Library of Congress, or Department of the Interior. This bureau should receive all orders from Congressmen, the departments, etc., and should keep check-lists to prevent unintended duplication. This bureau should also be the general depository of all unissued documents.

Recognizing that such results must be accomplished step by step, your committee would confine present action to the following resolutions:

Whereas, The present lack of system in the printing, binding, indexing, and distribution of government publications results in great waste, probably exceeding \$500,000 yearly, with a maximum of inconvenience to Congressmen as distributors, and a minimum of convenience to their constituents; in supplying to libraries publications which they do not and cannot use, and denying those which would be especially valuable to their local public; and in an entire confusion as to arrangement, indexing and binding;

Resolved, That the American Library Association, assembled in conference at San Francisco, learns with gratification of the special investigation into the printing and distribution of public documents, undertaken by the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses of Congress; and

Resolved, That this Association proffers to said Joint Committee, through its Standing Committee on Public Documents, its hearty cooperation in promoting better methods of issuing and distributing the many valuable issues included among government publications,

Resolved, That the A. L. A. hereby extends its hearty thanks to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, for the useful work accomplished in his department in utilizing government publications by the exchange of volumes to complete sets, and trusts that this work may be continued and extended.

Resolved, That the A. L. A. appreciates heartily the enterprise shown by Mr. J. K. Hickox in his valuable Monthly Catalogue of Government Publications, and commends the work to libraries for the support which will insure its completion and continuation.

Respectfully submitted.

R. R. BOWKER, *Chairman*.

The PRESIDENT.—This report was evidently prepared by persons entirely conversant with the subject. Is there any difference of opinion?

A MEMBER.—The quickest results could be obtained, first, by securing the prompt delivery of such books as are now printed and by abolishing the index which now precedes each volume, so that they would not have to wait until all the books are published, in order to make out the index. We could save from three to nine months. Each volume should be sent out in paper; they are now sent out in the cloth edition. The Official Index for each session could be afterwards secured.

The PRESIDENT suggested referring the report to the standing committee for consideration by it. Mr. BOWKER recommended that it be discussed in the convention.

A MEMBER.—The State libraries receive their public documents only through the courtesy of

the Senate now; there is no law for the distribution of the public documents to them.

Dr. LINDERFELT.—The members of the American Library Association have, to my certain knowledge, for ten years considered the subject at every meeting, and I have yet to find a single person, either publicly or in private conversation, disagreeing in the slightest particular from the report put before us by Mr. Bowker and his committee as expressing the views of the American Library Association. I think if there is anything we can publicly do to indorse these views, we should do it. I think we have delayed long enough in this matter and we should not put any restriction on the Standing Committee. This policy should be indorsed to the fullest extent now, in the public meeting. There is one little word in the report, however, which it seems to me might be misunderstood. Mr. Bowker said "through reference libraries." That is a word that has caused a great deal of mischief already and it ought to be eliminated. Some of these libraries have been hampered to an astonishing degree in getting the government publications, on that technical ground. I know that the Buffalo library with some hundreds of thousands of volumes, one of the most important in the country, has the greatest difficulty in getting the reports that are given out to the public libraries, 500 volumes at a time.

Mr. BOWKER.—"Through reference libraries in centres of population." The members of the committee present would modify that by having it read, "and the leading reference libraries for public use in great centres of population."

The PRESIDENT.—That may be allowed by unanimous consent. It is allowed.

Mr. BOWKER.—Mr. President, may I ask if you yourself disagree with the report?

The PRESIDENT.—I am very glad to have that go out as the expression of the opinion of this Association. All I want is that the Standing Committee, when it begins to arrange matters with the members of Congress and with the Committee of Congress, may be left free to agree to whatever in its own judgment is thought best at the time when action is called for.

The report presented by Mr. Bowker was unanimously adopted.

The resolutions proposed by the Special Committee were adopted.

Mr. BOWKER.—I now ask the discharge of the Special Committee.

The Special Committee was discharged.

Mr. WALLIS.—The Standing Committee on

Public Documents relates to documents of the United States. Could there not be a resolution passed here, giving the Standing Committee authority also to make recommendations, such as they desire, upon State documents? There is no provision for the transmission of public documents between one State and another, and the result is that many of the States cannot afford to send their voluminous publications to the several States of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Wallis the Standing Committee was instructed to take into consideration the whole question of the exchange of books between States, the question of the exchange of State publications, as well as that of government publications.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The tellers reported the informal vote for Executive Committee as follows:—

	<i>Scattering.</i>
F. P. Hill, 27.	C. C. Soule.
W. I. Fletcher, 25.	F. H. Hild.
J. C. Rowell, 25.	J. V. Cheney.
C. A. Cutter, 23.	Miss Hewins.
S. S. Green, 21.	E. J. Nolan.
K. A. Linderfelt, 19.	A. S. Root.
C. R. Dudley, 18.	J. C. Dana.
H. M. Utley, 13.	D. V. R. Johnston.

It was moved that the informal vote be declared formal, and that the five persons receiving the highest number of votes be declared elected members of the Executive Committee.

MR. ROWELL.—In the interest of the Association I wish to decline the nomination, which would necessarily be enforced upon me by that action, for this reason: We out here on the Western slope are very distant from you of the East. Our means of communication are slow, and it is necessary that the gentlemen or ladies serving on this committee should be in quick communication, and sometimes that they have personal interviews. I think, therefore, it is eminently proper that I should decline to serve.

THE PRESIDENT.—I would state, for the information of the convention, that the arrangements for this convention have been made entirely by mail. If the committee takes hold of matters at once I think there would be no difficulty, even if one member of the committee is in California. I hope Mr. Rowell will not decline.

MR. DUDLEY.—I think every member of the Association would be glad to have Mr. Rowell serve on this committee, but I do not think we

should try to compel him to do so. Therefore, if he asks to be released from the burden, I ask that his resignation be accepted simply on that ground. Carried.

The motion to make the informal ballot formal was withdrawn after some discussion.

The Secretary presently announced the result of the formal ballot, as follows:

F. P. Hill, 30.	K. A. Linderfelt, 28.
C. A. Cutter, 26.	C. R. Dudley, 24.
W. I. Fletcher, 24.	

THANKS.

MR. WHEPLEY offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That Mr. F. H. Hild, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, be requested to return to the trustees of the Newberry Library, the Crerar Library and the Public Library of Chicago, the thanks of the Association for their invitation to meet in that city in 1893, and report that the Association has unanimously voted to accept the invitation. Carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT.—I will now call on Mr. Cheney to give his five-minute talk.

THE NEW CATALOGING.

MR. CHENEY.—Matthew Arnold has said that we cannot do without religion; I have long been of the impression that we cannot do without catalogs, and I am firmly convinced of it. Catalogs, with all due deference to the gentlemen who have reported here in favor of "Access to the shelves," properly made, give the borrower an opportunity to get at the contents of the library, without the aid of access to the library himself. Such is the experience in the library with which I am connected, and it must be so with any large library. I have been continually working to see what we can do to produce a better catalog, so that we shall not be doing each other's work over again, but when the work was once done it could be utilized. Fortunately I have associated with me a gentleman who goes beyond theory into the more solid realm of practice, and this has given us a new method of cataloging which is the result of large experience of a practical man, a man versed in practical mechanics and in library matters. Now, what I am about to read you is somewhat revolutionary. I have taken the precaution, being a young member of the Association, to procure the opinion of one of your oldest members and one of your most skilled and thoroughly versed librarians, Mr. Fletcher, to say whether or not I am justified in these rather startling remarks which I have to make upon this subject. Without further

ado, I say simply to the good librarians and to the young librarians who are about making a catalog—I suggest to them most emphatically that they wait for a few months until the things which I here speak of can be laid before you. I am daily in receipt of communications from persons who want information as to how they can get along with this catalog; it has been on our minds day and night, and we think we have contributed something here toward the solution of the great catalog question. (Applause.)

To the Members of the American Library Association in Convention.

It seems not quite right to allow the librarians to return to their several places of toil without mention of a matter that may considerably affect their plans for future catalog work. Though it is impossible to give details for perhaps six months to come, a general statement will suffice by way of notice. Mr. A. J. Rudolph, first assistant librarian of this library, will bring out at an early date a new method of cataloging, the adoption of which bids fair to amount to something like a revolution; this for the following reasons:—

1. It does away with that very cumbrous thing, the card catalog.
2. It renders unnecessary the printing of catalogs and bulletins in volume form.
3. The pen is pretty much dispensed with, the most of the work not only being printed as it proceeds, but the subject-headings and the subdivisions being distinguished by colored inks.
4. It solves the long-standing problem of a universal catalog.
5. The method insures not only economy, but accuracy and fullness hitherto impossible.
6. It insures speed, one assistant being able to do the work of five using the old methods. Books arriving in the morning can be fully cataloged the same day, and the catalog put before the public.

I have said that the new method will accomplish these rather astonishing things. I believe it will, and, acting on the belief, I have suggested to our own Board of Trustees the advisability of delay in further printing until the time is ripe for a thorough examination of it.

Fraternally yours,

J. V. CHENEY.

Mr. FLETCHER.—You will at once see that I am put in an embarrassing position by being called upon to say whether the claims made in

this document are justified. I am not prepared to accept that position. Like the man who was to stand in front of the cannon and catch the ball, I feel like saying, "Touch it off easy." All I am prepared to say now is that it has commended itself to me as worthy of the claims of those interested in it. How far those claims will be substantiated remains to be seen. But I should probably claim as much for it if it was of my own contrivance.

On motion the paper prepared by Mr. Stetson on

ECONOMICAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND SELECTED CATALOGUES

was read by title.

(See p. 26.)

On motion the paper prepared by Dr. Steiner, SHOULD UNIFORMITY MARK THE ARRANGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF OUR PUBLIC LIBRARIES?

was also read by title.

(See p. 57.)

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion by Mr. Root was carried that when the Association adjourn today it should not be the final adjournment, but that the final adjournment should take place at a meeting after the excursion train should reach Chicago.

JAPANESE LIBRARIES.

A letter from Mr. J. E. TANAKA to President Green was then read by Mr. Johnston:—

TEIKOKU DAIGAKU (*Imperial University*).

TOKYO, JAPAN, Sept. 23, 1891.

Dear Sir:—To the Conference of the American Library Association, which is going to be held at San Francisco, I beg to send greetings, with my sincere wishes for its every success, while I regret very much at my inability to have the honor and pleasure of meeting all the veteran librarians of the United States, from whom I cannot fail to derive much benefit by coming among them.

I take this opportunity of giving to the Conference a short account of the Tokyo Library, of which I am the librarian, and also something about other libraries of Japan. As to the details of the management of the former, however, I better wait for another opportunity to describe; for it is in the period of transition from the old method

to the new. By the new method I mean the American method more or less modified according to circumstances, especially in the case of the treatment of Japanese and Chinese books. I am, therefore, only to introduce the Tokyo Library to the notice of the American Library Association, incidentally touching all other libraries in Japan.

TOKYO LIBRARY.

The Tokyo Library is national in its character, as the Congressional Library of the United States, the British Museum of Great Britain, etc. It is maintained by the State, and by the copyright Act it is to receive a copy of every book, pamphlet, etc., published in the empire.

The Tokyo Library was established in 1872 by the Department of Education with about 70,000 volumes. In 1873 it was amalgamated with the library belonging to the Exhibition Bureau and two years later it was placed under the control of the Home Department, while a new library with the title of Tokyo Library was started by the Education Department at the same time with about 28,000 volumes newly collected. Thus the Tokyo Library began its career on a quite slender basis; but in 1876, the books increased to 68,953, and in 1877 to 71,853.

Since that time, both the numbers of books and visitors have steadily increased, so much so that in 1884 the former reached 102,350 and latter 115,986, averaging 359 persons per one day. The library was then open free to all classes; but the presence of too many readers of the commonest text-books and light literature was found to have caused much hindrance to the serious students, on whom the greatest favor ought to be conferred, while any discrimination between the two was entirely impossible. This disadvantage was somewhat remedied by introducing the fee system, which, of course, placed much restriction to the visitors of the library. This seems to be in contradiction of the generally recognized principle of public libraries, but it was sheer necessity of the time, when there were not many available resorts for serious students, for whom this library was chiefly intended. With this object in view, a large number of books, mostly consisting of works of light literature, was withdrawn from the reading room. These measures naturally caused a great decrease in the number of readers, but an improvement in the quality was distinctly observable.

Up to that time the library was in the old University Hall, which, though quite spacious, was very inconvenient for the use of library. A new

building was, therefore, erected in the Uyeno Park, to which the library was removed in 1886. The place is away from the bustle of the city with fresh air and evergreens round and about. The reading room accommodates about 200 readers and is divided into three compartments viz.: "special," "ladies," and "ordinary."

We have two sets of catalogues, viz.: "card catalogue" and printed catalogue, both classified. It is now proposed to improve them upon the principle of dictionary catalogue.

It is very clear from the character of the library that it is a reference library and not a circulating library. But as there are not any other large and well-equipped libraries in Tokyo, a system of "lending out" is added, something like that of Königliche Bibliothek zu Berlin, with a subscription of 5 yen (about \$5) per annum. The subscriber has the privilege of taking books out of the library for a term of ten days, subject to a renewal should the subscriber so desire.

The Tokyo Library now contains 97,550 Japanese and Chinese books and 25,559 European books, besides about 100,000 of duplicates, popular books, etc., which are not used.

The average number of books used is 337,262 a year. By applying, therefore, *Jevons's *principle of the multiplication of utility*, the average turnover of each book is about 2.5†, and by dividing the total expenditure by the total issue of books, the average cost of each issue is 2.3-sen (about two cents). Again by comparing the number of books used and the classes of books read during the last year, we see that †21.5 per cent is in history, geography, etc.; 21 per cent in literature and language; 17.2 per cent in science, mathematics and medicine; and 13.4 per cent in law and politics. In other subjects the percentage is less than 10. This comparison gives some idea of the inclination of the reading public.

THE LIBRARY OF THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The Library of the Imperial University, which is also under my charge, comprises all the books belonging to the Imperial University of Japan. These books are solely for the use of the instructors, students, and pupils, no admittance being granted to the general public. The library contains 77,991 European books and 101,217 Japanese and Chinese books.

*The Rationale of free public libraries, in his *Method of social reform*, pp. 29-30

† Extract of Tokyo Library Report, 1890, p. 2.

OTHER SMALLER LIBRARIES OF JAPAN.

As to other smaller libraries of Japan, there are eight public and ten private libraries in different parts of the empire. The books contained in them are 66,912 Japanese and Chinese books and 4,731 European books with 43,911 visitors!

Besides these, in most of towns of respectable size, there are generally two or three small private circulating libraries, which contain books chiefly consisting of light literature and historical works popularly treated.

The proprietors of these libraries or their assistants go about from patron to patron every day, leaving with him the books he requires. These books are loaned for a small sum, which varies according to the quality of books and also the length of time during which the books are to be kept. There are about 60 libraries of this description in the city of Tokyo alone.

I. TANAKA.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SCUDDER.—The Committee on Resolutions recommends to the Association to spread the following minute upon its records, and to transmit the same, duly certified, to each of the parties named therein:—

The American Library Association cannot close this the last session of its thirteenth general meeting without expressing its warmest thanks for the unbounded hospitality with which it has been received in California from the moment it touched the borders of the State until the time of its departure. Much, very much, was expected of a State the prodigality of whose natural resources was reputed to be reflected in the hearts of its citizens, but the overflow of good feeling and generous action must be placed to the credit of California's full appreciation of the work of the Association as an important agent in the education and culture of the people and in the elevation of the standard of citizenship in our common country. Where all have acted with such liberality and done so much to render the visit of the Association to California a success and pleasure in every possible sense, time fails to specify our indebtedness; but the members present can never forget the untiring devotion of the local Executive Committee of San Francisco, upon whom by far the heaviest burden of responsibility has fallen and who have responded thereto with such cordial good will and fellowship as to win all our hearts; nor the fervor of the citizens of Sacramento, our

first and brief hosts, whose generosity outran their boundaries, but did not stay without the gates; nor the local committee of Oakland, who made us mark with a red letter the day we spent across the bay. No less can we allow ourselves to forget the welcome as received at Sutro Heights, where body and mind were refreshed under the personal guidance of our generous host, Adolphe Sutro, Esq.; and at Palo Alto, where the Oxford of the Pacific slope, born in a day, delighted us only less than the courteous, graceful, and bountiful reception of Senator and Mrs. Stanford. To all these we offer most heartfelt thanks and express our fervent wishes for the unchecked growth of California in those intellectual and moral directions in which she is now advancing with such rapid strides.

The Association cannot forget, also, its indebtedness to the Committees of the Mercantile and Public Libraries of Denver, the University Club of the same city, and the President and Faculty of Colorado College, Colorado Springs, who made the short stay of the Eastern party in the Centennial State a delightful remembrance.

Resolved, That the Association offers its grateful thanks to the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad accompanying our party to San Francisco, for the liberality and convenience of all their arrangements for our comfort, which have been fully appreciated by all the travellers.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. FLETCHER then read for information the report of the Executive Committee, naming the following list of

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

President.

K. A. Linderfelt, Milwaukee.

Vice Presidents.

W: I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

L. H. Steiner, Enoch Pratt Library, Baltimore, Md.

C: C. Soule, Brookline, Mass.

[Mr. Soule resigned, and Mr. Utley was elected in his place.]

J. C. Rowell, University of California.

C.. M. Hewins, Hartford Library, Conn.

[Fred'k H. Hild also was afterwards chosen.]

Secretary.

Frank P. Hill, Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

*Assistant Secretaries.**GENERAL.*

W: E. Parker, Treas. Library Bureau.
M.. Salome Cutler, Vice Director Library School.

TRAVEL.

H. E. Davidson, Secretary Library Bureau.
Fred'k H. Hild, Chicago Public Library.

RECORDING.

Prof. G: T. Little, Bowdoin College Library.

Treasurer.

H: J. Carr, Albright Library, Scranton, Pa.

Finance Committee.

W: C. Lane, Harvard College.
J. M. Glenn, Treasurer New Mercantile Library, Baltimore, Md.

Coöperation Committee.

Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

Harriet E. Green, Cataloger, Boston Athenæum.

M.. A. Bean, Brookline, Mass.

Library School Committee.

M.. W. Plummer, Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dr. G. C. Wire, Medical Librarian, Newberry Library.

W. K. Stetson, Public Library, New Haven.

Public Document Committees.

R. R. Bowker, Vice-President Brooklyn Library.

E. C. Hovey, Trustee Brookline Library.

T. H. Wallis, Ex-State Librarian of California.

J. P. Dunn, jr., State Librarian, Indiana.

Standing Committee.

The President, *ex-officio*.

The Secretary, *ex-officio*.

F: M. Crunden, Public Library, St. Louis.

Endowment Committee.

J: M. Glenn.

E. C. Hovey.

R. R. Bowker.

Trustees of Endowment Fund.

Norman Williams.

E. C. Hovey.

J: M. Glenn.

Councillors.

Justin Winsor, W: F. Poole, C. A. Cutter,

F: M. Crunden, Melvil Dewey, S: S. Green, *Ex-Presidents*, and W: H. Brett, C. R. Dudley, C. A. Nelson, H. M. Utley, A: W. Whelpley, J: Edmands, J: V. Cheney, Miss H.. P. James, Miss M.. E. Sargent, J: C. Dana, Tessa A. Kelso, Alfred E. Whitaker, Horace Wilson, W. C. Fitch, D. V. R. Johnston.

It was moved that the Committee on Public Documents have power to add to its number and elect its own chairman, but the President advised the convention that according to the constitution, while the Executive Committee could add to the number of any one of its committees, the Association had no authority to do so.

Adjourned.

SANTA BARBARA SESSION.

(FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21.)

At a meeting held in the parlors of the Arlington Hotel, Santa Barbara, President GREEN in the chair.

The PRESIDENT stated that the object was to express the thanks of the Association for the courtesies which had been extended to it.

Mr. SCUDDER from the Committee on Resolutions offered the following:—

Resolved, That the members of the American Library Association here present return thanks to the Librarian and Trustees of the Free Public Library of Santa Barbara for the generous hospitality which enabled them to see thoroughly and pleasantly a place of whose attractions they have often heard, and in taking leave extend their heartiest wishes for the prosperity of both the library and the city.

This being duly seconded was unanimously carried.

Adjourned.

TRAIN SESSION.

(FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.)

Pres. GREEN in the chair.

Dr. NOLAN, in order to bring the matter before the meeting, moved to re-consider the resolution passed at San Francisco to meet in Washington.

Mr. WHELPLEY objected on the ground that the regular meeting in San Francisco should not be superseded by a smaller meeting at which only a few members were present.

Mr. CUTTER stated that it was not well to give up Washington or Baltimore, but it would be a good plan to have some quiet place where the A. L. A. could conduct its business without distraction which is not possible in a large city.

Mr. DUDLEY also objected to large cities and stated that the experience of the A. L. A. in cities had not been such as to create any desire to try it again. Meetings held away from the seductive influences of the town were to be preferred.

Mr. SOULE called attention to the fact that next year it would be well to devote our time to making preparations for the World's Fair, and consequently close attention to regular business was to be desired.

Mr. BOWKER thought that it was unwise to ignore the action taken at San Francisco, but as it was well to modify its action he offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, that the Standing Committee be authorized, in arranging for the Washington-Baltimore Conference, to provide that the first sessions of the conference shall be held at some quieter resort (preferably Annapolis, if satisfactory hotel accommodations can be had, otherwise in New York and Washington, and at some point as near Washington as practicable); also that the committee be requested to arrange for an optional post-conference trip to include Old Point Comfort, Richmond, White Sulphur Springs, Luray, the Natural Bridge, and Gettysburg or other convenient points.

Dr. NOLAN withdrew his motion to reconsider in order to give Mr. Bowker's resolution a chance for consideration.

Mr. SOULE moved to strike out "Preferably Annapolis, provided satisfactory hotel accommodations can be had," on the ground that in his opinion Annapolis could not offer accommodations at all suited to the wants of the A. L. A.

Mr. LOWDERMILK did not think that Annapolis was so bad, but in his opinion Old Point or Luray were much better; he confessed that he had never been at Annapolis.

Dr. POOLE objected to Washington because it was too hot and because in the South there were few libraries belonging to the A. L. A., and because we could hope for but little support there.

Col. LOWDERMILK urged the advisability of meeting in the South in order to give aid to the librarians in that section who were striving to do their best under adverse circumstances, and who deserved great credit for very excellent work.

Mr. HILL objected to Washington and thought that the Association had the power to change the action of the San Francisco meeting whenever it wished. He favored Col. Lowdermilk's suggestion to go to Old Point or Luray. He also thanked the A. L. A. in touching words for the

resolutions of sympathy for him. They had been of great comfort to him when sick and far from home, and as he had thought far from friends.

Miss SHERMAN stated that there were in the South many devoted librarians who could not give the time and money to attend the sessions in the North, who ought to be aided by a session in the South which they would gladly attend.

Dr. NOLAN did not like to override the action taken in San Francisco, but thought that a session near Washington would answer all the conditions demanded. He was in favor of Luray as he knew the place to be good from his own personal experience.

Mr. CUTTER called attention to the fact that next year should be devoted to business only, in order that the Association might get itself into condition to make a creditable exhibition in Chicago in 1893. He thought the Executive Committee should have the largest powers to choose time and place of meeting. In his opinion the session should be in the North, so as to get the largest possible delegation to attend.

Dr. POOLE moved to lay both Mr. Bowker's resolution and Mr. Soule's amendment on the table. Lost.

Mr. JENKS moved to strike out the words "Between New York and Washington."

Mr. DUDLEY raised a point of order that the convention had adjourned to meet in Chicago. The chair held the point not well taken.

Messrs. SOULE and JENKS withdrew their amendments.

Mr. DUDLEY moved to amend by striking out the words "As near Washington as practicable." "Lost, yea 12, nay 13."

Miss AHEARN moved to strike out the words "Between New York and Washington." Carried.

Mr. BOWKER's resolution as amended was then adopted, reading as follows:—

Resolved, That the Standing Committee be authorized in arranging for the Washington and Baltimore conference to provide that the first sessions of the conference shall be held at some quiet resort, preferably Annapolis, if satisfactory hotel accommodations can be had, otherwise as near Washington as practicable; and that the committee be requested to arrange for an optional post-conference trip to include Old Point, Richmond, White Sulphur Springs, Luray, the Natural Bridge, and Gettysburg, or other points.

On being asked, the chair ruled that the Executive Committee has full power to fix the time of meeting at any date in the months of May and June.

Dr. POOLE moved that the Executive Committee have power to name any time.

Mr. HILD thought this unwise, as it was important to have an early session to provide for the World's Fair.

Dr. POOLE's motion was lost.

Mr. SOULE declined to accept his election as Vice-President.

The chair ruled that Mr. Soule must offer his resignation to the Executive Committee, as the Association had no voice in the matter.

Mr. BOWKER appealed from this decision, but in answer to a question from the President said that he did not wish to make the appeal at this meeting.

Mr. HILD moved that when the Committee on Revision of the Constitution make its report a printed copy be sent to each member of the Association at least three months before the conference. Carried.

Mr. DANA offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Standing Committee be requested to consider the advisability of printing at least two-thirds of the papers to be presented at the next conference of the Association, and distributing the same among such members as are to attend said conference two weeks before the date of the same.

Mr. BOWKER moved as an amendment that the Standing Committee see that at the next conference the bulk of the time be given to discussion and not to papers.

Mr. CUTTER opposed the amendment as being no more than a recommendation that had been tried and had failed at every conference. He urged that Mr. Dana's experiment be tried once at least.

Mr. Bowker's amendment was lost, and Mr. Dana's motion was carried.

Adjourned.

TRAIN SESSION.

(SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31.)

President GREEN in the chair, Mr. Scudder from the Committee on Resolutions offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the members of the A. L. A. attending the San Francisco conference who have taken part in the journey across the continent and through Southern California, under the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, express their cordial thanks to that company and especially to Assistant General Passenger Agent George W. Boyd, for the very satisfactory manner in which the journey has been planned and conducted, and the special train equipped and manned, affording

the very perfection of travel and avoiding completely the discomforts and inconveniences usually incident to long journeys; and they especially appreciate the good faith of the company in that although the number of passengers fell short of original expectations, it has fulfilled to the utmost the liberal arrangements of the original programme.

Resolved, That in tendering their especial thanks, individually and collectively, to Tourist Agent J. P. McWilliams and to Mrs. H. F. Bender, chaperon, representing the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, they recognize to how large an extent the proper arrangement of detail has been due to their efficiency and constant courtesy.

Resolved, That they appreciate heartily and fully how much they are indebted to the excellent service and unfailing good-nature of Pullman conductor Backus, Dining-car Conductor Erhart, and other train officials, and to the porters, waiters, and others of the train crew, for the comfort and convenience which they have enjoyed throughout the journey.

Resolved, That they thank also the Southern Pacific Railroad General Passenger Agent Goodman and its other officials for their courtesy in making special arrangements for the side trips from San Francisco and in affording other conveniences on their road.

The American Library Association wishes to return its hearty thanks to the Kansas Library Association, and especially to the librarians present at Topeka on the last day of October, for their very gracious welcome and cordial hospitality, for the delicate music of the Mandolin Club, and the personal attentions of the young ladies of the U and I Club, all of which gave to the Association's brief stay at Topeka a peculiar charm.

The A. L. A., recognizing how greatly the pleasure and interest of its California Conference and of the trip across the continent have been increased by the abounding generosity with which it has been welcomed at every turn, wishes to place on record its warmest thanks to the following parties, in addition to those that have already received recognition:—

To the press of San Francisco for its excellent and full reports of the meetings of the conference, which were satisfactory in a high degree.

To the citizens of Santa Cruz who spread for us a lunch in that noble forest of Big Trees, which lies at their border, and received us with such warm hospitality.

To the good people of Pasadena, under the leadership of Willis M. Masters, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, and Mrs. Merritt of the Public Library for a bountiful lunch and a drive under personal guidance through their fruitful valley and a visit to the library, where the school children fairly loaded us with flowers and fruit.

To the Board of Directors of the Public Library of Los Angeles, and a committee of citizens, to Miss Tessa L. Kesso, the chief librarian, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, her assistant, and the entire library staff, for a most cordial reception at the Public Library, a collation under the presidency of His Honor, Mayor H. T. Hazard, where the

tables were decorated with flowers and palms in a manner befitting Southern California, and a drive with the citizens about the growing city; also to Mr. and Mrs. T. S. C. Lowe of Pasadena, who supplied our train with the choicest flowers on our departure.

To the Trustees of the Free Public Library of San Diego, and the indefatigable Miss Lulu Younkin, librarian, for a most enjoyable visit to their border city, where the Association badge was honored on ferries and railways; yachts and carriages were provided for our pleasure; a ball given by the Mizpah Club on our arrival, and a reception by Mrs. H. L. Story on our departure; and not the least a trip to Mexico allured us.

To Mrs. G. L. Smith, librarian of the Public Library of Riverside, and to its citizens for a drive through the place under individual guidance, an informal reception at the library and a generous collation.

The members of the Association, so fortunate as to be able to make this trip and attend the Conference cannot fail to carry with them through life a high appreciation of the generous culture, the prodigal hospitality, and the devoted patriotism of the good people of California.

Dr. Nolan offered the following:—

Resolved, That the thanks of the American Library Association be tendered to its President, Samuel Swett Green, for his courteous and efficient discharge of his responsible duties during the San Francisco session of the Association.

This being duly seconded, Dr. Nolan himself put the question. Carried with applause.

The Executive Committee through Dr. Linderfelt reported that they had accepted with reluctance Mr. Soule's resignation. They also reported that they had elected Mr. H. M. Utley to fill the vacancy (applause), and furthermore that they had elected Mr. Fred'k H. Hild a Vice-President, in order that he might represent the Association with full powers before the Committee of the Columbian Exposition. (Applause).

Mr. Utley thanked the Association in a few words for his election.

Adjourned.

CHICAGO SESSION.

(MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.)

The final meeting was held at the Newberry Library, Chicago, President GREEN in the chair.

Mr. SOULE discussed the nomenclature of library architecture and proposed that hereafter the "single stack" be hereafter known as "floor cases," and that systems of this character be called the "range system."

Mr. UTLEY moved that the Committee on Resolutions prepare a vote of thanks to the citizens of Chicago for their generous hospitality. Carried.

The following was afterwards prepared by them:—

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of the A. L. A. be given to our kind Chicago friends and particularly to the authorities of the Public and Newberry Libraries, for their very generous attentions, by which our visit to their city was made as attractive and useful as was possible in so brief a stay.

Mr. CUTTER read his report on personal statistics.

Mrs. DIXON outlined the system of sliding book presses as used in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library, and in Mr. Gladstone's private library.

Mr. BOWKER made a report on the model library as conducted in the Brooklyn Library. He hoped that the A. L. A. members would communicate criticisms on it to the *Library Journal*.

Mr. FLETCHER offered the following resolution which was carried:—

Resolved, That the librarians in foreign countries be urgently invited to attend the library conference to be held at Chicago in 1893; and also to contribute as largely as possible to the library exhibit to be there made.

Mr. FLETCHER offered the following:—

Resolved, That Messrs. Melvil Dewey, W. S. Biscoe, and Miss Mary S. Cutler, and Mrs. Dixon, who attended the meeting of the L. A. U. K. at Nottingham, be recorded on the minutes of the A. L. A. as duly accredited delegates. Adopted.

The President thanked the people of Chicago for their cordial invitation to the A. L. A. to attend the World's Fair in 1893.

Adjourned.

PUBLISHING SECTION.

The annual meeting of the section was called to order at 10 A. M., October 15, by the President. No formal report was presented by the Executive Board, all points of interest in the year's work appearing to be covered by the report of the Treasurer.

The Treasurer's report was read, and it was voted to refer it to Mr. J. L. Whitney of the Boston Public Library as auditor, and that it be approved by him it should be filed.

The President stated that the A. L. A. Index to essays, etc., was actually at press, and specimen copies of a provisional first page were distributed.

A ballot being taken for officers for the ensuing year, the old board were reelected as follows:—

President, W. I. Fletcher.

Secretary and Treasurer, W. C. Lane.

Executive Board, The President, the Secretary and Treasurer, Melvil Dewey, C. A. Cutter, C. C. Soule.

ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIANS.

The Association of State Librarians beg leave to report that it has been deemed advisable not to call a meeting this year for the purpose of discussion owing to the fact that few of the members could be present in San Francisco. However, the Association wishes to report that much good has been accomplished since its organization in 1889. Many of the States have changed their laws in accordance with the principles advocated by us and have increased their appropriations for library purposes. We wish to call attention to Chap. 126 of the New Hampshire laws for 1891, approved April 11, 1891. This act passed annually on the recommendation of our Association provides that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New Hampshire be instructed to favor (1) free transportation through the mails for all matter between State libraries; (2) free transportation between State libraries and foreign governments; (3) a lower rate of postage on books; (4) that State libraries have the privilege of importing books free from custom duty. This resolution has already secured the endorsement of the New Hampshire delegation in Congress. And on the recommendation of Senator Gallinger a petition is being prepared for him to present to Congress.

In February, 1890, a circular letter was sent out to the Governor, and Superintendent of Education of every State in the Union, and to other interested people, outlining the policy of the Association and requesting aid and coöperation. Starting from the proposition that a State library should not only be a complete reference library for all branches of the government, executive, judicial, and legislative, and the repository of all materials for local history and biography, it was urged that it

should also contain and furnish abundant facilities for using all desirable books of information relating to special industries and pursuits of the State, or calculated to lead to the introduction of industries and pursuits suited to it, but hitherto neglected. In short, it should be fitted to serve all interests of the State by infusing into their conduct the highest intelligence and skill. On the following points we requested assistance:—

That there be a uniformity in the laws governing State libraries and regulating exchanges of public documents.

That each State provide for the maintenance of a State library, by creating a fund, and not by annual or biennial appropriations.

That the salary of each State librarian be made proportionate to the salaries of other State officers. And that the terms of office depend on efficiency solely, and not on changes of administration.

That each State provide for the speedy transmission, under the direction of the State librarian, to all State libraries and to foreign governments, of all public documents and State publications, directly to the libraries.

That each State should provide by law—

That all books published under its authority be properly indexed by a uniform topical alphabet, preserving the same heads of reference from year to year.

That the title pages of all statutes and journals of the Legislature show the dates of convening and final adjournment of the sessions.

That law reports give the extreme dates of the decisions on the title pages, and the date of the rendition of each decision above the title of each case.

That each volume of law reports contain a table of cases, plaintiff and defendant, and *vice versa*.

That the name of the State, with year and number of the Legislature where practicable, be lettered on the back of every volume.

That each State provide for the proper cataloging and indexing, under the direction of the State librarian, of all publications that have been or may be issued by authority of the State.

That each provide for the preparation and publication of a list of the sessions of its Legislature, from the first session to date.

That each State provide for the proper exchange and disposition of duplicate books.

Owing to the coöperation received from persons not librarians and correspondence by individual members of this Association, rather than to any official action perhaps, we are happy to report that many things have been done in accordance to our wishes. And while much yet remains to be accomplished, we have great reason to feel encouraged.

Besides these requests from the States we asked from the National government the following:—

That Congress should provide —

For free transportation by mail between State libraries.

By international arrangement, for free transportation of books and other printed matter between State libraries and departments of foreign governments.

For a lower rate of postage on books.

That the privilege now enjoyed by the Library of Congress, and by societies, colleges, and schools, in the exemption of books from import duty, should be extended to State libraries.

Though these demands are reasonable and for the public good, we regret to say that we have as yet met with no response or encouragement.

Books addressed to the Library of Congress are carried free through the mails, because of the high public utility of this institution. For the same

reason the official libraries of the several States should be exempted from postal charges on matter transmitted between them, since securing full sets of the documents of each State in the libraries of other States is a part of a national and interstate polity rather than a mere local exigency.

Great difficulty is now experienced and great expense incurred in trying to make exchanges between State libraries and foreign governments. Whatever Congress and the Department of State can do to facilitate exchanges and lessen expense would benefit individual States and the country.

Reducing postage on books would facilitate diffusion of good literature, and would aid popular education through the libraries, by removing what the Librarian of Congress recently characterized as "the present unwise and unjust discrimination against good books, which permits all the cheap libraries of novels to go by mail at 1 cent a pound, while all the other books must pay 8 cents a pound, thus putting a government premium upon trash, and taxing the diffusion of knowledge eight times as much as the diffusion of fiction."

Through an apparent oversight, State (and public) libraries are not mentioned in the statutes as entitled to import books free of duty. The rulings of the Treasury Department allow libraries exemption from duties, but the law should be so explicit as not to leave libraries dependent on the rulings of the Treasury or the decisions of Collectors of Customs.

We greatly regret the absence of our President, Melvil Dewey, who has been so faithful to our cause, and who has given it such hearty assistance.

We further report that the officers of last year have been reëlected and the Association has adjourned to meet at the next session of the A. L. A.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. WALLIS,

For the Association.

FROM NEW YORK TO THE GOLDEN GATE.

BY D. V. R. JOHNSTON.

At 7.30 A. M., Oct. 1, 1891, four travelers, partly refreshed by sleep under the auspices of Jersey mosquitoes, stepped over from Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City to the Pennsylvania R. R. station and formed the nucleus of a company of faithful members of the A. L. A. bound for the

setting sun conference. In the course of a few minutes a local train brought into view the smiling face of our Secretary, who, being used to the insects of the locality, had without doubt enjoyed a good night's sleep; and soon the New York and Brooklyn ferries brought in the rest of

our party, and at a minute or two before 8 the special train was off—one locomotive, four cars, about twenty officials, and nine tourists. These latter had by the time of starting all been thoroughly waked up by astonishment at finding their luggage by some unknown power all present and accounted for, and were in fact in thorough harmony with their environment, bent on having a good time of pleasure and profit and fearing not the dangers of the road.

In less than ten minutes from starting we had our first proof that our fame had gone abroad, for at Newark we were stopped by the staff of the public library who gave us a hearty God-speed and a bean-bag outfit. It would be hard to say what were the feelings of this party of higher culture on being presented with the appliances of such a simple and homely amusement, but it may as well be frankly confessed that culture and bean bags got on well together.

As the New Jersey State fair was being held at Trenton, and of course the railroads were running many extra trains, we lost time on the way to Philadelphia,—that is, our train lost time; we personally did not, we talked shop and were happy. At 10.30 we rolled into the Broad Street station and found there the Philadelphia delegation, who having slept and breakfasted at home, sported a superior air, and the New England contingent, weighed down with luggage and a night in a sleeping-car. However, it took but a moment for the whole party to flutter round the train and alight each one in his proper nest. The signal dropped, the conductor called “all aboard,” and with a clear track before us and with engine running wide open, our train started for the West. With nothing to stop for but the southern delegation, which marched aboard with true military promptness at Harrisburg, we had a free run for Pittsburg—and such a run! On we rushed through the glory of an October day, the mountains in their splendid livery one by one falling behind us, along the Susquehanna, up the valley of the Juniata, over Blue Ridge and Alleghany, by the busy hives of mountain industry, past ill-fated Johnstown, and in the dusk stopped at Pittsburg, glowing with its thousand furnaces. A few minutes here to chat with those who welcomed us at the station, and we were off again through the night.

The morning found us on time again rapidly nearing Chicago, and at 9.30 we were most heartily welcomed by our Chicago friends. Though we had but two hours to spend, yet, so well were we

taken care of that we had the chance of visiting the libraries and “doing” the business part of the town. Chicago was very hot, however, and when, at 11.30, we drew out into the open country, we found the slightly cooler air agreeable. We were the less sorry to leave, moreover, because our party now contained the best of Chicago’s citizens, according to our standards. We now numbered forty-one, and as it was understood that each individual possessed at least one new idea on library matters, we all set to work to interchange—a work, by the way, which completely lasted out the trip.

So we imbibed information and dust till evening, when we crossed the Mississippi and found a cooler atmosphere. Then it was discovered that there were some who would condescend to amuse themselves, even with bean bags, and later it was found, with some difficulty, that a few confessed to singing. In fact we then came to the understanding that pleasure and profit should be mixed in fair working proportions.

That evening at Ottumwa, Ia., we found a county fair in “full blast” within a structure which at first appeared to be made of coal, and by the courtesy of the management we were taken in to spend what few minutes were allowed us by the schedule of our train.

About the middle of the same night, at Pacific Junction, the Omaha delegation joined us. The next afternoon, after a warm and rather monotonous but not unprofitable nor unpleasant day, over the Nebraska and Colorado plains, we saw (many of us for the first time) the snow-capped peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and as darkness was settling down over the valley beautiful Denver received us in hospitable embrace. We had been promised at last year’s conference a taste of wild and woolly hospitality, and we thought ourselves prepared for great things; but we were not prepared for the generous, warm-hearted reception which we received. The librarians of the Mercantile and Public Libraries, with their assistants, and a delegation of leading citizens, welcomed us at the station and gave us the freedom of the city. As all the clubs opened their doors to us, most of the men in the party spent the evening at one or the other of them, thus at once becoming acquainted with very many representatives of Denver’s culture and progress. Others, however, escorted such of the ladies as were not too tired to the theater, and all of us retired for the night quite convinced that Denver was all that was claimed for it, and more.

The next day being Sunday, we were supposed to be left to ourselves, but this was not carried out literally, as our entertainers were ever at hand to point out new ways of enjoying the time. Many of us attended divine services in the Cathedral, and other places of public worship, and all of us found more or less time for walking or riding through the city and its suburbs.

Monday morning, bright and early, our hosts were at hand, with carriages to show us the city. And, after that sunny autumn morning spent in such surroundings, and in such good company, we could not but love Denver.

At noon we left on a special train placed at our disposal, for Argo and the silver smelting works, where we were welcomed by the president of the company, ex-U. S. Senator N. P. Hill. Under his guidance we inspected these interesting works, and left with a great admiration for the Senator as a gentleman and as a scientist, and with at least a general knowledge of the art of reducing silver ores.

One accident, however, befell us and marred the pleasure of the day, for while leaping over a stream of molten slag one of the Columbia College representatives fell and sprained her ankle so badly that she was deprived of many of the pleasures of the trip thereafter.

In the afternoon, as if to show us all the phases of her nature, Denver treated us to a regulation dust storm, which was followed by rain, which in turn gave way to snow. But we were not daunted. We made thorough inspection of the libraries while there was yet day, and in the evening attended a most enjoyable reception extended to us at the house of the University Club. Late in the evening Denver gave us a hearty God-speed, and taking away two of her librarians and two other travelers who there joined us, we went our way.

The early morning found us at romantic Manitou Springs, we having changed our schedule and run through Colorado Springs in the night. The sunshine, tempering the cool mountain breeze, made the day most pleasant for a run in the open air. The morning was spent in driving about, the majority going to the Garden of the Gods, while some explored the caves and cañons, and a few devotees of Ramona took the longer drive to the grave of Helen Hunt Jackson, on Cheyenne Mountain. No one was disappointed, and each thought that his party had a little the best of it.

In the afternoon, thanks to the courtesy of the management of the Manitou and Pike's Peak Railway, we all had a chance to make the ascent

of Pike's Peak, which was towering above us covered with fresh-fallen snow. All who were certain of their soundness in wind and limb were on hand when the train started. True, we were informed that there was no certainty of our ever reaching the top, and, for that matter, there was no certainty of our ever coming back; but our honored President cheered us up as we said good-bye by stating that if the worst came to the worst all the papers to be read before the A. L. A. were in his keeping, and so the world would not be a total loser if we concluded never to come down from the mountain at all. But, with the latest invention of modern engineering to push us from behind, and a gang of stalwart aliens to shovel the drifts in front, we took the chances. And we made no mistake. Up and up we went, through constantly changing mountain views, stopping now and then to be shoveled out of a drift, and at last, just as the sun was dipping behind a range of a thousand snowy mountains, we stood on the summit of the king of the Rockies. As we knew that we must expect most bitter cold, and had with us no clothing suitable for such a temperature, we wore the blankets belonging to the Pullman Palace Car Co., and without doubt some thirty able-bodied citizens so wrapped in red blankets that the letters P. P. C. were worn on the small of the back, walking in solemn procession around the mountain top, was a sight for gods and men. Nevertheless we drank in the wonderful scenery with pleasure; we drank in some coffee at the Summit House with much less pleasure; and there were some who imperiled their constitutions with the sandwiches of the country; yet we all lived and were happy. It seemed as though we tarried but for a moment, yet that moment was worth traveling hundreds of miles for; it was such a perfect mountain day. Having come within an inch of leaving behind to the tender mercies of Pike's Peak coffee and sandwiches one of our most valued members, we started for the valley; and, as the darkness suddenly fell on us, and we were all very hungry we were glad to remember that the hotels of the land were both numerous and excellent. However, we kept up our spirits and sang songs until we were at Manitou once more. Then, after a hasty dinner, we made our way over to Colorado Springs, where we enjoyed a most hearty reception at the hands of its cultured citizens, in the halls of the rising young university. As one of our members, with his Pullman blanket, was rushing from the hotel at Manitou to catch the cars for Colorado Springs, he overheard a voice from the

piazza calling, "Hurry, Mary, hurry, there goes the last of them." Then in a tone of great disappointment he added, "There, now, you have missed seeing those interesting Ute Indians."

Early Wednesday morning we started again, and all that day we were in the mountains. Through the Royal Gorge, through the cañon of the Arkansas, by mountain peaks innumerable, past busy Leadville to the top of Tennessee Pass, and then we plunged over the Divide; then through the ever-changing Eagle Cañon, with scenery as grand as before, we ran down the mountain side, until evening, when we stopped at Glenwood Springs. It is with sorrow that we have to chronicle that crossing the Divide was too much for our genial Secretary. Some of the more profane say that his lungs, long used to New Jersey malaria, could not stand the pure air of 10,000 feet elevation; but the more thoughtful said that the pressure of work in getting up the trip had exhausted his strength. However, be that as it may, the fact remains that we lost the services of a most competent officer for the balance of our trip.

Having swum in the wonderful sulphur baths of Glenwood in the evening, and covered ourselves with alkali dust crossing the plains in the night, in the morning we found ourselves running through Utah, through new valleys and by different mountains which were quite as beautiful to look upon as those which we had already seen. We steamed through several thriving Mormon towns, by Utah Lake, and through the passes, and at noon were at Salt Lake City. Having lunched at the fine new hotel, we all took carriages to do the City of the Saints, which, it must be confessed, was not up to our expectations except as to natural beauty. We, however, saw all the law allowed and more, for some of the party on being informed that no Gentile foot had ever entered the sacred precincts of the Temple straightway entered therein, and, what is more, climbed up to its highest pinnacle.

A trip to Fort Douglas to see dress parade and sunset on the Great Salt Lake and a visit to the library wound up the day.

That night, five hours ahead of time, we were off, hoping by an early start to get through the snow-sheds on the Sierras by night. But it was not so to be, for at Ogden we received a telegram from the Sacramento committee warning us by no means to reach there ahead of time, as they had their plans already made for a public reception in our honor. However, we were gainers by the early

start, as we not only had a good chance to view Great Salt Lake and its weird, unnatural scenery, but also had time enough on our hands to run very slowly over the desert plains of Utah and Nevada, so slowly, indeed, that we raised but little of that awful alkali dust which is such a nuisance to travelers. At Carlin, Nevada, in the afternoon we found, to our surprise, a library. It was like a voice crying in the wilderness, and with one accord we rushed in upon the librarian, and wished him all manner of good luck. We found that the few inhabitants of Nevada were of a most extraordinary mental development and worthy of many libraries; for at one of the stations we overheard a citizen inviting a friend to come and inspect our party, on the ground that "it was the smartest lot of people which had ever been seen in the State." "Are they all from Boston?" asked the other. "Nop, they are not, for they don't all wear glasses; but they look almighty wise just the same."

The morning our train was "held up" in true western style by the State Librarian of California, with Judge R. O. Cravens, T. H. Wallis, ex-State Librarian; W. C. Fitch, President of the Sacramento Library; and J. A. Woodson, President of the Sacramento Art Museum, and the librarian of the Alameda Public Library. This party took the train at Truckee, and as we were conducted westward, leaving behind us for a day or so the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions for a raid on the grasshoppers of that locality, we were their captives body and soul. They came not empty-handed, but brought with them quail, salmon, and the choicest of California's golden fruits. With laughter, feasting, and good fellowship we were carried on our way, and being so well-conducted none of the glorious scenery of the Sierras was allowed to pass us unnoticed. Romantic Donner's Lake was pointed out and its sad story rehearsed. The cañons were introduced to us one by one, and at Cape Horn we had a full hour to revel in the morning beauty of the "heart of the Sierras" so famed on canvas and in print. But the party did not give up its search for solid information, and from the President on, all, with few exceptions, made personal examination of that marvelous product of the country, the red bat of Tuckalook Cañon. True, we had studied the species before, but never under circumstances so favorable for scientific investigation. It was unanimously voted that the bat was a brick. As we were whirled rapidly down the mountain side, only stopping for fresh relays of fruit and flowers, which our captors had provided at every station, our spirits rose

higher and higher at the prospect of enjoying a conference among people who were as hospitable as cultured. At 1.30 P. M. we drew up in the Sacramento station, and were immediately taken possession of by a delegation of citizens who escorted us in carriages to the Crocker Art Gallery, where His Honor, Mayor Comstock, gave us the freedom of the city. Mr. Woodson welcomed us to the gallery in a very neat speech. After having admired the fine collection of paintings, which are the memorial of one of Sacramento's best-known citizens, Judge Crocker, the whole party went to the State capitol, where in the halls of the State Library we were welcomed by the Hon. E. G. Waite on behalf of Gov. Markham, who was absent from the city. Our President answered in one of those pithy, witty speeches which have made his administration famous in the annals of the A. L. A. and after inspecting the library and the capitol, under the guidance of the State Library staff, we were taken to drive through the city, carrying away with us baskets of fruits and flowers and a

large floral book made with most exquisite taste, which afterwards we used to ornament our parlors in San Francisco.

At 4.10 P. M. we were turned over to the San Francisco committee, who had come up to take care of us, ten librarians, all known to us by reputation; and turning our back on the good people of Sacramento we started on our final run for the Golden Gate. We found that although we were tired with much sight-seeing and merrymaking, in the heat of a most sultry and oppressive day, our San Francisco friends could still keep us in full enjoyment of the passing hours, and after what seemed a short run through the darkening fields and along the bay we rolled into the Oakland station and our railroad trip was ended. A short wait for the ferry, a short ride in the cool fog drawing in from the sea, a twinkling of electric lights and a jingling of bells, the wheels ceased churning the water, and our journey was done. Three thousand five hundred and forty-five miles of thorough enjoyment and solid profit.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

BY JESSIE ALLAN, LIBRARIAN OMAHA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The entertainment of the members of the American Library Association by the San Franciscans virtually began at 5 P. M., Saturday, Oct. 10, when we left Sacramento accompanied by the vanguard of citizens of 'Frisco and Oakland, namely Messrs. Cheney, Cleary, Doxey, O'Connor, Peterson, Rowell, Symmes, Warren, Whitaker, and Wilson.

Arrived at the Palace Hotel, which was to be our home for a week, each member realized that for thirty-six hours he was a free agent, and knowing the proverbial hospitality of Californians, and that every hour of the next six days would be fully occupied by the regular program, resolved to make the most of his opportunity.

Newspapers and correspondence demanded the attention of many, but a number of the wisemen decided without hesitation to see Market street on a Saturday night. This is a feature of San Francisco, and the endless throng composed of Caucasians, Negroes, and Mongolians, passing up "two bits" side, then down "three bits" side, give an air of cosmopolitanism not equalled in any city of the United States.

The unique program designates Sunday by the single word "rest." If to change is to rest, we

rested; but "perpetual motion" would more happily describe our condition.

The different churches claimed most during the hours of morning service. Then to see the beauties of the city seemed to be the main object of life. To see San Francisco, patronize the street railways. No city in the world may be seen so quickly and so easily as on this the most perfect cable-car system in the world. The rides are full of delightful surprises, of superb views of city, mountain, and sea. Californians say that the city is built on a hundred hills, and those who have fully experienced the ups and downs of cable life must agree that this is not a western exaggeration.

Golden Gate Park was the destination of many of our people, and it was hard to believe that even such indefatigable perseverance had in so short a time transformed desolate sand hills into a tropical vision of loveliness.

A kind providence in the guise of a Chinese funeral led a few of us to the Chinese cemeteries, where in addition to the peculiar burial service we witnessed the interesting ceremonies incident to the semi-annual feast of the dead. The celebration continues all day, and we saw all the steps in

the service from the arrival laden with meats, rice, liquor, cigarettes, etc., the explosion of fire-crackers, the burning of religious paper representing money, prayers, and messages for the departed.

As a grand finale we were at 11 o'clock treated to the heaviest earthquake shock that has been experienced in many years. As one of our bright Southern California hostesses remarked, "The people of San Francisco said they would move heaven and earth for you. As far as the latter is concerned they could not have been more successful."

At 9.20 A. M. Monday, conducted by the members of the local committee, we started on a trip that had not a single marring feature. Sutro Heights and the Cliff House were points of destination, and the mode of transit, a train, decorated with flags and flowers. The ever-changing panorama of this ride on the edge of the cliff must be seen to be fully appreciated.

Arrived at Sutro Heights we were welcomed by Mr. Sutro, and his daughter Dr. Merritt. A stroll through the grounds was followed by a visit to the Cliff House; a view of the famous seal rocks, and a cursory inspection of the mammoth baths in course of construction. Returning to the residence of our host, we were served with an elaborate luncheon, during which Messrs. Sutro, Green, Poole, Linderfelt, and Cheney made some brief and felicitous remarks. Return to the city was made by the Park and Ocean road in time for the opening session at Pioneer Hall.

Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, the members of the Association were most delightfully received by the citizens of San Francisco. Owing to illness, Mr. W. H. L. Barnes was unable to make the opening address, Rev. C. W. Wendte, who was introduced by Mr. Cheney, kindly filling his place. In welcoming the members of the Association, he said that he had often wished to be a librarian, just to be free from the cares, annoyances, and exactions of an ordinary mortal's life, and to seek rest and quiet in the dim, still alcoves of some great place of books. Mr. Wendte might find the dimness and stillness in many of our cathedral libraries; but would soon acknowledge that rest is in the vocabulary of few librarians.

Mr. Green responded in his usual happy style, when the official program was closed by Mr. Cheney, who read an original poem called "A Librarian's Trials." It was a decided hit, being a humorous allegory, not long, and written from a true standpoint.

Conversation was resumed and continued for an hour, during which we learned by actual experience the charming heartiness with which San Francisco treats the strangers within her gates.

Tuesday at 9 A. M., under the thoughtful and kind guardianship of Messrs. Whitaker, Wilson, and Rowell, we were conducted to the steamer "Tiburon" for a trip around the bay. The names Hunter's Point, Raccoon Straits, Alcatraz, Man and Angel's Island, and El Campo became realities to us. Our friends regretted the clouds and the wind, but the scenery in these circumstances was so beautiful, and the kindness of the ladies and gentlemen of San Francisco and Oakland so delightful that I doubt whether a clear atmosphere could have made the day more satisfactory. With the usual hospitality, a bountiful luncheon was served on the return trip.

Until 1 P. M., Wednesday, business meetings claimed our undivided attention. At this time in response to an invitation tendered by Senator and Mrs. Stanford, the party to the number of 60 boarded a special train for Palo Alto. The prime motive of this excursion was a visit to the Leland Stanford, Jr. University. This beautiful and magnificent institution was opened October 1, about four and a half years after the laying of the cornerstone.

In accordance with Senator Stanford's desire to perpetuate pioneer customs, all the buildings are in the old mission style of architecture, with broad, low arches, high, pitched roofs, and red, curved tiles. With the exception of the last named, California has furnished all the materials for construction.

After a general view of the buildings and satisfying the omnipresent photograph fiend, we were conducted to the chapel, where a brief address of welcome was made by President Jordan, and responded to by the President of the Association.

Carriages then conveyed us to the Palo Alto stock farm, where even the most ordinary horse lover became wildly enthusiastic over the beauties of Sunol, Palo Alto, Bellbird, Ladywell, and hundreds of lesser lights in the equine world. Perhaps it is only fair to presume that the wonderful breaking of records in the following week was due to the visit of the members of the American Library Association. One of the horses was introduced to the party as Librarian.

From the Kindergarten we were driven to Menlo Park, where we were most charmingly and heartily received by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, Miss Upson,

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Sauterne
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the Chinese Dupont street, having been sur-

Toasts were then responded to by Dr. Linder-

Thirteenth General Meeting

OF THE

American Library Association

SAN FRANCISCO

October 12th—16th, 1891

PALACE HOTEL

true standpoint.

ily received by Mr. and Mrs. Stanrora, Miss Upson,

and others. Two hours were spent in conversation, in promenading through the beautiful grounds, and in doing justice to the dainty collation. It was late in the afternoon when the train left Menlo Park. Air, clear and balmy, an indigo sky, and charming fellowship added to the delights of a most delightful day.

Tuesday and Wednesday nights, after the sessions, parties were arranged, each under the guidance of an officer, for the purpose of visiting Chinatown, a small part of the city as regards area, but harboring 50,000 Celestials.

We were first given a general idea of the streets or alleys, lined with small shops, where curious groceries are sold, and still more curious meats and vegetables; booths where we saw confections, books, newspapers, curios, and around, above, and below the, to us, cabalistic red scrolls, all as distinctly Chinese as if we were in the Flowery Kingdom.

Suddenly we were conducted through a dark passage, down steep and narrow stairs to the squalid, crowded, ill-smelling, living places of these human beings; to their opium dens, mere closets having several bunks, in each of which lies a Chinaman in different stages of intoxication; to the public kitchen, to see the blind woman and the disgusting Chinese idiot. It was a relief to again reach the street where, foul as the air was, it seemed like purity itself compared with that of the subterranean haunts.

The restaurant was a pleasant surprise, with its beautiful lacquered chairs and tables, its dainty china, real tea, and strange sweetmeats. From here we went to the Joss House, but recently finished and gorgeous with its bronze and gilt carvings and richly embroidered hangings.

Our last visit was through long underground passages to the theatre. This is almost indescribable. We were seated on the stage which is entirely without scenery. Near us was the orchestra composed of a gong, cymbals, a violin resembling a croquet mallet, an embryonic banjo, the whole making a discordant din, which, added to the falsetto voices of the actors, made one think of the infernal regions. A part of the party viewed the closely packed audience from a window at the back of the stage, where they looked over the heads of the actors who were some ten feet beneath them. After visiting the "green room" to see the robes heavy with gold and silver embroidery, we left the building, and returned to the American city *via* Murderer's Alley and the Chinese Dupont street, having been sur-

feited with Chinese men, women, and children, shops, dens, and, above all, the all-pervading, monopolizing, come-to-stay Chinese odor.

Thursday afternoon Rev. C. W. Wendte, Dr. S. H. Melvin, Dr. B. A. Rabe, Miss Coolbrith, Messrs. H. F. Peterson, J. C. Rowell, C. B. Morgan, J. B. McChesney, S. G. Hillborn, J. A. McKinnon, and J. E. McElrath met us at the Palace Hotel to conduct us to Oakland, where elaborate preparation had been made for our entertainment.

The University of California at Berkley was first visited, President Kellogg welcoming his guests, and President Green returning thanks. An hour and a half was spent in enjoying the art gallery, library, and university buildings, when much to our regret we were obliged to again take wing.

Returning to Oakland, a brief visit to the library preceded a ride to Piedmont Heights. At 5:30 P. M. we entered the spacious and beautifully-appointed home of the Starr King Fraternity, a most ideal memorial of a man who—

"The truth half jesting half in earnest flung;
The word of cheer, with recognition in it,
The note of alms, whose golden speech outrung
The golden gift within it."

After being pleasantly received by many cultured citizens, we were led to the dining-room, where a ravenous appetite, gained during the long ride, was more than satisfied. The inner man appeased, adjournment was made to the parlors, where pleasant addresses were made by Rev. C. W. Wendte, Dr. Melvin, and President Green. This delightful informal reception was followed by a business session, when carriages conveyed us to the train in time for the 9:30 boat for San Francisco.

Friday evening was devoted to a banquet at the Palace Hotel, the close of a most delightful series of entertainments. This final act was planned by Mr. Horace Wilson and carried out to perfection in every detail. The beautiful flowers and fruits arranged with artistic carelessness, the banks of palms and foliage plants, the brilliantly-lighted white-and-gold room, the hidden orchestra, all conspired to make a veritable fairy land.

The unique menu, a fac-simile of the outer page of the *Library journal*, brought us to earth again, and it was nearly eleven when Mr. F. J. Symmes, as toastmaster, stopped the merry conversation with a few well-chosen remarks. President Green replied.

Toasts were then responded to by Dr. Linder-

felt, Dr. Nolan, Mr. Irving M. Scott, Professor Kellogg, and Mr. R. R. Bowker.

The hour of twelve brought with it a realizing sense that we were to leave San Francisco early in the morning.

To adequately describe the entertainment ten-

dered us, would require a gifted pen and many pages of the *Journal*. In the words of one of the best and busiest of our colleagues, "I would not have missed it for anything. It was thoroughly enjoyable, and will furnish food for pleasant reminiscences a long time to come."

PUBLIC RECEPTION IN THE PALACE HOTEL.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12.

Mr. J. VANCE CHENEY called the meeting to order and introduced Rev. Dr. Wendte of Oakland, saying:—

The shadow is always crawling on the bright place, even in this sunny land. At the last moment, I learn that Gen. Barnes, who was to deliver the address of welcome, is prostrated by illness. This is a severe disappointment; but it must not be thought that, on this prolific shore, all hangs upon any one man. I shall introduce presently one (his modesty forbids my mentioning his name till the proper time) who will convince you instantly that many a tongue among us is tipped with the hallowed fire. I shall say but enough to decently bid him step forward.

No words of mine or another are needed to assure you of your welcome. Did we not meet you, at the boundary line of our great State, with the true hospitality of the wild,—with the fish from our waters and the game from our hills; and, a little later, did not our capital city chariot you up and down its flowery ways, its chief officer heading the procession? And thereafter did not a gallant band escort you with due honor down here into the wind and fog? Ay, have not the very elements conspired with us to give you greeting? Last night the rejoicing of the under-gods was such as to shake these solid walls.

An American poet, years ago, styled our State "the leopard of the splendid hide." Our leopard was wilder then than now; we have led her down from her haunts on the brown and yellow hills, and it is only too evident that she can, on occasion, kneel submissively in the presence of beauty and chivalry. Yes, our leopard begins to respect the keeper's hand; still we have need of you tamers from the East who have come to give her such lessons as you may in the course of a short week. We expect much from the next seven days; indeed, it may be that when, three or four thousand years hence, some Flinders Petrie unwraps the mouldy swathings of this once

glorious State, his eye will pause with special delight on this bright little point of her history.

But, members of the American Library Association, that you may know just how welcome you are, I must introduce the Rev. C. W. Wendte of Oakland.

Dr. WENDTE welcomed the Association in a fluent speech, which unfortunately was not reported.

President GREEN said:—

Your welcome is cordial and warm; its cordiality and warmth are only equalled by the sincerity of our gratitude. I thank you in the name of the members of the American Library Association, and of all the librarians of the country, and of the towns, cities, and States which they represent. We come from Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, from New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, from Indiana and Illinois, from Michigan and Wisconsin, and from other States of the Union, including those on this coast, and we come one and all in hearty appreciation of the warm-hearted and generous hospitality of the citizens of San Francisco and California.

Among the remembrances of my boyhood are the stirring accounts which appeared in the newspapers of the battles of the Mexican war. I call to mind the fact, as I stand here tonight, that it was a native of Worcester and, at the time, a citizen of Massachusetts, who at the beginning of that war gave the order to the commander of the naval squadron on this coast to take possession of California in the name of the United States. I refer, of course, to George Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, in the Cabinet of President Polk, and historian of the United States.

I carry the history of this great State of California in my memory. As I think of the earlier incidents in its history and remember the crises through which it has since passed, I am filled with renewed confidence in the conservative characteristics of human nature, as shown in the manifesta-

tions of the character of the better portions of the American people. Once aroused we grapple in a death struggle with the elements of disorder, and the contest is sure to end in victory for what is highest and best.

As I think of what has occurred in this State, I am forcibly reminded of the great picture of Sir Joshua Reynolds, called the Infant Hercules. In that picture the limbs and stature of the child are those of a babe, but they are instinct with strength. The face, too, manifests a determined spirit. The infant holds in either hand a serpent which it is crushing.

The better portion of the people of this State crushed out the disorder and vice that existed here, and in the place of chaos and iniquity established order and virtue.

I well remember, sir, the days of 1849. My father fitted out two men who came here to dig for gold. This gold pencil, which I hold in my hand, was given to me in the same year by a gentleman who made a pet of me in my boyhood, just as he started to come here in a vessel which went around Cape Horn. It is inscribed "T. H. S. to S. S. G." I am very sorry that Thomas H. Selby is not here tonight to welcome us, as I am sure he would be were he alive. He came here, was successful as a merchant, and so won your confidence and esteem that you made him Mayor of the city.

In the early days of California we sent you from the East some of the choicest of gifts. We sent you large numbers of well-trained young men. I need not remind you that Thomas Starr King, whose public services you have always appreciated, was a gift from Massachusetts.

What we gave you in days gone by you are returning to us today.

We never can forget how gloriously you came forward during the civil war and poured your gold into the treasury of the nation.

As a distinguished citizen here has just established a university in this State, so another gentleman, formerly resident here, has founded an institution of the highest importance in Central Massachusetts, in the city of Worcester. I refer, of course, to Jonas G. Clark and Clark University. After serving California and San Francisco faithfully as a citizen, in his quiet way, doing what Starr King did more publicly to keep this State loyal to the Union, he left here, and after traveling, and living in New York, went home to his native county of Worcester, Massachusetts, and settled in its chief town.

There he has endowed an institution which has been in existence for two years and which shows vigorous life, the central idea of which is to afford a place where the whole body of instructors and students shall be made of men every one of whom is engaged in making investigations and aiming to add to the sum of human knowledge.

Nobody is admitted to the university who is not an enthusiastic and advanced student, and everybody connected with it is engaged in original research. For Jonas G. Clark who is spending, for the benefit of the whole country, a fortune the foundation of which was laid here, we thank you most heartily.

In former days some persons, residents elsewhere, thought that our country could dispense with New England.

There was a time, sir, when there was much talk about a Pacific republic.

What, sir, could a bird do without its wings? How could the mutilated creature fly onwards and upwards?

What a country would this be without New England and the States on the Pacific coast!

New England is bound to California by bands of iron, and these pass over the breasts of our sister States.

But they are bound together and united with those sister States by the still stronger bonds of respect and affection.

God bless Massachusetts and California. God bless our whole country.

A LIBRARIAN'S DREAM.

BY JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

The catalogue finished, I slipped away —
Farewell, it's ho for a holiday!
I pitched my tent by a mountain stream,
And, lulled by the water, fell in a dream.
Slow rose a building, solemn, old,
A dingy building, crammed and cold,
Wherein sat toiling, wan and lean,
A spectacled man, huge books between,
Busier by far than the man of the law
Once on a time Dan Chaucer saw.
"Enough, enough! the night is come,
I go," he cried, "to the wife at home."
He spoke and paused, gazed wistfully round,
And spoke again — 'twas a feeble sound:
"Before I go, look kindly down,
Bless me, ye mighty in renown;
From shelf to shelf, you know how true,
Long years have I looked up to you."
I said to myself, 'tis a pitiful sight,
The grizzled man in the dismal light;
And how came his voice so far and faint?
There's something about him that smacks of the saint.

While yet in thought I softly spoke,
 Out of the dusk a strange light broke,
 And, one by one, from the walls came down
 Grave files of the mighty, the sons of renown.
 I stood by a pillar, still as a stone,
 While every writer on bark or bone,
 Every sage, it seemed, who had uttered word
 That, spoken once, is forever heard,
 Philosophers, prophets, of every clime,
 From the hour of dawn on the hills of time —
 Came down, as only the kingly can,
 And clustered about the queer little man.
 Kalidasa, Sâdi, Xenophon,
 Herodotus, Hafiz, Anacreon,
 Homer, Ferdusi, Æsop, and Bion,
 Every son of man that the world sets high on;
 Solon and Cæsar and Socrates,
 Confucius, Buddha, Sophocles,
 Josephus, Philo, Ptolemy Soter —
 No shadow of mortal was ever devoter —
 Livy and Virgil and Tasso and Dante,
 And he of the knight on his good Rosinante;
 And these were but children compared with some others,
 Startlingly filmy, primitive brothers,
 Who must have flourished, if Nature had 'em,
 In the reign of his Serpentship and Adam.
 Shakespeare I saw, and Rabelais,
 And Newton, and Milton, and Bacon and Gray,
 Herschel and Hervey, DeQuincy and Lamb,
 All shapes of the mighty, all you could cram
 In a list as long as a Norway mile;
 And every soul of 'em wearing a smile,
 A smile of blessing, which golden ran
 All over the queer little spectacled man.
 Never before was creature of dust
 Encircled by shapes so exceeding august;
 Never was greater obeisance paid
 To mortal being, monarch or maid.
 They bowed and they smiled and the time went on;
 I looked — lo, every shape was gone!
 And in their places there stormed a band
 Of the light peculiar to sea and land,
 Un-Wordsworthian wholly, a crowd
 Which rushed so fierce and howled so loud

I thought he had come to the end of his span,
 The little old saintly spectacled man.
 They coaxed and questioned, they queried and quizzed,
 Till the windows winked and the pillars whizzed:
 O, heavens, the things they wanted to know
 From Moses' tomb down to dynamo!
 "I should like to make some Ozokerite;"
 "A cure, if you please, for potato-blight;"
 "What is the catch of Saskatchewan River?"
 "What have you got on the spleen and liver?"
 "The pedigree of the monkey-wrench —
 Had I better look in Darwin or Trench?"
 "Is there any new trick for coloring butter?
 By the way, do you swear by Dewey or Cutter?"
 "What smarty started the question of sex?"
 "Who wrote the Brando Multiplex?"
 "Is Harrison after a second term?"
 "What have you aent the army-worm?"
 "What becomes of the flies in winter?"
 "Is there anything sure to kill a printer?"
 "Where shall I find a pithy quotation
 To stick in a skit on immigration?"
 "Did Marlowe write the 'Ricketty Hand?'"
 "Can the women vote in Ashantee land?"
 "Say, what the deuce is a deodand?"
 And so they plied him, and after and;
 There isn't an accent in any tongue
 But over and over 'twas rung and rung —
 Tumultuous, terrible interrogation,
 Enough for a Solomon's ruination.
 I counted up to a million and stopped;
 But what did the worm saint do? He dropped
 In his chair, unflinching took shock after shock;
 Without so much as a glance at his clock,
 He answered 'em, yea, by Peter and Paul,
 Serenely he answered 'em, one and all.
 His dinner at six, 'twas now quite eleven,
 But there he sat, as the saints sit in Heaven;
 The friend, the peer, of the shades on the wall,
 There he sat with an answer for all,
 Sat wise and calm, tipped back in his chair.
 This very hour I should look for him there
 Were it not that, up in the hills by the stream,
 I woke, and he slipped through the doorway of dream.

RECEPTION AT OAKLAND.

Béfore the regular session, the Rev. C. H. WENDTE, Pastor of the First Unitarian Church, addressed the company in the reception room.

It seems my duty to act as a substitute for others who do not put in an appearance. It is a pleasant obligation to address a few words of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Oakland and members of the Starr King Fraternity, and especially for those engaged in the noble course of library work, to tender you a hearty welcome to our city and our hospitalities. I have been asked some questions about our young city, and if you will pardon me for a matter of advertising,

I will give you a few facts. Oakland is a younger city than San Francisco; it has perhaps 70,000 people. It is a pleasant city to live in, a city of homes, schools, and churches. We have the largest Congregational church on this coast, whose pastor, Dr. McGee is with us; we have the largest Presbyterian church, the largest Methodist, and so on. The seminaries of learning, Berkeley, you visited this morning; we have institutions of learning for the young men of this coast; at Berkeley we have a school under a professor whom many of you have known in the East in past years. Some of his teachers are here this

evening. We have high schools, grammar schools, and so on, which I wish you could have seen more of as you traveled about today. We have factories of various kinds, iron works, refining works, car shops—we have a large plant in this Western city, and some day this will be the Brooklyn of this State. Oakland and San Francisco will correspond to Brooklyn and New York. We think this is a very pleasant place to live in.

As to the library, we have one with us this evening who can speak on that subject, and I shall call upon him presently. Your presence with us has given us a great impetus. We are informed that it is the intention of one or two wealthy persons in our community to found some institution among us, and we hope and trust that one of these may be the public library of our city.

Miss INA D. COOLBRITH, librarian of the Public Library of Oakland, read a poem.

IN THE LIBRARY.

Who say these walls are lonely, these,
They may not see the motley throng
That people it as thick as bees
The scented clover-beds among.

They may not hear when footfalls cease,
And living voices for awhile,
The speech, in many tongues and keys,
Adown each shadowy aisle.

Here are the friends that ne'er betray;
Companionship that never tires;
Here voices call from voiceless clay,
And ashes dead renew their fires.

For death can touch the flesh alone;
Immortal thought, from age to age
Lives on, and here, in varied tone,
It speaks from many a page.

Here searching History waits,—the deeds
Of man and nations to rehearse;
Here clear-eyed Science walks and reads
The secrets of the universe.

Here lands and seas, from pole to pole,
The traveler spreads before the eye;
Here Faith unfolds her mystic scroll
The soul to satisfy.

Here Homer chants heroic Troy,
Here Dante strikes the harp of pain,
Here Shakespeare sounds the grief, the joy,
Of all of human life the strain.

Alone and silent? Why, 'tis life
With form and sound! The hosts of thought
Are dwellers here; and thought is life.
Without it earth and man were not.

To war and state-craft leave the bay,—
A greater crown to these belongs:
The rulers of the world are they
Who make its books and songs.

Dr. MELVIN, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, said:—

It would be manifestly improper for me to detain you with any extended remarks, if it had been my pleasure to do so, further than to say that we enjoy your visit very much, and on behalf of the trustees we extend to you a cordial invitation to our city and hope we shall see some of you again before we leave. I did not have the pleasure of seeing you this afternoon and accompanying you, but I am told you saw part of our city, and I hope you enjoyed it. It is quite a new thing for us to have a visit from librarians—something unique in fact. We have had representatives here from scientific bodies, political and non-political bodies; so many that conventions coming to this coast excite but little attention. But it is different with librarians. We never have had a visit from librarians from all parts of the Union before, and our people have taken much interest in your trip.

Dr. Wendte has spoken to you of some things we have here; it has occurred to me I might supplement his remarks by telling you of some things which we have not here. For instance, we have here no blizzards of any sort, and very rarely any lightning; no extremes of heat or cold. We do not happen to have Plymouth Rock, but we have the Seal Rocks, and we think we have the most enjoyable climate on the face of the globe. I hope you will enjoy it fully, and that we may have reason to feel that some of you will return again to remain permanently. (Applause).

Pres. GREEN.—I thank you, Mr. Wendte, ladies and gentlemen, and through you the citizens of Oakland, for this hospitable reception. You have spoken of the library here as not being so good as you desire. We certainly have found it a very cozy and attractive place. It is also certain that you only have to become aware of the value that a library can be to the community, to induce you to make it larger and to give it the means of doing a great work in the city.

But there are only a few minutes before we must begin our regular meeting, so I must say no more. Then, too, the dinner was so good and I partook so heartily of it, that really I am too full for utterance. We were very hungry and you fed us. (Applause.)

I could speak better in a humorous than a serious vein. It has occurred to me, as I looked around in the hall above and saw how many librarians there are here, that if those officers are such a blessing as we claim that they are, many commu-

nities in the East must be suffering, now that we are all here in California.

There was a wit in Boston, who said that if people were very good, when they died they would go to Paris; now we have come to the conclusion that if we are considered worthy of reward when we die, the thing we should desire most, after leaving the States or cities in which we are now engaged, would be to come through the Golden Gate to

San Francisco and Oakland. Once more, gentlemen, I thank you most heartily on behalf of the American Library Association, for the very cordial reception you have given us and for the royal hospitality you have extended to us. (Applause.)

Mr. WENDTE.— I always thought librarians were slow and not quick of speech, but I have listened to President Green on several occasions within the past few days and find I was mistaken.

SPEECHES AT THE BANQUET AT THE PALACE HOTEL.

Mr. SYMMES.— *Ladies and gentlemen and members of the American Library Association:* Owing to remarkable modesty on the part of the chairman of the Banquet Committee, it has devolved upon me, as an appointee under him, to preside upon this occasion, and I start with this explanation of the honor which has devolved upon me. I thank you for the attention which you have given up to this moment to the services which have been rendered by the Banquet Committee, and I trust that you will be equally attentive for the few moments which we expect to occupy.

My chief instructions from the Banquet Committee were, not to make a long speech; and certainly nobody else will make one that will bore anybody else.

We desire to extend to you, now that your duties are over, a cordial welcome, and we hope by this meeting to impress upon you the fact of its cordiality.

It is related that once upon a time, when a certain people were about to elect a new ruler or governor, they agreed mutually among themselves, that he should be their chief who first of all, upon a certain day, should behold the rays of the rising sun. Accordingly, upon the morning of the day appointed, they gathered with great anxiety and earnestness and looked out upon the eastern skies. With one exception, however; one man turned his back upon the rising sun and looked west with equal anxiety. Whereupon the others laughed at the idea that he should look in a western direction for the light which was supposed to come from the east. But nevertheless, when the sun rose in his glory, he first painted with his rays the western hills, and this man, of all the company, was the first to behold the rays of the rising sun. Now, when you left your eastern homes, in the centre of civilization and culture and refinement, to come and visit us in this far-away west, it perhaps seemed to you equally absurd that you

should find out here anything which might enlighten you. It has, therefore, been the special aim of the Library Committees here and of the few citizens who have joined them in their efforts to entertain you, to enable you to behold such a rise of civilization and culture and refinement as we have here with us to develop.

We have completed our attentions, so far as we have been able to give them, for the reason that your time is now over and you are about to leave us, and this is the conclusion of the attentions which we have been able to give.

I have it upon the authority of Mr. Rowell, that the Right Honorable Mr. Gladstone once gave this definition of the word "Deputation," as "a multitude, signifying many but not much." It has been held that the American Library Association can be considered a deputation, not in that light, however, but as an organization consisting of "much, but not very many." (Applause.)

On behalf of the American Library Association, therefore, we shall ask your honored President, Mr. Green, to address us.

President S. S. GREEN.— *Ladies and gentlemen:* I remember a story of a good clergyman who, being entertained on a certain occasion, when he came to dinner found two turkeys on the table and two kinds of pies, and I don't know how many other sorts of good things. When he saw the bountiful repast that was spread before him, he was moved to exclaim in saying grace, "Oh, bountiful Jehovah, we thank Thee for all these blessings." He was so pleased with the fare that he concluded to stay two or three days in the family of his host. The next day for dinner there was only one turkey and one kind of pie. That day his grace was, "Oh, Lord, teach us to be thankful for all thy favors." The next day there was nothing but turkey hash and no pie at all, and he prayed piteously, "Oh, Lord, teach us to *strive* to be thankful." We have some fear that with all the luxuries with

which you have regaled us the past week, you will suffer when we go away, but we trust that as you will have the productive soil of California left to you, you will not be forced to "strive to be thankful."

Two or three months ago I had the pleasure of visiting Quincy, Massachusetts, on the invitation of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, in a party led by Senator Hoar of Worcester, and made up of officers of the American Antiquarian Society, which has its headquarters at Worcester, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society, which has its headquarters in Boston. We were taken to see the house in which John Adams, the second President of the United States, was born, and the house where John Quincy Adams was born. We were taken to the church, in the basement of which are buried the remains of those two Presidents, and Mr. Adams opened the vault in which they are contained, saying that he was not aware that it had been opened since the remains of John Quincy Adams were placed there. Then we sat down to lunch in Mr. Adams' house in Quincy, and afterwards, having visited several graveyards in Quincy, were conducted to the house of Mr. Adams' father, the late Charles Francis Adams, who served as our Minister to England during the Civil War. There we were shown a building in the rear of the house in which are contained the archives of the Adams family: the diary and correspondence of John Adams, the diary and correspondence of John Quincy Adams, and the diary and correspondence of Charles Francis Adams. In that building, sir, we had the history of the eastern portion of our country and of New England.

This afternoon I was taken to a little building in a distant part of this city and shown a collection which Mr. Bancroft has made: the archives of this Pacific Coast. I congratulate you, sir, that here on this Pacific Coast the archives of this portion of the republic are being carefully preserved, and that under the guidance of Mr. Bancroft an epitome of them is being presented to the world in printed form.

It is a source of great satisfaction to the members of the American Library Association that they have been received with so much kindness here in San Francisco. This is the centre of mental activity in California, and to a considerable extent the centre of political activity in this great commonwealth. Hence the pleasure we have felt, sir, because you have been moved to show us so great kindness, and because you felt us worthy of the royal hospitality which we have enjoyed.

There is a little story of the late Charles Dickens, one of the lesser known of his stories, "The Haunted Man," which describes an institution in the dining-room of which there was a portrait under which was the motto, "Lord, keep my memory green." We have made, sir, in this city and in California, many acquaintances and some friends. It is our sincere hope, this evening when we are parting from the city, that our memory may remain green in your hearts. (Applause.)

MR. SYMMES.—I think Mr. Green need not express or feel any anxiety about our going hungry after he leaves. I think he might well be reminded of the story of the darkey who was questioning the efficacy of prayer. He said that it depended a great deal upon the prayer, and that the efficacy of prayer depended largely upon a man's discrimination. He said, "Now, if I pray for a chicken the Lord is not going to bring me a chicken, but if I pray the Lord to send me after a chicken, I gets one every time." The American Library Association have been here and they have gotten their chicken, such as it is.

We recognize the fact that you have today placed at the head of your Association for the coming year, and honored with the highest honors which you have to give, Dr. Linderfelt of Milwaukee. (Applause.)

Now, we are a long way from Milwaukee, and it is not as well known here as, perhaps, some Milwaukee people think it is. It is chiefly known out here for its supply of a most excellent beverage. We will ask Mr. Linderfelt to tell us where Milwaukee is.

DR. LINDERFELT.—*Ladies and Gentlemen, Citizens of San Francisco:* It is a great pleasure to me to stand here to night as the representative of a municipality which your chairman has justly designated as distant, and that I have been allowed to come out here, bringing with me the greetings of our fair city on the shores of the great inland sea, to this other fair city, behind whose hills the sun sets at night, only to rise again in renewed glory out of the ocean that laves the eastern coast of this our common country.

You, Mr. Chairman, have intimated that you need to be told where Milwaukee is, and that it is known here chiefly for the beverage you take so kindly to in this part of the world, and I infer that the mention of Milwaukee instantly conjures up before the mental vision of the Californian a foaming beer mug. Well, we do use the hops and the malt to good advantage, but at the same time I wish to say emphatically that we have other

things and make other things in Milwaukee besides beer. It is, in fact my honest opinion, and in spite of my friend across the table, who has just warned me not to say it, I will proclaim it fearlessly, that next to San Francisco there is not another place on this continent equal to Milwaukee; next to California there is not a State in the Union equal to Wisconsin. (Applause.)

And the mention of Wisconsin brings to my mind the shock I received when, on my arrival, one of the gentlemen here present, who is at the head of one of your foremost libraries, coolly and unblushingly located Milwaukee in the State of Michigan. Not that I want to disparage in any way our sister State across the unsalted sea, since that would immediately bring me into conflict with my friend from Detroit, but I do think Wisconsin is fully able to take care of her own. If he had placed us within the confines of Illinois, I should have thought it less strange, for we of Milwaukee have long been accustomed to be considered merely an outlying ward of our grasping neighbor on the south; and it is not entirely beyond the range of possibility that Chicago may yet "take us in," in order to improve the general average of her citizens. Well, you all know Chicago, know what she is and what she aims to be, and that you don't know Milwaukee equally well is due entirely to the singular modesty which is the most distinguishing trait of her inhabitants. And this modesty prompts us on all occasions to concede the first place to somebody else, a trait of which I have already unwittingly given you an example. Not so with Chicago.

I have a friend in Chicago who has two lovely little girls, eight and ten years of age. They went to Boston a few years ago to visit a relative, and while there some callers entertained themselves talking to these little folks from the West, and among other things said, "You must see a great many things in Boston you have not in Chicago?" The girls opened their eyes, and the elder asked, in astonishment, "What?"

"You have not the ocean, for instance!"

"Oh, but we have the lake!"

"But that is not as big as the ocean."

"It looks just as big."

"But you certainly have not any mountains."

"Mountains! If we wanted any we'd make them!"

Now, that is the kind of hairpin a Chicagoan is, even while a child. A Milwaukeean would have conceded the point at once.

And yet, while not considering Milwaukee and

the universe synonymous terms, we are proud of our city, proud of our men, proud of our women! You should see Milwaukee nestling among shady bowers on her seven hills, overlooking a bay that has been compared with the celebrated Bay of Naples for beauty; her streets lined with homes of men and muses, her valleys teeming with industry, and these industries more varied and extensive than any other city of its size in the country. And as for those who make up the city, I dare say there is not one person present in this room who will dispute that we have the right to be proud of our men, when I call to your minds, ladies and gentlemen, that the gentleman whom you have called to fill the Governor's chair in the great State of California until a few years ago was an honored citizen of the Cream City. (Applause.)

I am told that this banquet is somewhat of an innovation in your beautiful city of San Francisco, in so far as ladies are not usually present at gatherings of this kind. In Milwaukee, on the contrary, we would not know how to get along without our women; we must have them by our side, to share our joys as they share our sorrows. And what men can do in Milwaukee, women can do. Men will have their clubs to keep them busy of an evening, and our Milwaukee women have a flourishing women's club, which has been a guiding-star for similar institutions throughout the entire country. When a home was wanted for that club, the women started a stock company, and they put up a building and furnished it without invoking the aid of a man in the whole enterprise. They made it one of our notable edifices, which has become the centre of the literary and intellectual life of the city; and what is more, it pays its stockholders handsome dividends. Can you match this in California?

I am afraid I am going beyond the time that I ought to have, particularly as it has been devoted mostly to self-glorification; and I shall tax your patience only a few minutes longer, while I thank you and all the inhabitants of San Francisco, both on my own behalf and on behalf of the whole Library Association, and to assure you that your warm welcome to, and generous reception of, what President Kellogg termed the "circulating librarians," have made it impossible for us ever to forget our trip to California.

I have seen many cases, in my day, of California fever, and I have always had a slight contempt for the unfortunates thus attacked; but after seeing what this country has done for you and what you have done for the country, I begin myself to feel

severe symptoms of that disease. Its most evident effect is a desire to live in California, but if our reception continues to the end as it has begun, I fear you will have to bury me in California. (Applause.)

Mr. SYMMES. — Dr. Linderfelt has alluded to the remarkable circumstance that we find ladies present at a banquet of this kind, which fact I have no intention to ignore, but I was afraid that the Presidents might feel that they should be first recognized.

It is a remarkable fact that certainly never before in this building, and I question if ever on this coast, has there been an entertainment of this kind, graced, as this has been, by so many fair women.

It is a favorite method of the mathematician, when he wishes to discover the true value of any quantity, to map out a theory and then follow out his conclusions. Did it ever occur to you, my friends, what a forlorn and desolate condition this globe would be in if it had not been for women? Can you imagine the condition of our poor old Adam, wandering alone in the Garden of Eden, companionless, without any woman to pluck his apples for him, or to throw the blame upon, when he found they were bitter and sour? Think of poor little Moscs; he might have been floating up and down among the bulrushes yet but for the fair woman who came to his relief. And we need not go so far back as that, but look to our own later times. Think of the long line of American Smiths; where would they be today had it not been for that dear little Indian girl, Pocahontas?

Without the ladies, what light would be lost throughout the libraries all over the country; and when we realize, as well we may, our dependence upon them, the pleasures and joys which we have with them, certainly we cannot overlook the honor which they have conferred upon us by their attendance here tonight. If I mistake not, Dr. Nolan, of Philadelphia, is a man who has learned to appreciate the ladies, librarians or otherwise. I call upon Dr. Nolan.

Dr. NOLAN. — *Ladies and Gentlemen:* We were received at an inconveniently early hour in the morning, by the good Samaritans from Sacramento, who came to us at Truckee, laden with the fruits and flowers of the soil. They brought us roses, chrysanthemums, grapes, pears, figs, and last, but not least, salmon and quail. The latter was afterwards placed on toast. Since that time until the present moment, or until a very few moments ago, everything was so gracious, graceful, well-considered

and well-ordered, that not only were those men from Sacramento, but all the men we have met in California were Sacramento men, in view of the fact that they are evidently outward signs of an inward grace.

But our toastmaster has made the first break, in calling upon me to respond to the toast. I do not know how to do it. In the first place, our toastmaster has spoken some of the best things I was going to say and appropriated them to himself. He has spoken of the obligations of Mrs. Adam, formerly called "Eve," to Mr. Adam, and of our little friend Moses to the daughter of Pharaoh, in taking him out of the water to save him from a watery grave, and doubtless other incidents would have occurred to him, as they might have occurred to me, if I had had more time to think about it. (Laughter.)

In view of the dreadful experience that I knew I would undergo in considering the proper language to use on this occasion, my first intention was to decline positively and absolutely to go into the room, when I knew that I would be called upon to speak upon "The Women," but in view of the wonderful kindness and attention we have experienced at the hands of the gentlemen of the San Francisco Committee, and in view of the very satisfactory bill of fare that we have been called upon to discuss, I thought that I would have to be guided by the words of Luther at the Diet of Worms, when he declared, "I can take no other course."

Mr. Jackson would be a far better man to call upon to speak to the toast of "The Ladies." I have never had any experience in this direction; I am a practitioner — a poor practitioner of medicine; I am afraid my clients sometimes find me a poor practitioner, but not always. Nevertheless, I am not entirely without resources. When I find myself in a predicament, I can generally find my way out of it. This occasion is not an exception to the rule. When called upon I immediately looked about for assistance and I went to a lady and entreated her to act as special providence on this occasion. She prepared something for me, and I now have the pleasure of responding to the toast of "The Ladies." (Producing manuscript.) I will endeavor to deliver the lines with an impressiveness worthy of the subject:

"Under the divine guidance of this charming toast, my tongue feels its inadequate ability to express the devoted sentiments of an overflowing heart. Beneath the lovely radiance of the beaming eyes and witching smiles which surround us

tonight, the blushes of even California roses pale in comparison. The sincerity of their countenances, the gentleness of their demeanor and the charm of their society form a triumvirate stronger to control the actions of all true lights than any that cross the page of history. He that bends not his will to their persuasive mandates and bows not his head in reverence to their worth, is beyond the pale of true manhood. The ladies, our comfort in times of trouble, our solace in the hours of pain, source of light and joy forever." (Applause.)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, that is the orthodox way of doing it, and I am thoroughly persuaded that it cannot be well improved upon. I would be well contented to leave it right there, but under the influence of my emotions I intend to say a few words more. (Applause.) Mr. Toastmaster, may I go on?

The TOASTMASTER.—Yes, four minutes more.

Dr. NOLAN.—The ladies are responsible for a great many things. I have no hesitation in saying that the decoration of this room must have been ordered and supervised by a lady. I do not think that a male biped could have done it. How far the ladies have been responsible for the cuisine and cookery, I do not know, but we all know that among the attainments of our American women, the making of pie is one that has the most far-reaching influence from Maine to California. The American pie is noted, not only at home, but its reputation has gone abroad, and the people from other countries come over here to enjoy the protection accorded the American industry, "pie making."

In this connection I am reminded of a story which has been heard, perhaps, by some of the members of this Association, but it will bear repeating because there are some persons present who are not members of the Association, and, therefore, have not heard this story. There are very few stories known to any member of the Association which all those on that train across the continent did not hear during the journey many times. It is said that an English gentleman who journeyed across the ocean and arrived in Boston, thinking that when in Rome he must do as the Romans did, immediately decided that he would sample the great American dish, pie. So he sat down at the lunch-table at the Parker House, and told the colored individual who waited upon him that he wanted pie.

The waiter said: "We have apple pie, cherry pie, peach pie, plum pie, pumpkin pie, lemon pie, and custard pie."

Said the Englishman: "I'll take some apple pie, cherry pie, peach pie, plum pie, pumpkin pie, and lemon pie."

The waiter looked at him and said: "Well, what's the matter with the custard pie?" (Laughter.)

Upon the train leaving Boston our English friend met a countryman of his to whom he related the story, and he wound up by saying: "And now, old chappie, what do you suppose was the matter with the custard pie?" (Laughter.)

We have to be thankful to the ladies, among other things, for their presence across the Continent. If the San Franciscans, as reported, have not yet had an opportunity to have the ladies present on such occasions as this, it is their loss, and I hope that one of the literary works with which we will be credited is to teach them to associate themselves with the ladies hereafter.

"Oh, woman! in our hours of ease,
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
But seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

Mr. SYMMES.—I do not think I mistook my man. Among the many things of which California has cause to be proud are the recent growth and enterprise of our city, in respect to manufactures, and the building up of enterprises which will make this portion of the globe independent of the Eastern States; among the citizens of this place who are here to enjoy your society this evening, there is one who has, perhaps, done more than almost any other man in furthering the interests of manufacturing, and who knows and appreciates the value of books, paintings, and works of art, as well as the more practical details of mechanics, and whose enterprise and industry have given to us one of the largest manufactories of this coast, one which will compare well with any enterprise of its kind in the East or in any country. We shall ask Mr. Irving M. Scott of this city to say a few words.

Mr. SCOTT.—*Mr. Chairman and our Visiting Guests:* In rising to respond to a toast here tonight, at this library meeting, I want to congratulate the librarians of the United States upon the progress that they have made. Some few years ago I was connected with the library interests of this city, and we never had anything like this. We had our dinner in a plain and simple manner, and we passed down to our library meeting and attended to our business, like old-fashioned fellows. If there is anything I congratulate you upon, it is

that you have broken through the solid lines of business and carried on your meetings under such a roof as this, surrounded by flowers and fruits, and the fairest product of any land, the ladies. Neither do I yield to our friend from Milwaukee, that the people of his city are more gallant than we are. While you of Milwaukee were building houses in which women had no share, we were taking into full partnership all our wives and endowing them with one-half of all our accumulations. California is making no show in buildings, but on her laws she has grafted the central truth, that woman is the equal of man and entitled to the same rights and to a full share of all that is accumulated in their partnership.

I speak not only to Milwaukee, but to all the cities that cluster around the lakes on the north, or the ocean on the east, and I tell our other friends that Californians left the land where pie is a luxury; we have better things than turkey and beans and pie; we have the teeming fruits and flowers and all that belongs to a land that blossoms with milk and honey, and we ask all of you people from those regions where pie is a luxury and beans are an absolute necessity, to come over and spend the winter with us. (Applause.)

Alluding to the labor question, in the modern system of economy, where the telegraph is an instrument of every-day use, a man telegraphs to save time. There is no employment so important in the economy of the present civilization as that of the librarian, for the time has passed when any man can afford to crowd his brain with dry statistics which are better kept in books, to which we can refer with greater assurance of accuracy than to any man, however learned, however indefatigable he may be in the pursuit of knowledge. To the great libraries we turn at the hour and the time when they are needed. We have in this growth of the modern library and its association with other indispensable adjuncts, the librarian. We no longer turn over our leaves in searching for facts, but we ask for the librarian and we tell him what we want; he tells us to look on shelf A for volume B, page 10, and paragraph 2, as the case may be, and get what we want. It is absolutely indispensable that with the great libraries of today, and the great economizing of time and space, and the great crowding of great events into a small space, and of the gradual shortening of the diameter of the earth, and of the methods of intercourse, that we should have a librarian who can at once put his finger upon the topic which is wanted, and give us, not only the best book, but the

best paragraph at the least possible expenditure of time and trouble. That is what your libraries have produced, a phenomenal man. Why, the librarian of that sacred library at Washington can multiply eleven figures in his head, besides quoting every paragraph in astronomy.

Now, the libraries which you have been supervising, the dissemination of this great fund of information which you are engaged in collecting, are becoming better understood and better known.

Mr. Scott referred to his experience in the British Museum in London, some years ago, and the great improvements made in British libraries since then, mentioning their system of cataloguing and taking care of the books. He then said:

You, as librarians of the United States, have a duty which you owe to your fellow-citizens in showing that intelligence of which the library itself is an exponent, by inducing the highest possible circulation, and in giving the greatest amount of information to every mother's son who is aspiring for fame.

And believing that you are competent to take care of this great matter, and that these meetings are full of interest and full of learning and progress, we of California welcome you all from all the lakes and rivers and States; I say unto you, with all respect, come over and see us and bring your wives and your daughters, for we are 100,000 women short in this State. (Laughter.)

Mr. SYMMES.—Of course you all recognize that one of the most important requisites to the progress and improvement of the nation is popular instruction. Next to that I think, perhaps, you are willing to admit that universities, colleges, and other centres of information can, perhaps, be rated. We have with us tonight the President of the University of California, an institution of which we are exceedingly proud, an institution which is undoubtedly the most valuable and important of any upon our coast. I ask you to listen to a few words from President Martin Kellogg, of the University of California.

Pres. KELLOGG.—*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:* It gives me pleasure to see the faces of the librarians. Certainly the universities and libraries and higher educational institutions are all very closely connected; they are all bound up in one bundle and look toward the elevation of the community. Here in California we are glad now to feel that great progress has been made. I remember the time when there were not many libraries in California. There were a few private libraries, like that of Judge Hoffman,

who lived in this city, and those of some gentlemen who have passed away, that were noted for their excellence, but very few libraries existed in this State, and few institutions of learning. Their time had not yet come. But far back in past years there were a few men who looked forward to the time when universities, colleges, academies, and high schools should exist, and now they have won. There has been a great deal of progress, and this year, 1891, has witnessed a very remarkable event. The university that existed is not now alone; another university has been placed alongside of ours, and we feel that now it will be like Oxford and Cambridge in England, or, if you choose, like Harvard and Yale in New England. These two, emulating each other in all good works, will efficiently forward the power of education more rapidly than either one would have done alone. We believe that the time which remains of this century will be productive of good to California, as well as to other States.

The President, a few years ago, began to speak to the young men under his care, to prepare them to be messengers of truth in the century to come. And now we are in the ninth decade of the 19th century. Some of our Regents of the University have been assigned to terms that reach far over into the next century — sixteen years is their term of office. How near we are to that dividing line!

It seems to me that when the 20th century opens, it will not be in quiet, and with no throb of feeling from a people who desire the best things for themselves and their race, but that there will be a great outburst of feeling, a shout arising, as it were, to Heaven that there has never been such progress in all the past here on this coast and throughout the American nation. Is it not so? I believe California will not be left behind. I believe California will take its part; that it will stand among the foremost States then.

How old is the Library Association, Mr. President?

Pres. GREEN.—Fifteen years.

Mr. KELLOGG.—You will not come to San Francisco again very soon. There are so many other places, so many places like Milwaukee, that think themselves the center of the Union, the Library Association will have to go to them, to many cities, and see many men, like Ulysses of old, before it comes again to San Francisco. But I venture to say, when it does come again, it will see a far different state of things. If you had come in 1849, or the year immediately succeeding, you would have seen little to remind you of the educa-

tional feeling known in the Eastern States; you would have seen little of those things here, but when you come again to San Francisco I trust you will find California in the front rank of States. There is a spirit here that has received an impulse within the last few years, an evolution, a force patiently at work underneath the consuming forces prevalent within the State, and this has been powerful for good and now is beginning to tell. And more and more, as the years pass, there will be seen here in California progress in all that has to do with the welfare of man.

I do not believe that the horse races that are attended from day to day are the best things in California; I do not believe that the speculation upon our streets is the best thing to be seen here. I do believe that while these things last there will be also in the community things which are better and which appertain to the immortal mind of man; that these things are the things which are to prevail in California. While some of us will not be here when we next meet, some will be here. Any man and any woman who gives his presence then—ask him if there has not been progress here on this western coast, if there has not been development. We must do more and more for the enlightenment of the States along this coast, for the enlightenment of the shores beyond the seas, of the nations with which our commerce brings us in contact, with the nations with which our internal commerce brings us into intercourse even to the Atlantic shore. I firmly trust that will be the case. I believe in the future of California. I do not believe in egotism or boasting on the part of the people of California. I believe this is to be one of the great empire States of the Union, and I am thankful that we see our friends here tonight. I wish I could go with them to see some of the libraries they have built up in old New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the rest of the States. I know they are doing a great work for our nation. I bid them God speed in the efforts that they make. (Applause.)

Mr. SYMMES.—We realize that you have to make an early start in the morning, and, while we feel that we have many other good men among us whom we should like to call upon to say a few words to you in the interest of California, such as the Mayor of the city and an ex-Mayor, the member of Congress and the new judge, and that we have not begun to display our talent yet, I remember that it was a part of the contract that I should not bore you nor let any one else do so. Therefore

we shall close our entertainment by simply asking you to wait for one more speaker. We think it would be well to turn upon us the electric light of one of your editors and publishers, one who, if he is like all the editors we know, will speak the truth and perhaps shame the devil. He will not be afraid to say anything he likes and we promise to put up with it. We will ask Mr. R. R. Bowker to tell us what he thinks of us.

MR. BOWKER. — *Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of San Francisco:* When midnight is near and the roses of the banquet begin to fade, although I am told that the roses of California never fade, he speaks best who speaks least, and I am rather disposed to quote Mr. Hale and say that, on the whole, there has been so much said and so well said, that I will not further occupy the time. But I have been asked to say good-bye, and to say a word as to what we have seen and as to what we of the Library Association think of California and our California hosts. I cannot, after the numerous scriptural allusions of the evening to Adam, to Moses, and to quail, which we did not expect to hear in this biblical land, suggest the striking out, between sacred and profane history, of much which we have had an object lesson of at your hands.

The ancient Israelites passed forty years getting through a very small piece of desert, and when they reached the promised land and the mountains which overlooked it, they had to send out spies to bring back to them the grapes of Israel. We passed through what used to be the Great American Desert, that is now marked only by a spot on the map, in a few hours, and instead of sending out spies we found the inhabitants of the promised land coming to us with grapes to which the grapes of Israel could not have been a circumstance. And when from that splendid height of Cape Horn we looked down upon the land of promise, we were sure that no people before the Americans had looked upon such a landscape for their promised land. And when descending to the plains we reached the land of promise, we found it already a land of fulfillment. A generation ago you found your gold below the surface; now you are finding your golden harvests on the richest soil that has been given to man, and you are looking forward to that greater harvest which grows six feet above ground, the harvest of brain.

It has been a great pleasure, not a surprise, but a great and growing pleasure to see how much attention California has given to the intellectual development of your State and to the country. It

is the librarian's honor and pleasure to serve in the development of that harvest. It is the librarian's aim, and particularly of those librarians gathered in this American Library Association, to be the great saving instrument and to amplify a frequent motto of our Association. The American Library Association works "to give the best views to the greatest number of people at the least cost, with the least trouble and in the shortest time."

We are glad to find here in the city of San Francisco a staff of librarians whose equals we have scarcely found in any city which we have reached; and I say that in all sincerity and with no tinge of insincere flattery. If the visit of this Association helps you to appreciate more fully the men you have about you, to assist them more heartily in their work of helping to develop brain, we shall be glad we have come.

We hope that another result of our visit will be the formation of a library association in this State, that will make you all feel how useful an association is in this work of development.

Let me call your attention to, perhaps, the most interesting fact about this Association, in connection with other national associations of its kind; that these journeys from one city to another are knitting together with golden threads, giving to it a closeness of texture, making it a cloth of gold, such as no other nation has been. It is time, sir, to say good-bye. I cannot tell you what we think of California, because it will take to-day, tomorrow, and the day after, and all the time until we leave. We say good-bye in the old English sense, and I can assure you, sir, that, though to some of us California seemed a long way off, California will ever be very near to us, and as we leave this land of gold, with its magnificent approach at the Golden Gate, our memories of it will be, to the end of our days, golden memories. (Applause.)

MR. SYMMES. — As the hour of midnight approaches, it seems wise that we should close our proceedings at this time; we will therefore now adjourn.

The guests present were :

GENTLEMEN.

Badlam, Alexander.	Layman, Jos. D.
Baker, L. L.	Linderfelt, K. A.
Barnes, Gen. W. H. L.	Morgan, C. B.
Bauer, Emil.	Morrow, Judge W. W.
Bean, John D.	McChesney, J. B.

Beckwith, Daniel.	McNulty, Bert.	Argonaut.	THE PRESS.
Bigelow, S. C.	McWilliams, J. P.	Report.	
Bowker, R. R.	McKinnon, J. M.	Examiner.	Wave.
Boyd, C. M.	Nolan, Dr. E. J.	Post.	Chronicle.
Brady, Henry J.	O'Connor, Prof. Hos.	Call.	
Cheney, John Vance.	Perkins, Dana.		LADIES.
Clark, George T.	Peterson, H. F.	Ahern, Miss M. E.	Kirkland, Miss C. S.
Cleary, A.	Pond, E. B.	Allan, Miss Jessie.	Kumli, Miss Bertha.
Cloudesley, W. F.	Richardson, Dr. G. M.	Badlam, Miss.	Linderfelt, Mrs. K. A.
Cooke, H. H.	Root, A. S.	Baker, Mrs. L. L.	Lippett, Miss Julia.
Coues, Prof. Elliott.	Rowell, J. C.	Barr, Miss Belle.	Macy, Miss L. F.
Cutter, Charles A.	Rudolph, A. J.	Bauer, Mrs. Emil.	Marble, Mrs. E. C.
Cutting, Gen. John T.	Sanderson, Mayor.	Bean, Miss M. A.	Metcalf, Miss Anna.
Dana, John C.	Scott, A. W.	Bigelow, Mrs. S. C.	Morrow, Mrs. W. W.
Davis, Chas. H.	Scott, Irving M.	Boyd, Mrs. C. M.	O'Brien, Miss.
Day, Clinton.	Scudder, S. H.	Beaver, Miss Kate.	Plummer, Miss M. W.
Doxey, William.	Shaw, Geo. T.	Cheney, Mrs. J. V.	Pond, Mrs. E. B.
Dudley, C. R.	Soule, Prof. F.	Cole, Miss.	Prescott, Miss H. B.
Easton, Wendell.	Starbird, A. W.	Coolbrith, Miss Ina D.	Rust, Mrs. M. C.
Ewing, Robert.	Stechert, G. E.	Coues, Mrs. E.	Rowell, Mrs. J. C.
Fletcher, W. I.	Sutro, Adolph.	Crooks, Miss Alice.	Rudolph, Mrs. A. J.
Gale, Prof.	Symmes, F. J.	Cutler, Miss L. S.	Scott, Mrs. A. W.
Gilmore, L. B.	Tanszky, E.	Davis, Mrs. Charles H.	Scott, Mrs. Irving M.
Goodwin, William.	Terrill, C. C.	Dexter, Miss Lydia A.	Shaw, Mrs. Geo. T.
Green, S. S.	Todd, Prof.	Easton, Mrs. Wendell.	Sherman, Miss D. K.
Greenblatt, Moses.	Uteley, H. M.	Ewing, Mrs. Rob't.	Smith, Mrs. G. R.
Halladie, A. S.	Wetherbee, L. B.	Gilmore, Miss L. S.	Soule, Mrs. F.
Harkness, H. W.	Whelpley, A. W.	Halladie, Mrs. A. S.	Taft, Miss E. A.
Hild, F. H.	Whitaker, A. E.	Hancock, Miss C. G.	Terrill, Mrs. C. C.
Jellison, A. M.	Wilson, H. L.	Harbaugh, Miss May C.	Van Zandt, Miss M.
Jenks, Rev. H. F.	Wilson, Horace.	Harris, Miss Emma G.	Wade, Miss E. J.
Johnson, A. J.	Wire, George E.	Hasse, Miss.	Whelpley, Mrs. A. W.
Johnston, D. V. R.	Woodruff, E. H.	Hewins, Miss C. M.	Whitaker, Mrs. A. E.
Kellogg, George H.	Wallis, G. H.	Hitchcock, Miss A. G.	Wilson, Mrs. Horace.
Kellogg, Prof. M.		Jellison, Mrs. A. M.	Younkin, Miss Lulu.
		Kelso, Miss Teresa.	

FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO CHICAGO.

BY MISS M.. E. AHERN.

It was a party somewhat worn out bodily, but still fresh in enthusiasm, that left San Francisco at 9.30 A. M., Saturday, Oct. 17, on its way to view the wonders that lie between that city and Monterey. For about two hours every one tried to prove to his neighbor that he had brought away the largest amount of enjoyment that could possibly have been crowded into the previous week. The route lay through a broken but very picturesque part of the country, with many points of interest about which the party were informed through the kindness of Mr. Whitaker of the

Mercantile Library, and Gen. Wilson of the Mechanic's Institute, who accompanied the librarians, and laid them under a lasting obligation for their unceasing efforts in behalf of the comfort and pleasure of the A. L. A. At noon the party reached the Big Trees, where they were met by a delegation of citizens from Santa Cruz. An appetizing lunch was spread under the shade of the forest giants, and the most hearty appreciation of the genial hospitality of the good people of Santa Cruz was very manifest. Very happy after-speeches were made by the Mayor and other

citizens of Santa Cruz, which were responded to in like manner by Pres. Green, Mr. Linderfelt, and others. A stroll through this grove made one feel the aptness of the lines which declare "The groves were God's first temples," as the majesty and power of these mighty forest giants filled the soul with wonder and admiration. With the usual bad taste, names of distinguished people have been given to various trees, so that visits were made to Gen. Sherman, Gen. Grant, Jumbo, and to Gen. Fremont's Camp, which latter is entirely lined with cards bearing the names of those who have been there. A beautiful stream flows through this forest. I will not chronicle the pleasures and mishaps of the young ladies who enjoyed its pellucid waters.

After we had been subjected to the magic power of the camera, the journey was resumed, and Santa Cruz was soon reached. Two of the party had tramped the six miles from Big Trees through a romantic cañon. The short time between trains was occupied in a visit to the public library under the guidance of Miss Waterman, the efficient librarian. Santa Cruz contains 7,000 people and the library 8,000 books. While waiting for the train the hospitality of the Hotel on the Beach was extended to the librarians, and a choice collection of beautiful flowers was placed at their disposal. A heavy fog came up which proved nearly disastrous to many who were gathering up the shells from the seashore, for "Maud" came near being lost. The party reached Monterey about 7 P. M. After dinner little parties of twos or fours started out to enjoy the moonlight and the beautiful grounds. The fog still was very heavy, and so no one knows who it was that was lost in the Maze, or who it was that looked out for Aunt Lu, but certain it is that much unwritten history happened under cover of that fog. All that art can do, combined with the most profuse luxuriance of nature, makes the neighborhood of the Hotel del Monte, the choice garden spot of the Pacific coast. We thoroughly enjoyed the grounds, the views, the beach, and the Long Drive. Visits were made on Sunday to the old missions founded in 1770 by Father Junipero Serra, which by the liberality of Mrs. Leland Stanford are in good repair.

Early Monday morning the return to San Francisco was made, and the day was spent in viewing many places of interest, which, in the press of business and pleasures of the week before, had not been visited. Some of the party, however, stayed in Monterey to take the "long drive" of seventeen

miles along the shore, one of them taking it for the second time with even increased pleasure. With many pleasant and lasting memories of San Francisco the party took up its former quarters in "Scotland" and "Belgium," and at 10.00 P. M., amid hearty good-byes and good wishes on both sides, left for the tour through Southern California. All Tuesday the road lay through the various kinds of Californian country. Now the land was fruitful, covered with vines and fig trees; again, we were climbing the mountains going round the Loop and through the mountain tunnels and over the wastes of the Mojave Desert. About the middle of the afternoon a bare, bleak mountain was pointed out, on the summit of which rose a white cross, and a librarian from the region thereabouts is authority for the statement that it was the grave of Ramona, who, according to another account, is still alive. This is the region from which H. H. took the scenes and people described so graphically in her tale of wrongs done the Indian.

Tuesday evening Santa Barbara was reached, and a stay of twenty-four hours made in one of the most interesting places of California. Santa Barbara lies on a narrow strip of land facing the sea, and some beautiful islands on the south, a picturesque mountain range, about 5,000 feet high, lying some two miles back to the north. The most beautiful sunset that was seen was that watched from the beach at Santa Barbara. The climate is equable and drowsy; rest seems to fill the air. The citizens displayed a rather peculiar hospitality in furnishing carriages, by means of which the day was pleasantly spent, but denying to the librarians the pleasure of their company. The public library, in charge of Mrs. Rust, the old mission, the mammoth grapevine, the cliffs, from which there were magnificent views, and the Hard Road were visited during the day. When the shades of Wednesday fell, the party, unlike the Arab, departed with song and noisy laughter, and was seen no more until it rested by the sea wave of Santa Monica in the early morn of the next day. A stay here of several hours was employed by some in gazing into the calm eye of the festive ostrich, which is "farmed" here, and by others in the sportive display of anatomy among the foamy billows. At 11 o'clock the train pulled out with its beaming party for Redondo Beach, which was reached about 2 P. M. Some of the party stopped off at Los Angeles, and they will always have cause for regret at missing the pleasures of Redondo. The surf-baths, the shark which was drawn ashore by the President elect, the impromptu dance

on the \$2,000 floor, the moonlight walk through the beautiful gardens, will long furnish pleasant thoughts.

The early morning of Friday, October 23, found the party ready to enjoy the genial sunshine and generous hospitality of Pasadena. Before breakfast was despatched the citizens were abroad with fruit and flowers and bade a hearty welcome to the tourists. Carriages were in readiness, and a pleasant drive of three hours through this beautiful city and its suburbs, out to the Raymond and back through the Carr place, showed good reason for its popularity. A pleasant little visit to the public library enabled the librarians to meet many of Pasadena's people who were in waiting with fruit, flowers, smiles, and welcome. Luncheon was served at the Green Hotel and was followed by appropriate speeches from Mr. Masters, Pres. Green, Mr. Whelpley, and others. With grateful feelings for a very pleasant visit, the librarians proceeded at 3.30 P. M. and in an hour found themselves in comfortable quarters at the Westminster Hotel in Los Angeles. Various little excursion parties started out before the dinner hour, and visited the display of fruit, flowers, vegetables, etc., not to omit the babies at the district fair, the Chinese quarters, the churches, and a part of Spanish town. To say the entertainment, socially, of the A. L. A. here was in the hands of Miss Kelso and her able assistant Miss Hasse, declares at once its high order. A very elegant and cordial reception of the A. L. A. was held in the evening in the handsome rooms of the public library, where youth, beauty, and intellect bade a hearty welcome to this vigorous city. A late hour found the party wending their way back to the Westminster,—the gentlemen with ghosts of bright eyes and echoes of silvery voices keeping company with their reluctantly returning steps, and the young ladies wishing *Tempus* wouldn't fugit, and willing to "trade off" even the "Big Four" for some of the gallant gentlemen who seemed so concerned for their welfare. Next morning, Miss K. with her able co-adjutants were at the hotel at an early hour, and the librarians were taken around to see the city. Down the wide avenues the party wended its way, each carriage with some fair or brave resident in it, to point out the places of interest or beauty, or even to "give a tip" on the price of corner lots. The wonderful stories of wealth and progress, where just a few years ago "the rank thistle nodded in the wind," were amazing.

At noon, with many regrets, the librarians were

compelled to say farewell to Los Angeles. The train rolled on during the afternoon through great fields evidently earlier in the season covered with wheat, stretching as far as the eye could reach. The afternoon was spent in musing over the pleasures of the past few days, the only ripple being caused by one of the ladies absent-mindedly placing her hat outside the window. It was carried away on the wings of the winds, or mayhap by the wings on its side exerting themselves once more. At any rate, it was two days before she saw it again. As the evening came on the whiff of the seabreeze became more perceptible, and as the darkening shades of night appeared, the broad expanse of old ocean again spread its billows beside the train, but was soon shut out from view by a dense fog rolling in. At the beautiful Hotel del Coronado the party was met by Miss Younkin and a committee of San Diego citizens, who cordially welcomed them and extended the freedom of the city. A charming program of entertainments offered and a badge of "open sesame" were presented to each of the party, and they again saw that the lines were falling to them in pleasant places. In the evening a number accepted the invitation of the Mizpah Club to "trip the light fantastic," and Boston again vied with Chicago in graceful movement.

Sunday, Oct. 25, was undecided what kind of weather to give the tourists, and by turns furnished fog, smoky cloudiness, sharp winds, and finally flashed the sunlight over the mountains in a warm good night. The day was variously spent by different persons, but by the most part the comforts of the hotel and a good rest were enjoyed. In the afternoon many of San Diego's best people made friendly calls on the librarians. In the evening a party, under the guidance of Major Forney and his wife, made an underground tour of this seven acres of hotel. Wonder and amazement kept step with the company from the time of entrance, when the young lady with an historical name, insisted on tasting the beautiful red liquid, much to her after regret, through the cooling rooms, through the electric plant into the ice manufactory, where the process was shown and explained, and out again on the beautifully-lighted grounds. The next day one party went for a sail in the yachts on the bay, others, in the carriages placed at their disposal, viewed places of interest in and about this enterprising city, which is fast turning from a sleepy Spanish town into an American commercial centre. Still others, by the power of the pretty, white badge, took the train to Tia Juana. Aside

from the fact of being in a foreign country there was little to excite interest or admiration. Badges were stamped at the custom house, the curio-shop was nearly emptied, and the garrulous darkey who drove the coach over the line recognized his friend from "Injianny." In the evening a delightful reception of the librarians was held at the residence of Mrs. H. L. Story, where, in addition to many other charming people, they were greeted by the gifted poetess, Mrs. Rose Hartwick Thorpe, who, at the solicitation of the company, recited her own poem, "Curfew shall not toll tonight."

Early on Tuesday morning Riverside was reached, and the citizens headed by Mrs. Smith, the librarian, came aboard bearing their greeting in fresh fruit and flowers. The Magnolia avenue, the broad and heavily laden orange groves and vineyards, the beautiful views of the mountains and valleys, as seen in the pleasant ride about this lovely city, will long linger in the minds of the tourists. A lunch was spread at the Glenwood, where, in the parlors, formal speech-making preceded its discussion. Much surprise and comment were excited by the peculiar views on the education of women and their position in life, drawn out from members standing high in A. L. A. At 2 P. M. the journey was resumed, and in an hour the party came to Redlands. Why a stop of three hours was arranged in this queer place of dust, burros, and consumptives no fellow has yet found out. Some efforts at amusement and killing time were made by one of the young women running off with a burro, and three others eloping with the street-car driver, mules and all.

With the first sunshine of Wednesday, Oct. 26, the train had reached The Needles, a small town so called from the form of a mountain group near by. Immediately, as if up from the ground, came a swarming crowd of wretched-looking Indian squaws with rude clay pottery for sale. The interest in these specimens of Poor Lo brought out the inmates of the cars in every stage of robbing, and as long as the train waited the barter kept up. At every stop during the day these creatures appeared, and each time were greeted with the beaming smiles and gleaming coins of the gentlemen of the party, who exchanged their "bits" for different specimens of animate as well as inanimate objects, once paying two "bits" to see the papposes. The way lay through a sandy desert, but towards evening the road wound up into the mountains, and the day closed with magnificent views of mountain gorges, cañons, valleys, and

towering rocks. The tour across Arizona, all things considered, was a very pleasant disappointment, and as the crowd gathered as usual in the evening on the "back porch" of the observation car, no one felt it had been tiresome. Ah, that "back porch!" Night after night, as the evening shadows fell, "by ones and twos the company came." As over and over the bliss of that memorable and historical walk from "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party" was related, and over and over the threat was made to "Hang my Harp on a Weeping Willow Tree," grasshoppers became a burden and were barred out, "electric sparks" were crystallized into a study flame. Even the sarcastic disciple of Esculapius, if it were not fish day, joined in declaring the reality of the "Hole in the Bottom of the Sea." During the day, this same back porch served as debating ground, resting place, meeting place, studio, and it was said poetry was inspired on that platform on several occasions.

When the party awoke to consciousness on Thursday, they found a decided change in the temperature and realized that they had passed out of the land of flowers and sunshine. The route still lay through the Indian country, and the bartering was kept up quite as vigorously as on the previous day. The Indians, however, and their dwellings also, were a decided improvement over those seen before. The most interesting place was Laguna where the town and people seemed to have lifted themselves from the adobe mud into a better atmosphere. Upon inquiry it was found that many had been at Carlisle, Hampton, and other schools. At every opportunity a fresh supply of pottery was laid in, and the eagerness of the young ladies of the party to possess the silver ornaments of the Indians was outdone by that of the gentlemen, who captured even the pins which held together their unique attire. Late in the afternoon the old town of Santa Fé was reached. Here the relic-hunter, curio-seeker, and sight-seer had full play, and the energy displayed in the pursuit until seven o'clock in the evening would have cleared the waiting desks in the libraries at home. A visit was made to the Helen Hunt Indian School, which was found filled with mischievous boys and girls not unlike their lighter brethren. The view from Fort Phillips was beautiful, but a drive over this quaint old town with its narrow streets, queer adobe houses, dusky faces peering curiously from every quarter, a foreign language heard everywhere, gave one the impression of being in another coun-

try, instead of under the bonny stars and stripes. Though it is the oldest town in the United States, it is far from being an American city. When the train again proceeded on its way, the cars presented the appearance of a junk-shop, and the tales told of bargains made would have done credit to an Uncle Solomon.

Friday, Oct. 30, began for the tourists in one of the most beautiful places visited on the whole way, Las Vegas Springs. The train had stopped at the side of a small valley surrounded closely by mountains, and within sight and sound of a clear stream, the outlet of the springs. The mountains were covered with the evergreens, between which jutted out the huge, red granite rocks. On the lower heights, as well as in the valley, were the variously-tinted deciduous trees, which flamed out in their autumnal colors. A blue haze hung over the tops of the mountains, but the flashing rays of the morning sun threw a golden radiance over all. A beautiful hotel, the Montezuma, "way up on the mountain" side, furnished a good breakfast, after which the search for curio-shops began. It was noticeable that the zeal was somewhat dampened, whether from the increase of material or decrease in the wherewithal, but there was an interest in the financial condition of one's neighbor, which had not been observed before. After witnessing the spectacle of some of the more dignified ladies of the party trying to *persuade* a burro, the party proceeded on its way.

A meeting was called in the observation car at 11 A. M., where a lively discussion, participated in by nearly all, showed that the spirit of business was not dissipated by the pleasures indulged in for the past week. It was pleasant to see the President trying to keep his feet in the swaying car and order at the same time, energetically waving an Indian war club by way of a gavel, surrounded by the members, each anxious for his own peculiar views to be adopted. The first break in the party was made on Friday evening by the departure of Messrs. Dana and Dudley for Denver. These two could ill be spared, as they had made themselves particularly pleasant and helpful on the journey, the first to all who came in his way, and the last as a member of the Big Four, and in the musical line.

Saturday morning the train wound its steady way across what evidently in some past day had been the booming part of Kansas, judging from the straggling, deserted villages plentifully sprinkled along the line. At about 2.30 P. M. Topeka was reached, and a most satisfactory stay

was made there. Through the courtesy of State Librarian Dennis, Mr. Wilder, Librarian Beer, and other citizens, a delightful view of the city Washburn College, the Capitol, the libraries, and other points of interest were obtained. A very pleasant reception was given in the parlors of the public library. One of its features was an address of welcome from Mr. Chief Justice Horton, of the Kansas Supreme Court. President Green responded. Dainty refreshments were served by a collection of the prettiest girls seen on the whole route. Over and over again the gentlemen of the party allowed themselves to be served, for the mere pleasure of meeting again their bright eyes and witching smiles.

Good-bys were finally said, and the train was soon on its way to Kansas City. Eastern Kansas wore a more pleasing aspect, and this last evening's ride was very beautiful. The road lay along the bank of the Kansas River, which seemed perfectly still, and reflected on its placid surface the bordering trees in all their autumnal tints. Broad fields of well-kept farms lay on the other side, while over the cloud mountains the setting sun flooded the heaven with yellow and rose. It was a scene of delight long to be remembered. Shortly after dark the train rolled into Kansas City, and the cars were again forsaken for the hotel. As the long line of carriages wended its way to the Midland, speculations were heard on the streets as to whether it was a funeral or an opera troupe. No social entertainment was offered here, and the librarians spent the day as their individual inclination prompted. A subdued feeling seemed to take possession of them, the shadow of the approaching end to a very pleasant month. With sincere and oft-expressed regret the party on Sunday evening bade adieu to Miss Allan of the Omaha Public Library, than whom none brighter nor more earnest in purpose are in the A. L. A., and at 6.00 P. M. the librarians again began their homeward journey, and the early morning found them within the great Chicago. Who can tell of Chicago? She is incomparable, for there is none like unto her; no, not one!

The librarians were met by committees from the Public Library, the Newberry, and the Crerar, and were gracefully and cordially entertained till their departure. After finding pleasant quarters at the Auditorium, the party was taken to the Public Library, where Mr. F. H. Hild, High Sachem of the Mandarins, and librarian of Chicago, was their genial host. After a pleasant hour with him, the Newberry Library was visited,

where a meeting was called to attend to some unfinished business. When this was accomplished the A. L. A. of 1891 was at an end. After luncheon at the Auditorium the party was driven in carriages to the Columbian Exposition grounds, and a slight idea of the monster "show" to be held in 1893 was obtained. In the evening an informal reception was given the librarians in the parlors of the Auditorium, and the good-bys of many who had formed warm attachments in the trip across the continent, were spoken. At 11 o'clock the best wishes of those left behind went

with the eastern contingent as they proceeded on their way.

[At Pittsburgh the party were shown the library, the public green-houses, the city hall, the jail, and other public places by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Holland, and seven of them had the good fortune to see the wonderful collection of butterflies in his house. The troop gradually dwindled as it passed Philadelphia, Newark, New York, and Putnam, and it was a lonely seven that reached Boston at 6 P. M., Nov. 4, having traveled over 9,000 miles in five weeks lacking half an hour.]

ATTENDANCE REGISTER.

Ahern, Mary Eileen, Cataloger State L., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Allan, Jessie, Ln. P. L., Omaha, Neb.
 Barr, Isabel, New York City, N. Y.
 Bean, J. D., Brookline, Mass.
 Bean, Mary A., Ln. P. L., Brookline, Mass.
 Beckwith, Daniel, Ln. Athenæum, Providence, R. I.
 Bowker, R. R., Vice-President Brooklyn L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Cheney, J. Vance, Ln. P. L., San Francisco, Cal.
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 Coues, Dr. Elliott, Washington, D. C.
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 Gilmore, Leonora S., Somerset, Mass.
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 Goodwin, W., Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Linderfelt, Mrs. K. A., Milwaukee, Wis.
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 O'Brien, Margaret A., Asst. Ln. P. L., Omaha, Neb.
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Plummer, Mary W., Ln. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn N. Y.

Poole, W. F., Ln. Newberry L., Chicago, Ill.

Prescott, Harriet B., Cataloger Columbia Coll. L., N. Y.

Root, Azariah S., Ln. Coll. L., Oberlin, Ohio.

Rowell, Joseph C., Ln. State Univ. of Cal., Berkeley, Cal.

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Rust, Mrs. M. C., Ln. F. P. L., Santa Barbara, Cal.

Scudder S. H., Cambridge, Mass.

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Soule, C. C., Trustee P. L., Brookline, Mass.

Southworth, Mrs. M. E., Cataloger State L., Sacramento, Cal.

Stechert, G. E., Bookseller, New York.

Sutro, Adolph, Hon. Member, San Francisco.

Taft, Emma A., Providence, R. I.

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Utley, H. M., Ln. P. L., Detroit, Mich.

Van Zandt, Margaret, Order Dept., Columbia Coll. L., N. Y.

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Whelpley, Mrs. A. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Wilson, Horace, Ln. Mech. Inst., San Francisco, Cal.

Wire, G. E., Supt. Med. Dept., Newberry L., Chicago, Ill.

Younkin, Lulu, Ln. P. L., San Diego, Cal.

ATTENDANCE SUMMARIES.

BY POSITION AND SEX.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Trustees and other officers	8	1	8
Chief librarians	21	13	34
Sub-librarians and assistants	6	11	17
Publishers and booksellers	3	0	3
Others	6	11	17
Total	44	36	80

BY STATES.

Mass.	12	Ill.	5
R. I.	5	Mich.	2
Conn.	1	Wis.	2
N. Y.	10	Neb.	2
Penn.	2	Col.	2
N. J.	1	Cal.	30
D. C.	2		—
Ohio	3	Total	80
Ind.	1		

BY SECTIONS.

6 of the 9 No. Atlantic States	Sent	31
1 " 9 So. Atlantic States	"	2
0 " 8 Gulf States	"	0
5 " 8 North Central States	"	13
2 " 8 Mountain States	"	4
1 " 8 Pacific States	"	30
		—
Total		80

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By MISS H. E. GREEN.

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The colon after an initial of a given name means that it is the most common name beginning with that initial; e. g. A: means Augustus; B: Benjamin; C: Charles; D: David; E: Edward; F: Frederick; G: George; H: Henry; I: Isaac; J: John; K: Karl; L: Louis; M: Mark; N: Nicholas; O: Otto; P: Peter; R: Richard; S: Samuel; T: Thomas; W: William; C.: Charlotte; E.: Elizabeth; F.: Fanny; G.: Grace; H.: Helen; J.: Jane; K.: Katharine, Kate; L.: Louisa; M.: Mary; S.: Sarah.

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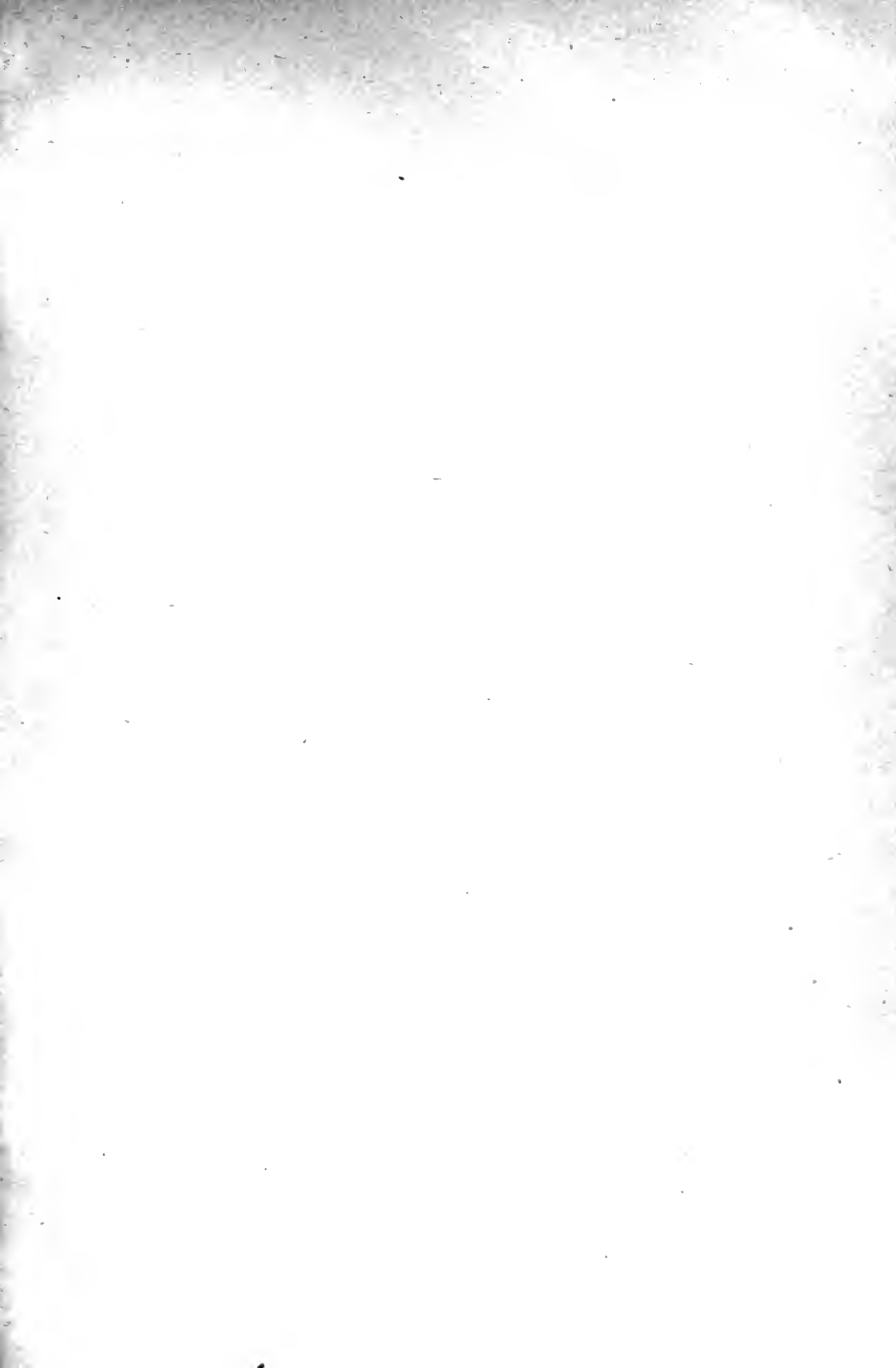
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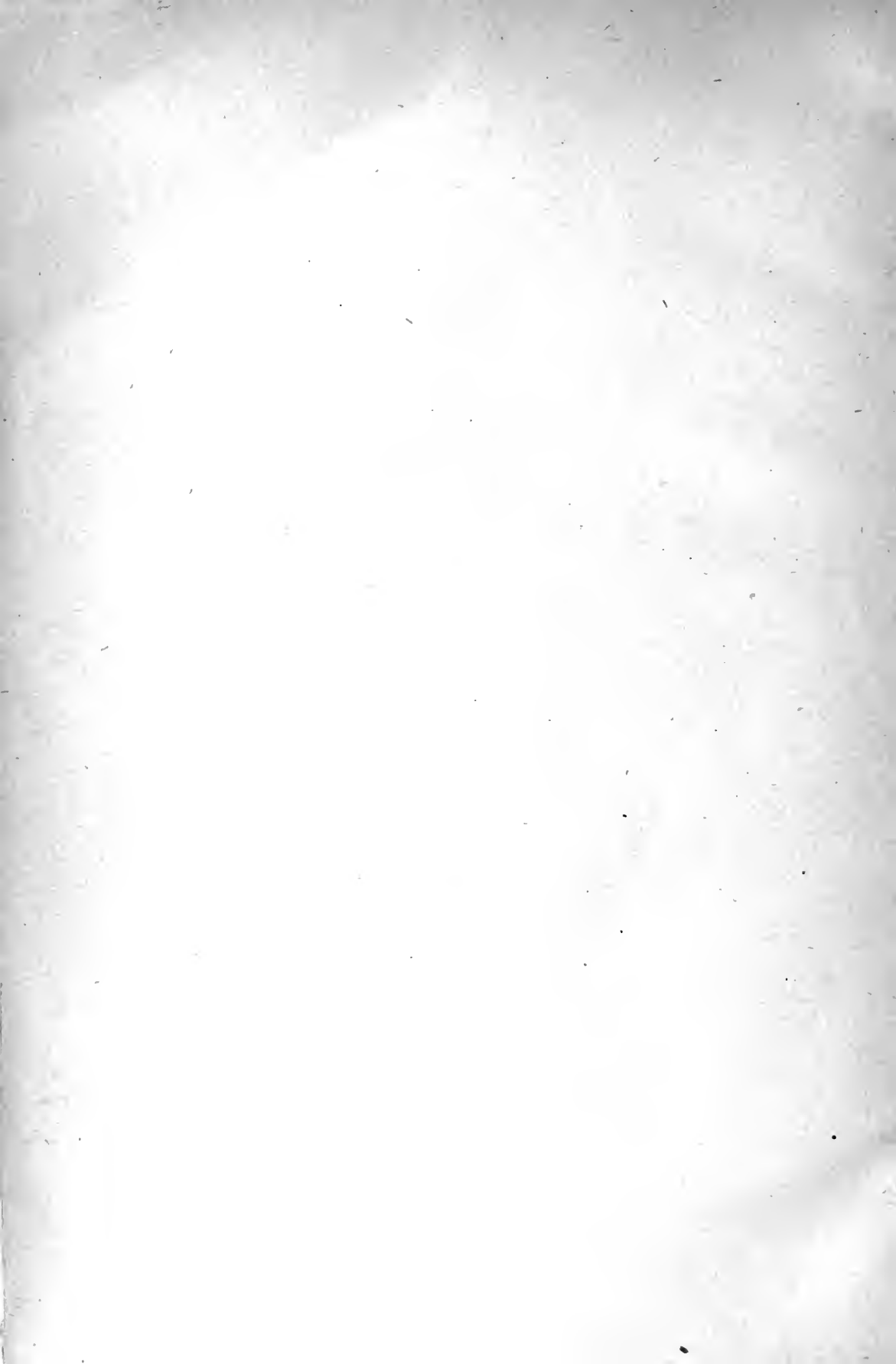
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